

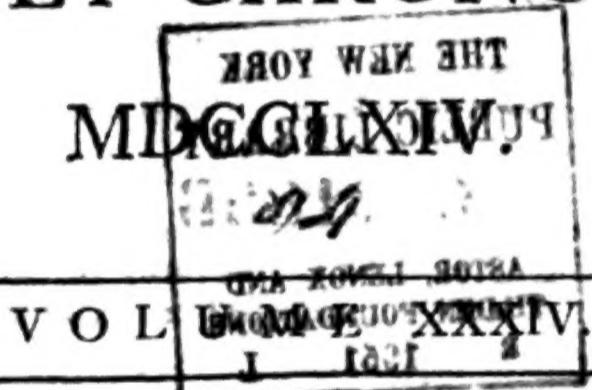




  
gentleman



Thos. T H E *Lettante*  
1741  
GENTLEMAN's  
SCHOOL AND  
LONDON MAGAZINE:  
OR,  
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.



---

MULTUM IN PARVO.

---

DUBLIN:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the BIBLE, in Dame-street.  
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from May, 1741.



THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For JANUARY, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

I. An Explanation of the Political Print, on Oeconomy,	2	XVI. The Military Actions of the Pr. of Brunswick, with an Account of his illustrious Family,	ib.
II. The Duellist, by C. Churchill, entire,	3	XVII. Particulars of the late Mutiny, at Quebec, by an Officer,	51
III. A Pastoral Dialogue,	12*	XVIII. A Monumental Inscription taken from St. Andrew's Church, Canterbury, belonging to the Ancestry of the late Dr. Swift,	52
IV. The Parliamentary History, Particulars relative to Greenwich Hospital, 9.—to the Militia, 12.—To prevent occasional Freemen from voting at Elections,	13	XIX. A remarkable Letter to the Marq. of Rockingham on his Dismission,	53
V. Mr. Potter's Speech against the Repeal of the Jew-Bill,	14	XX. The North Briton, No. 84, on the excessive Price of Provisions, with some strictures relative to Ireland,	ib.
VI. A brief Examination of the Question, Whether it is expedient either in a Religious or Political View, to pass an Act, To enable Papists, to take real Securities for Money which they may lend. By Sir James Caldwell, F. R. S. entire,	18	XXI. A Dialogue between a Minister and a Member of Parliament,	56
VII. Lives of the Dutch and German Painters,	26		
VIII. Debates relative to the Proceedings of the Tories, in the Reign of Queen Anne, on the expulsion of Sir Richard Steele,	29		
IX. The North Briton, No. 79, on the Administration of James I.	30		
X. —, No. 80, on the Conduct of the French Parliaments,	33		
XI. —, No. 81, on the Neglect of the Interest of Canadian Subjects,	36		
XII. —, No. 82, on modern Frugality,	39		
XIII. —, No. 83, on the late happy Alliance, in the marriage of the Princess Royal,	42		
XIV. The Savoyard Curate's Profession of Faith, by M. Rousseau,	45		
XV. M. Rousseau's Letter to his Bookseller, relative to the Curate's Rule of Faith,	49		
		XXIII. Behaviour of the French in America, 59.—Lesley House consumed by fire, ib.—Arrival of Sir Jeffery Amherst, ib.—Amount of Linen stamped in Scotland, ib.—Appearance of a Comet, 60.—Trial of a Colonel by a Court Martial, ib.—Damages done by the great Inundation, 61.—Marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, 62.—London Address on the Occasion, ib.—Mr. Pitt honoured with a Conference by the Hereditary Prince,	63
		XXIV. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions,	46

With OECOMY, a POLITICAL PRINT.

D U B L I N:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

## OECONOMY &amp; Political Print.

**I**N this piece is characterised that ill-judged *Parsimony*, which frequently cuts short the blooming hopes of *Plans* well executed, and *Schemes* that stagger Men of less exalted genius. We here see the meanly inquisitive *Steward*, reprehending HONEST WILL (USED TO HAPPIER DAYS) for his PROFUSION, to assist *Distress*, in the character of a generous animal, whose appearance, in a less callous heart, would have moved compassion.—In WILL is seen that manly *concern*, which is ever expressive, in a mind filled with reverence, for a kind MASTER, in whose service he had entered, with the pleasing hope of never leaving, till the effects of his kind *watchings* were ripened, and the LASTING HAPPINESS of his fellow domestics secured: But from repeated OBSTRUCTIONS in his *Department*, a resolution is forced from him, with what oppression, the index of his mind declares.

His *Companion*, less able to converse, retires bore down with *disappointment*, finding the *future good* he had in view, and the *Schemes* he had conceived of restoring *Frugality* intirely vanquished; is struck into contemplation, and laments the fatal 25th of OCTOBER, 1760, when he was deprived of the BEST of FRIENDS. How heart felt the sorrow, when the *Boatswain* wept!

In the back-ground is seen, an *inhospitable WRETCH*, joyous in the hope of seeing the old SERVANTS dismissed, and the sole MANAGEMENT conferred on HIM.

Happy the prince! thrice firmly fix'd his crown! [now; Who builds on *public good* his chaste re-Studious to bless, who knows no second aim, [same; His people's interest, and his own the The ease of millions rests upon his cares, And thus Heav'n's high prerogative he shares.

Wide from the throne the bless'd conta-gion spreads, [sheds, O'er all the land it's gladd'ning influence

Factions discordant sounds are heard more, [sho

And foul corruption flies th' indign: His ministers with joy their courses ru And borrow lustre from the royal sun.

But should some *Upstart*, train'd in [very's school,

Learn'd in the *Maxims of despotic rule*, Full fraught with forms and grave peda-tic pride, [hide

(Mysterious cloak b' the mind's defect's Sordid in small things, prodigal in gre: Saying for *minions*, squand'ring for t state— [land's ban

Should such a miscreant, born for Eng obscure the glories of a *prosp'rous reign* Gain, by the semblance of each praisef art, [throne

A pious prince's unsuspecting heart; Envious of worth, and talents not h own, [will:

Chase all experienc'd merit from t To guide the *hel'ma* motley crew compos Servile to him, the king's and country foes;

Meanly descend each paltry place to fil With tools of pow'r and *pandars* to h will:

Brandishing high the scorpion scourge o' all, [Baal—

Except such slaves as bow the knees t Should Albion's fate decree the benefi hour—

Short be the date of his detested pow'r! Soon may his sovereign break his iron rods, [God's

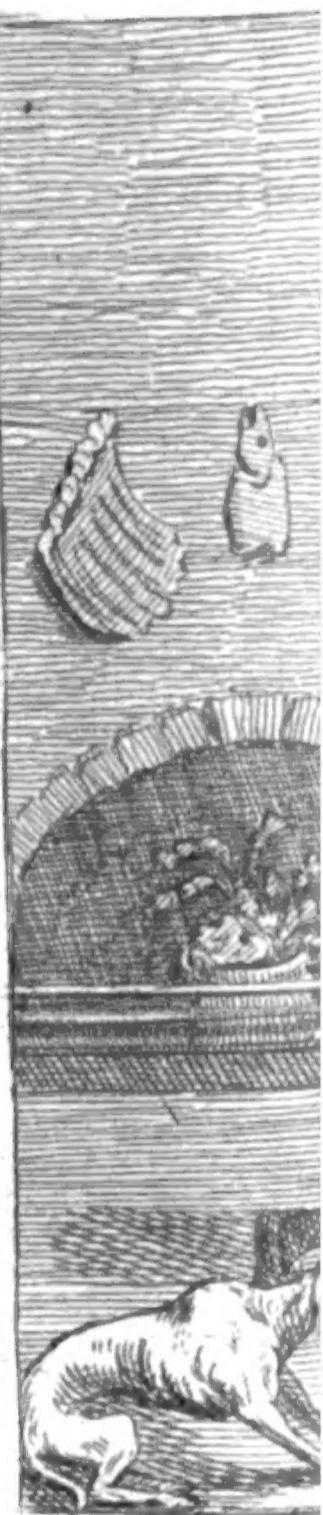
And hear his people, for their voice i Cease then your wiles, ye fawning cour tiers! cease,

Suffer your rulers to repose in peace; By reason led, give proper names to things God made them men, the people made them king's;

To all their acts but legal pow'r's belong, Thus England's monarch never can do wrong:

Of right divine let foolish FILMER dream, The public welfare is the law supreme.

CANNING's Epistle from Lord RUSSEL, to Lord CAVENDISH.



Pupilo Pugilō



The DUELLIST, in three Books, entire,  
Pr. 2s. 8d. b. By C. CHURCHILL.

## BOOK I.

THE Clock struck twelve, o'er half  
the globe  
Darkness had spread her pitchy robe ;  
MORPHEUS, his feet with velvet shod,  
Treading as if in fear he trod,  
Gentle as dews at Even tide,  
Distill'd his poppies far and wide.

AMBITION, who, when waking, dreams  
Of mighty, but phantastic, schemes,  
Who, when asleep, ne'er knows that rest  
With which the humbler soul is blest,  
Was building castles in the air,  
Goodly to look upon, and fair,  
But, on a bad foundation laid,  
Doom'd at return of Morn to fade.

Pale STUDY, by the taper's light,  
Wearing away the watch of night,  
sat reading, but with o'ercharg'd head,  
Remember'd nothing that he read.

Starving 'midst plenty, with a face  
Which might the Court of Famine grace,  
Ragg'd, and filthy to behold,  
Grey AV'RICE nodded o'er his gold.

JEALOUSY, his quick eye half-clos'd,  
With watchings worn, reluctant doz'd,  
And, mean distrust not quite forgot,  
Slumber'd as if he slumber'd not.

Stretch'd at his length, on the bare  
ground,  
His hardy offspring sleeping round,  
inor'd restless LABOUR ; by his side,  
Lay Health, a coarse, but comely Bride.

VIRTUE without, the Doctor's aid,  
In the soft arms of sleep was laid,  
Whilst VICE, within the guilty breast,  
Could not be physic'd into rest.

Thou Bloody Man ! whose ruffian knife  
Is drawn against thy neighbour's life,  
And never scruples to descend  
into the bosom of a friend,  
A firm, fast friend, by vice allied  
And to thy secret service tied,  
In whom ten Murders breed no awe,  
If properly secur'd from law ;

Thou Man of Lust ! whom passion fires  
To foulst deeds, whose hot desires  
O'er honest bars with ease make way,  
While Ideot Beauty falls a prey,  
And, to indulge thy brutal flame,  
A LUCRECE must be brought to shame,  
Who dost, a brave, bold Sinner, bear  
Rank incest to the open air,  
And rapes, full-blown upon thy crown,  
Enough to weigh a nation down ;

Thou similar of Lust ! vain man,  
Whose restless thoughts still form the  
plan

Of guilt, which wither'd to the root,  
Thy lifeless nerves can't execute,  
Whilst, in thy marrowless, dry bones,  
Desire without Enjoyment groans,  
Thou Perjur'd Wretch ! whom Falshood  
cloaths

E'en like a garment, who with oaths  
Dost trifl, as with brokers, meant  
To serve thy ev'ry vile intent,  
In the Day's broad and searching eye  
Making God witness to a lye,  
Blaspheming Heav'n and Earth for pelf,  
And hanging friends to save thyself ;  
Thou Son of Chance ! whose glorious soul  
On the four aces doom'd to roll,  
Was never yet with Honour caught,  
Nor on poor Virtue lost one thought,  
Who doit thy Wife, thy Children set,  
Thy All upon a single bet,  
Risquing, the desp'rete stake to try,  
Here and Hereafter on a die,  
Who, thy own private fortune lost,  
Dost game on at thy Country's cost,  
And, grown expert in Sharpening rules,  
First fool'd thyself, now prey'st on fools ;  
Thou noble Gamester ! whose high place  
Gives too much credit to disgrace,  
Who, with the motion of a die,  
Dost make a mighty Island fly,  
The Sums, I mean, of good French gold  
For which a mighty Island sold ;  
Who dost betray intelligence  
Abuse the dearest confidence,  
And, private fortune to create,  
Most falsely play the game of State ;  
Who dost within the Alley sport  
Sums, which might beggar a whole Court,  
And make us Bankrupts all, if CARE,  
With good Earl TALBOT, was not there ;  
Thou daring Infidel ! whom pride  
And Sin have drawn from Reason's side,  
Who, fearing his avengeful rod,  
Doit wish not to believe a God,  
Whose Hope is founded on a plan,  
Which should distract the soul of man,  
And make him curse his abject birth ;  
Whose Hope is, once return'd to earth,  
There to lie down for worms a feast,  
To rot and perish, like a Beast ;  
Who dost, of punishment afraid,  
And by thy crimes a Coward made,  
To ev'ry gen'rous soul a Curse,  
Than Hell and all her torments worse,  
When crawling to thy latter end,  
Call on destruction as a friend,

Chusing to crumble into dust  
 Rather than rise, tho' rise You must;  
*Thou Hypocrite!* who dost profane,  
 And take the Patriot's name in vain,  
 Then most thy Country's foe, when most  
 Of Love and Loyalty You boast;  
 Who for the filthy love of Gold,  
 Thy Friend, thy King, thy God hast sold,  
 And, mocking the just claim of Hell,  
 Were bidders found, thyself wouldst sell;  
*Ye Villains!* of whatever name,  
 Whatever rank, to whom the claim  
 Of Hell is certain, on whose lids  
 That worm, which never dies, forbids  
 Sweet Sleep to fall, *Come and Bebold,*  
 Whilst Envy makes your blood run Cold,  
*Bebold,* by pitiless Conscience led,  
 So JUSTICE wills, that holy bed,  
 Where PEACE her full dominion keeps,  
 And INNOCENCE with HOLLAND sleeps.

Bid Terror, posting on the wind,  
 Affray the spirits of mankind,  
 Bid Earthquakes, heaving for a vent,  
 Rive their concealing continent,  
 And, forcing an untimely birth  
 Thro' the vast bowels of the earth,  
 Endeavour, in her monstrous womb,  
 At once all Nature to entomb;  
 Bid all that's horrible and dire,  
 All that man hates and fears, conspire  
 To make night hideous, as they can;  
 Still is thy sleep, Thou Virtuous Man,  
 Pure as the thoughts, which in thy breast  
 Inhabit, and ensure thy rest;  
 Still shall thy AYLIFF taught, tho' late,  
 Thy friendly justice in his fate,  
 Turn'd to a guardian Angel, spread  
 Sweet dreams of comfort round thy head.

Dark was the Night, by fate decreed  
 For the contrivance of a deed  
 More black than common, which might  
 make

This land from her foundations shake,  
 Might tare up Freedom by the root,  
 Destroy a WILKES, and fix a BUTE.

Deep Horror held her wide domain;  
 The sky in sullen drops of rain  
 Forewept the morn, and thro' the air,  
 Which op'ning, laid his bosom bare,  
 Loud Thunders roll'd, and Lightning  
 stream'd;  
 The Owl at Freedom's window scream'd,  
 The Screech-Owl, prophet dire whose  
 breath  
 Brings sickness, and whose note is death;  
 The Church-Yard teem'd, and from the  
 tomb,  
 All Sad and Silent, thro' the gloom,

The Ghosts of Men, in former times  
 Whose Public Virtues were their crimes,  
 Indignant stalk'd; Sorrow and Rage  
 Blank'd their pale cheek; in his own age  
 The prop of Freedom, HAMPDEN there  
 Felt after death the gen'rous care;  
 SIDNEY by grief from Heav'n was kept,  
 And for his brother Patriot wept;  
 All Friends of LIBERTY, when Fate  
 Prepar'd to shorten WILKES's date,  
 Heav'd, deeply hurt, the heart-felt groan,  
 And knew that wound to be their own.

Hail, LIBERTY! a glorious word,  
 In other countries scarcely heard,  
 Or heard but as a thing of course,  
 Without or Energy or Force;  
 Here felt, enjoy'd, ador'd she springs,  
 Far, far beyond the reach of Kings,  
 Fresh blooming from our Mother Earth;  
 With Pride and Joy she owns her birth  
 Deriv'd from us, and in return  
 Bids in our breasts her Genius burn;  
 Bids us with all those blessings live  
 Which LIBERTY alone can give,  
 Or nobly with that Spirit die,  
 Which makes Death more than Victory.

Hail those Old Patriots, on whose tongue  
 Persuasion in the Senate hung,  
 Whilst They this sacred Cause maintain'd  
 Hail those Old Chiefs, to Honour train'd,  
 Who spread, when other methods fail'd,  
 War's bloody banner, and prevail'd!  
 Shall Men like these unmention'd sleep  
 Promiscuous with the common heap,  
 And (Gratitude forbid the crime)  
 Be carried down the stream of time  
 In Shoals, unnotic'd and forgot,  
 On LETHE's stream, like flags, to rot?  
 No—they shall live, and each fair name,  
 Recorded in the book of fame,  
 Founded on Honour's basis, fast  
 As the round Earth, to ages last.  
 Some Virtues vanish with our breath,  
 Virtue like this lives after death.  
 Old Time himself, his scythe thrown by,  
 Himself lost in Eternity,  
 An everlasting crown shall twine  
 To make a WILKES and SIDNEY join.

But should some slave got Villain dare  
 Chains for his Country to prepare,  
 And, by his birth to slav'ry broke,  
 Make her to feel the galling yoke,  
 May he be evermore accurs'd,  
 Amongst bad men be rank'd the worst,  
 May he be still Himself, and still  
 Go on in Vice, and perfect Ill,  
 May his broad crimes each day increase,  
 'Til he can't Live, nor Die in Peace,

May he be plung'd so deep in shame  
That S—— mayn't endure his name,  
And hear, scarce crawling on the earth,  
His children curse him for their birth,  
**May LIBERTY**, beyond the grave,  
Ordain him to be still a slave,  
Grant him what here he most requires  
And damn him with his own desires!

But should some Villain, in support  
And zeal for a despairing Court,  
Placing in Craft his confidence,  
And making Honour a pretence  
To do a deed of deepest shame,  
Whilst filthy lucre is his aim ;  
Should such a Wretch, with sword or  
knife,

Contrive to practice 'gainst the life  
Of One, who, honour'd thro' the land,  
For Freedom made a glorious stand,  
Whose chief, perhaps his only crime,  
Is (if plain Truth at such a time  
May dare her sentiments to tell)  
That He his Country loves too well ;  
May He,—but words are all too weak  
The feelings of my heart to speak—  
May He—O for a nobler curse—  
Which might his very marrow pierce—  
The general contempt engage,  
And be the MARTIN of his age.

## B O O K II.

**D**EEP in the bosom of a wood,  
Out of the road a Temple stood  
Antient, and much the worse for wear,  
It call'd aloud for quick repair,  
And, tottering from side to side,  
Menac'd destruction far and wide,  
Nor able seem'd, unless made stronger,  
To hold out four, or five years longer.  
Four hundred pillars, from the ground  
Rising in order, most unsound,  
Some rotten to the heart, aloof  
Seem'd to support the tott'ring roof,  
But, to inspection nearer laid,  
Instead of giving, wanted aid.

The Structure, rare and curious made  
By Men most famous in their trade,  
A work of years, Admir'd by all,  
Was suffer'd into dust to fall,  
Or, just to make it hang together,  
And keep off the effects of weather,  
Was patch'd and patch'd from time to  
time

By wretches, whom it were a crime,  
A crime, which Art would treason hold,  
To mention with those names of old.

Builders, who had the pile survey'd,  
And those not Flitcroft's in their trade,

Doubted (the wise hand in a doubt  
Merely sometimes to hand his out)  
Whether (like Churches in a brief,  
Taught wisely to obtain relief  
Thro' Chancery, who gives her fees  
To this, and other Charities)  
It must not, in all parts unsound,  
Be ripp'd, and pull'd down to the ground ;  
Whether (tho' after-ages ne'er  
Shall raise a building to compare)  
Art, if they should their Art employ,  
Meant to preserve, might not destroy.  
As human bodies, worn away,  
Batter'd and hastening to decay,  
Bidding the pow'r of Art despair,  
Cannot those very medicines bear,  
Whick, and which only can restore,  
And make them healthy as before.

To **L**I**BERTY, whose gracious smile  
Shed peace and plenty o'er the Isle,  
Our grateful Ancestors, her plain  
But faithful Children, rais'd this fane.**

Full in the Front, stretch'd out in length,  
Where Nature put forth all her strength  
In Spring Eternal, lay a plain,  
Where our brave Fathers us'd to train  
Their Sons to Arms, to teach the Art  
Of War, and steel the infant heart.  
**L**ABOUR, their hardy Nurse when young,  
Their joints had knit, their nerves had  
strung,

**A**bstinence, soe declar'd to death  
Had, from the time they first drew breath,  
The best of Doctors, with plain food,  
Kept pure the channel of their blood ;  
**H**EALTH in their cheeks bade colour rise,  
And **G**LORY sparkled in their eyes.

The instruments of Husbandry,  
As in contempt, were all thrown by,  
And, flattering a manly pride,  
War's keener tools their place supplied  
Their arrows to the head they drew ;  
Swift to the point their javelins flew ;  
They grasp'd the sword, They shook the  
spear ;

Their Fathers felt a pleasing fear,  
And even COURAGE, standing by,  
Scarcely beheld with steady eye.  
Each Stripling, lesson'd by his Sire,  
Knew when to close, when to retire,  
When near at hand, when from afar  
To fight, and was Hinselv a War.

Their Wives, their Mothers all around,  
Careless of order, on the ground  
Breath'd forth to Heav'n the pious vow,  
And, for a Son's or Husband's brow,  
With eager fingers Laurel wove ;  
Laurel, which in the sacred grove  
Planted

Planted by Liberty they find,  
The brows of Conquerors to bind,  
To give them Pride and Spirits, fit  
To make a world in arms submit.

What raptures did the bosom fire  
Of the young, rugged, pleasant Sire,  
When, from the toil of nimic fight,  
Returning with return of Night,  
He saw his babe resign the breast,  
And, smiling, stroke those arms in jest,  
With which hereafter he shall make  
The proudest heart in GALLIA quake!

Gods! with what joy, what honest  
pride,  
Did each fond, wishing, rustic Bride,  
Behold her manly swain return!  
How did her love-sick bosom burn,  
Tho' on Parades he was not bred,  
Nor wore the livery of red,  
When, Pleasure heightning all her  
charms,  
She strain'd her Warrior in her arms,  
And begg'd whilst Love and Glory fire,  
A Son, a Son just like his Sire!

Such were the Men, in former times,  
Ere Luxury had made our crimes  
Our bitter Punishment, who bore  
Their terrors to a foreign shore;  
Such were the men, who, free from dread,  
By EDWARDS, and by HENRIES led,  
Spread, like a torrent swell'd with rains,  
O'er haughty Gallia's trembling plains;  
Such were the Men, when lust of Pow'r,  
To work him woe, in evil hour  
Debauch'd the Tyrant from those ways  
On which a King should found his praise,  
When stern OPPRESSION, hand in hand  
With PRIDE, stalk'd proudly thro' the  
land;

When weeping JUSTICE was misled  
From her fair course, and MERCY dead;  
Such were the Men, in Virtue strong,  
Who dar'd not see their Country's wrong,  
Who left the mattock, and the spade,  
And, in the robes of War array'd,  
In their rough arms, departing, took  
Their helpless babes, and with a look  
Stern and determin'd swore to see  
Those babes no more, or see them free;  
Such were the Men, whom Tyrant Pride  
Could never fasten to his side.  
By threats or bribes, who, Freemen born,  
Chains, tho' of gold, beheld with scorn,  
Who, free from ev'ry servile awe;  
Could never be divorc'd from Law,  
From that broad gen'ral Law, which Sense  
Made for the general defence;

Could never yield to partial ties  
Which from dependant stations rise;  
Could, never be to Slav'ry led,  
For Property was at their head.  
Such were the Men, in days of yore,  
Who, call'd by Liberty, before  
Her Temple, on the sacred green  
In Martial pastimes oft were seen—  
Now seen no longer—in their stead,  
To laziness and vermin bred,  
A Race, who strangers to the cause  
Of Freedom, live by other laws,  
In other motives fight, a prey  
To interest, and slaves for pay.  
VALOUR, how glorious on a plan  
Of Honour founded, leads their Van;  
DISCRETION, free from taint of fear,  
Cool, but resolv'd, brings up their rear,  
DISCRETION, VALOUR's better half;  
DEPENDANCE holds the Gen'ral's Staff.

In plain and home-spun garb array'd,  
Not for vain show, but service made,  
In a green flourishing old age,  
Not damn'd yet with an Equipage,  
In rules of Porterage untaught,  
SIMPLICITY, not worth a groat,  
For years had kept the Temple door;  
Full on his breast a glass he wore,  
Thro' which his bosom open lay  
To ev'ry one who pass'd that way.  
Now turn'd adrift—with humbler face  
But prouder heart, his vacant place  
CORRUPTION fills, and bears the key;  
No entrance now without a fee.

With belly round, and full, fat face,  
Which on the house reflected grace,  
Full of good fare, and honest glee,  
The Steward HOSPITALITY,  
Old WELCOME, smiling by his side,  
A good, old Servant, often tried  
And faithful found, who kept in view  
His Lady's fame and int'rest too,  
Who made each heart with joy rebound,  
Yet never run her State a-ground,  
Was turn'd off, or (which word I find  
Is more in modern use) resign'd.

Half-starv'd, half-starving others, bred  
In beggary, with carrion fed,  
Detested, and detesting all  
Made up of Avarice and Gall,  
Boasting great thrift, yet wasting more  
Than ever Steward did before,  
Succeeded One, who to engage  
The praise of an exhausted age,  
Assum'd a name of high degree,  
And call'd himself OECONOMY.

Within

Within the Temple, full in sight,  
Where, without ceasing, day and night,  
The Workmen toil'd, where LABOUR  
bar'd

Her brawny arm, where ART prepar'd,  
In regular and even rows,  
Her types a Printing-Press arose.  
Each Workman knew his task, and each  
Was honest, and expert as LEACH.

Hence, LEARNING struck a deeper  
root,  
And SCIENCE brought forth riper fruit ;  
Hence LOYALTY received support,  
Even when banish'd from the Court ,  
Hence GOVERNMENT was strength ; and  
hence

RELIGION sought, and found defence ;  
Hence ENGLAND's fairest fame arose,  
And LIBERTY subdued her foes.

On a low, simple, turf-made throne,  
Raiss'd by Allegiance, scarcely known  
From her Attendants glad to be ;  
Pattern of that Equality  
She wish'd to all, so far as cou'd  
Safely consist with social good,  
The GODDESS sat , around her head  
A chearfnl radiance GLORY spread ;  
COURAGE, a Youth of royal race,  
Lovely stern, possess'd a place  
On her left-hand, and on her right,  
Sat HONOUR, cloath'd with robes of  
Light ;

Before Her MAGNA CHARTA lay,  
Which some great Lawyer, of his day,  
The PRATT, was offic'd to explain,  
And make the basis of her reign ;  
PEACE, crown'd with Olive, to her breast  
Two smiling, twin-born infants prest ;  
At her feet Couching, War was laid,  
And with a brindled Lion play'd ;  
JUSTICE and MERCY, hand in hand,  
Joint Guardian of the happy land,  
Together held their mighty charge,  
And TRUTH walk'd all about at large ;  
HEALTH, for the royal troop the feast,  
Prepar'd, and VIRTUE was high Priest.

Such was the fame our Goddess bore ;  
Her Temple such in days of yore.  
What changes ruthless Time presents !  
Behold her ruin'd battlements,  
Her walls decay'd, her nodding spires,  
Her altars broke, her dying fires,  
Her name despis'd, her Priests destroy'd,  
Her friends disgrac'd, her foes employ'd,  
*Herself by (Ministerial arts)*  
Depriv'd even of the people's hearts,  
Whilst They, to work her surer woe,  
Feign her to Monarchy a foe)

Exil'd by grief, self-doom'd to dwell  
With some poor Hermit in a cell,  
Or, that retirement tedious grown,  
If She walks forth, She walks *unknowen*,  
Hooted, and pointed at with scorn,  
As One in some strange Country born.

Behold a rude and ruthian race,  
A band of spoilers, seize her place ;  
With looks, which might the heart dis-  
sect

And make like sound a quick retreat,  
To rapine from the cradle bred,  
A Stauncb, Old Blood-bound at their  
head ;

Who free from Virtue and from Awe,  
Knew none but the bad part of Law,  
They rov'd at large ; each, on his breast  
Mark'd with a Grey-bound, stood confest.  
CONTROULMENT waited on their nod,  
High-wielding Prosecution's rod,  
CONFUSION follow'd at their heels,  
And a cast Statesman held the Seals,  
Those Seals for which he dear shall pay,  
When awful JUSTICE takes her day.

The Printers saw—they saw and fled—  
SCIENCE, declining, hung her head,  
PROPERTY in despair appear'd ;  
And for herself destruction fear'd ;  
Whilst, under-foot, the rude slaves trod  
The works of men, and word of God,  
Whilst, close behind, on many a book,  
In which he never deigns to look,  
Which he did not, nay—could not read,  
A bold bad man (by pow'r decreed  
For that bad end, who in the dark  
Scorn'd to do mischief) set his mark  
In the full day, the mark of Hell,  
And on the Gospel stamp'd an L.

LIBERTY fled, her Friends withdrew,  
Her Friends, a faithful, chosen few ;  
HONOUR in grief threw up, and SHAME,  
Cloathing herself with HONOUR's name,  
Usurp'd his station ; on the throne,  
Which LIBERTY once call'd her own,  
(Gods, that such mighty ills should spring,  
Under so great, so good a King,  
So Lov'd, so Loving, thro' the arts  
Of Statesmen, curs'd with wicked hearts!)  
For ev'ry darker purpose fit,  
Behold in triumph STATE-CRAFT sit.

### BOOK III.

AH Me ! what mighty perils wait  
The Man who meddles with a State,  
Whether to strengthen, or oppose !  
False are his friends, and firm his foes.  
How must his Soul, once ventur'd in,  
Plunge blindly on from sin to sin !

What

What toils he suffers, what disgrace,  
 'To get, and then to keep a place !  
 How often, whether wrong or right,  
 Must he in jest, or earnest fight,  
 Risquing for those both life and limb,  
 Who would not risque one groat for him !

Under the Temple lay a Cave,  
 Made by some guilty, coward slave,  
 Whose actions fear'd rebuke, a maze  
 Of intricate and winding ways  
 Not to be found without a clue ;  
 One Passage only, known to few,  
 In path direct led to a Cell,  
 Where FRAUD in secret lov'd to dwell,  
 With all her tools and slaves about her,  
 Nor fear'd least Honesty should rout her.

In a dark corner, shunning sight  
 Of Man, and shrinking from the light,  
 One dull, dim taper thro' the Cell  
 Glimm'ring to make more horrible  
 The face of darkness, She prepares,  
 Working unseen, all kinds of snares,  
 With curious, but destructive art ;  
*Here*, thro' the eye to catch the heart,  
 Gay stars their tinsel beams afford,  
 Neat artifice to trap a Lord ;  
*There*, fit for all whom Folly bred,  
 Wave plumes of feathers for the head ;  
*Garters* the Hag contrives to make,  
 Which, as it seems, a babe might break,  
 But which ambitious Madmen feel  
 More firm and sure than chains of steel,  
 Which, slipp'd just underneath the knee,  
 Forbid a freeman to be free ;  
*Purses* She knew (did ever curse  
 Travel more sure than in a purse ?)  
 Which, by some strange and magic bands,  
 Enslave the soul, and tye the hands.

*Here FLATT'R Y*, eldeit born of guile,  
 Waves with rare skill the silken smile,  
 The courtly cringe, the supple bow,  
 The private squeeze, the Levee vow,  
 With which, no strange or recent case,  
 Fools in decive Fools out of place.

CORRUPTION (who, in former times,  
 Thro' fear or shame conceal'd her crimes,  
 And what she did, contriv'd to do it  
 So that the Public might not view it)  
 Presumptuous grown, unfit was held  
 For their dark councils, and expell'd,  
 Since in the day her business might  
 Be done as safe as in the night.

Her eye down-bending to the ground,  
 Planning some dark and deadly wound,  
 Holding a dagger, on which stood,  
 All fresh and reeking, drops of blood,

Bearing a lanthorn, which of yore,  
 By TREASON borrow'd, GUY FAWKES  
 bore  
 By which, since they improv'd in trade,  
 Excisemen have their lanthorns made,  
 ASSASSINATION her whole mind  
 Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclin'd  
 Death, grinning, at her elbow stood,  
 And held forth instruments of blood,  
 Vile instruments, which cowards chuse,  
 But Men of Honour dare not use ;  
 Around, his Lordship and his Grace,  
 Both qualified for such a place,  
 With many a FORBES, and many a DUN,  
 Each a resolv'd, and pious Son,  
 Wait her high bidding; Each prepar'd,  
 As She around her orders shar'd,  
 Proof 'gainst remorse, to run, to fly,  
 And bid the destin'd victim die,  
 Posting on Villainy's black wing,  
 Whether He Patriot is, or King.

OPPRESSION, willing to appear  
 An object of our love, not fear,  
 Or at the most a rev'rend awe  
 To breed, usurp'd the garb of LAW.  
 A Book she held, on which her eyes  
 Were deeply fix'd whence seem'd to rise  
 Joy in her breast ; a Book, of might  
 Most wonderful, which black to white  
 Could turn, and without help of laws,  
 Could make the worse the better cause.  
 She read, by flatt'ring hopes deceiv'd,  
 She wish'd, and what She wish'd, be-  
 liev'd,

To make that Book for ever stand  
 The rule of wrong through all the land ;  
 On the back, fair and worthy note,  
 At large was MAGNA CHARTA wrote,  
 But turn your eye within, and read  
 A bitter lesson, N——'s CREED.  
 Ready, e'en with a look, to run,  
 Fast as the coursers of the Sun,  
 To worry Virtue, at her hand  
 Two half-starv'd Greyhounds took their  
 stand ;

A curious model, cut in wood,  
 Of a most antient Castle stood,  
 Full in her view ; the gates were barr'd,  
 And Soldiers on the watch kept guard ;  
 In the Front, openly, in Black  
 Was wrote The Tow'r, but on the back,  
 Mark'd with the Secretary's seal,  
 In bloody Letters, the BASTILE.

Around a Table, fully bent  
 On mischief of most black intent

Deeply

Deeply determin'd, that their reign  
Might longer last, to work the bane  
Of one firm Patriot, whose heart tied,  
To honour, all their pow'r defied,  
And brought those actions into light  
They wish'd to have conceal'd in Night.  
Begot, Born, Bred to infamy,  
A Privy Council sat of THREE,  
Great were their names, of high repute  
And favour thro' the land of BUTE.

The FIRST (intitled to the place  
Of Honour both by Gown and Grace,  
Who never let occasion slip  
To take right-hand of fellowship,  
And was so proud, that should he meet  
The twelve Apostles in the street,  
He'd turn his nose up at them all,  
And shove his Saviour from the wall ;  
Who was so mean (Meanness and Pride  
Still go together side by side)  
That he would cringe, and creep, be civil,  
And hold a stirrup for the Devil,  
If in a journey to his mind,  
He'd let him mount and ride behind ;  
Who basely fawn'd thro' all his life,  
For Patrons first, then for a Wife,  
Wrote Dedications which must make  
The heart of ev'ry Christian quake,  
Made one Man equal to, or more  
Than God, then left him as before  
His God he left, and drawn by Pride,  
Shifted about to t'other side)  
Was by his sire a Parson made,  
Merely to give the Boy a trade,  
But he himself was thereto drawn  
By some faint omens of the Lawn,  
And on the truly Christian plan  
To make himself a Gentleman,  
A title, in which form array'd him,  
Tho' Fate ne'er thought on' when She  
made him.

The oaths he took, 'tis very true,  
But took them, as all wise men do,  
With an intent, if things should turn,  
Rather to temporize, than burn.  
Gospel and Loyalty were made  
To serve the purposes of trade,  
Religion's are but paper ties,  
Which bind the fool, but which the wise,  
Such idle notions far above,  
Draw on and off, just like a glove ;  
All Gods, all Kings (let his great aim  
Be answer'd) were to him the same.

A Curate first, he read and read,  
And laid in, whilst he should have fed  
The souls of his neglected flock,  
Of reading such a mighty stock,  
That he o'ercharg'd the weary brain  
With more than She could well contain,

More than She was with Spirits fraught  
To turn, and methodize to thought,  
And which, like ill-digested food,  
To humours turn'd, and not to blood.  
Brought up to London, from the plow  
And Pulpit, how to make a bow  
He try'd to learn, he grew polite,  
And was the Poet's Parasite,  
With Wits conversing (and Wits then  
Were to be found 'mongst Noblemen)  
He caught, or would have caught the  
flame,  
And would be nothing, or the same ;  
He drank with drunkards, liv'd with Sin-  
ners

Hereded with Infidels for dinners,  
With such an Emphasis and Grace  
Blasphem'd, that POTTER kept not pace ;  
He, in the highest reign of noon,  
Bawl'd bawdry songs to a Psalm Tune,  
Liv'd with Men infamous and vile,  
Truck'd his salvation for a smile,  
To catch their humour caught their plan,  
And laugh'd at God to laugh with Man,  
Prais'd them, when living, in each breath,  
And damn'd their mem'ries after death.

To prove his Faith, which all admit  
Is at least equal to his Wit,  
And make himself a Man of note,  
He in defence of Scripture wrote ;  
So long he wrote, and long about it,  
That e'en Believers 'gan to doubt it ;  
He wrote too of the inward light,  
Tho' no one knew how he came by't,  
And of that influencing grace,  
Which in his life ne'er found a place ;  
He wrote too of the Holy Ghost,  
Of whom, no more than of a Poit  
He knew, nor, should an Angel shew him,  
Would He or knew, or chuse to know  
him.

Next (for he knew 'twixt every Science  
There was a natural alliance)  
He wrote, t'advise his Maker's praise,  
Comments on rhimes, and notes on plays,  
And with an all-sufficient air  
Plac'd himself in the Critic's chair,  
Usurp'd o'er Reason full dominion,  
And govern'd merely by opinion.  
At length dethron'd, and kept in awe  
By one plain simple Man of Law,  
He arr'd dead Friends, to Vengeance  
true,

T'abuse the Man they never knew.

Examine strictly all mankind,  
Most characters are mix'd we find,  
And Vice and Virtue take their turn  
In the fine bread to beat and burn.

Our Priest was an exception here,  
Nor did one spark of grace appear,  
Not one dull, dim spark in his soul ;  
Vice, glorious Vice possess'd the whole,  
And, in her service truly warn'd,  
He was in sin most uniform.

Injurious Satire, own at least  
One sniveling Virtue in the Priest,  
One sniveling Virtue which is plac'd,  
They say, in or about the waist,  
Call'd CHASTITY ; the Prudish Dame  
Knows it at large by Virtue's name.  
To this his Wife (and in these days  
Wives seldom without reason praise)  
Bears evidence—then calls her child,  
And swears that TOM was vastly wild.

Ripen'd by a long course of years,  
He great and perfect now appears.  
In Shape scarce of the human kind ;  
A Man, without a manly mind ;  
No Husband, tho' he's truly wed ;  
Tho' on his knees a child is bred,  
No Father ; injur'd, without end  
A Foe ; and, tho' oblig'd, no Friend ;  
A Heart, which Virtue ne'er disgrac'd ;  
A Head, where Learning runs to waste ;  
A Gentleman well-bred, if breeding  
Rests in the article of reading ;  
A Man of this World, for the next  
Was ne'er included in his text ;  
A Judge of Genius, tho' confess'd  
With not one spark of Genius blest ;  
Amongst the first of Critics plac'd,  
Tho' free from ev'ry taint of Taite ;  
A Christian without faith or works,  
As he would be a Turk 'mongst Turks ;  
A great Divine, as Lords agree,  
Without the least Divinity ;  
To crown all, in declining age,  
Enflam'd with Church and Party-rage,  
Behold him, full and perfect quite,  
A false Saint, and true Hypocrite.

Next sat a Lawyer, often tried,  
In perilous extremes ; when pride  
And Pow'r, all wild and trembling, stood,  
Nor dar'd to tempt the raging flood ;  
This bold, bad Man arose to view,  
And gave his hand to help them through,  
Steel'd 'gainst Compassion, as they past,  
He saw poor Freedom breathe her last,  
He saw her struggle, heard her groan,  
He saw her, helpless and alone,  
Whelm'd in that storm, which fear'd and  
prais'd

By slaves less bold, himself had rais'd.

Bred to the Law, he from the first,  
Of all bad Lawyers was the worst.

Perfection (for bad men maintain  
In ill we may perfection gain)  
In others is a work of time,  
And they creep on from crime to crime,  
He, for a prodigy design'd  
To spread amazement o'er mankind,  
Started, full-ripen'd, all at once  
A Perfect Knave, and Perfect Dunce.

Who will for him may boast of Sense,  
His better guard is Impudence.  
His front, with ten-fold plates of brass  
Secur'd, SHAME never yet could pass,  
Nor on the surface of his skin,  
Blush for that guilt which dwelt within,  
How often, in contempt of Laws,  
To sound the bottom of a cause,  
To search out ev'ry rotten part,  
And worm into its very heart,  
Hath he ta'en briefs on false pretence,  
And undertaken the defence  
Of trusting Fools, whom in the end  
He meant to ruin, not defend ?  
How often, e'en in open Court,  
Hath the wretch made his shame his sport,  
And laugh'd off, with a Villain's ease,  
Throwing up briefs, and keeping fees,  
Such things, as, tho' to roguery bred,  
Had struck a little Villain dead ?

Causes, whatever their import,  
He undertakes to serve a Court ;  
For He by heart this rule hath got,  
Pow'r can effect, what Law cannot.

Fools He forgives, but rogues he fears ;  
If Genius, yok'd with Worth, appears,  
His weak soul sickens at the sight,  
And strives to plunge them down in night.

So loud he talks, so very loud,  
He is an Angel with the crowd,  
Whilst he makes Justice hang her head,  
And Judges turn from pale to red.

Bid all that Nature, on a plan  
Most intimate, makes near to Man,  
All that with grand and gen'ral ties  
Binds good and bad, the Fool and Wife,  
Knocks at his heart ; They knock in vain,  
No entrance there such Suitors gain,  
Bid kneeling Kings forsake the throne ;  
Bid at his feet his Country groan ;  
Bid Liberty stretch out her hands  
Religion plead her stronger bands ;  
Bid Parents, Children, Wife, and Friends  
If they come thwart his private ends,  
Unmov'd he hears the gen'ral call,  
And bravely tramples on them all.

Who will, for him, may cant and  
whine,  
And let weak Conscience with her line  
Chalk

Chalk out their ways ; such starving rules  
Are only fit for coward fools,  
Fellows who credit what Priests tell,  
And tremble at the thoughts of Hell ;  
His Spirit dares contend with Grace,  
And meets Damnation face to face.

Such was our Lawyer ; by his side  
In all bad qualities allied,  
In all bad Counsels, sat a Third,  
By birth a Lord ; O sacred word !  
O word most sacred, whence Men get  
A Privilege to run in debt,  
Whence They at large exemption claim  
From Satire, and her servant Shame ;  
Whence They, depriv'd of all her force,  
Forbid bold Truth to hold her course.

Consult his person, dress, and air,  
He seems, which strangers well might  
swear,

The Master, or by Courtesy,  
The Captain of a Colliery.  
Look at his visage and agree  
Half-hang'd he seems, just from the Tree  
Escap'd ; a Rope may sometimes break,  
Or Men be cut down by mistake.

He hath not Virtue (in the school  
Of Vice bred up) to live by rule,  
Nor hath he Sense (which none can  
doubt

Who know the Man) to live without.  
His life is a continued scene  
Of all that's infamous and mean ;  
He knows not change, unless, grown  
nice

And delicate, from vice to vice ;  
Nature design'd him, in a rage,  
To be the WHARTON of his age,  
But, having given all the Sin,  
Forgot to put the Virtues in.  
To run a horse, to make a match,  
To revel deep, to roar a catch,  
To knock a tott'ring watchman down,  
To sweat a woman of the Town,  
By fits to keep the Peace, or break it,  
In turn to give a Pox, or take it,  
He is, in faith, most excellent,  
And, in the Word's most full intent,  
A true Choice Spirit we admit ;  
With Wits a Fool, with Fools a Wit ;  
Hear him but talk, and You would swear  
OBSCENITY herself was there ;  
And that PROPHANELESS had made  
choice,

By way of Trump, to use his Voice ;  
That, in all mean and low things great,  
He had been bred at Billingsgate,  
And that, ascending to the earth

Before the Season of his birth,  
BLASPHEMY, making way and room,  
Had mark'd him in his Mother's womb ;  
Too honest (for the worst of men  
In forms are honest now and then)  
Not to have, in the usual way,  
His Bills sent in ; Too great, to pay ;  
Too proud, to speak to, if he meets  
The honest Tradesman whom he cheats ;  
Too infamous to have a friend,  
Too bad for bad men to command,  
Or Good to name ; beneath whose weight  
Earth groans, who hath been spar'd by  
Fate

Only to shew, on Mercy's plan,  
How far and long God bears with Man.

Such were the THREE, who, mocking  
sleep,

At Midnight sat, in Counsel deep,  
Plotting destruction 'gainst a head,  
Whose Wisdom could not be misled ;  
Plotting destruction 'gainst a heart,  
Which ne'er from Honour would depart.

" Is He not rank'd amongst our foes ?  
" Hath not his Spirit dar'd oppose  
" Our dearest measures, made our nayne  
" Stand forward on the roll of shame ?  
" Hath he not won the vulgar tribes,  
" By scorning menaces and bribes,  
" And proving, that his darling cause  
" Is of their Liberties and Laws  
" To stand the Champion ? in a word,  
" Nor need one argument be heard  
" Beyond this, to awake our zeal,  
" To quicken our resolves and steel  
" Our steady souls to bloody bent,  
" (Sure ruin to each dear intent,  
" Each flatt'ring hope) He, without fear,  
" Hath dar'd to make the Truth appear.

They said, and, by resentment taught,  
Each on revenge employ'd his thought,  
Each, bent on mischief, rack'd his brain  
To her full stretch, but rack'd in vain ;  
Scheme after Scheme they brought to view ;  
All were examin'd, none would do.

When FRAUD, with pleasure in her face,  
Forth issued from her hiding place,  
And at the table where they meet,  
First having blest them, took her seat.  
" No trifling cause, my darling Boys,  
" Your present thoughts and cares em-  
ploy ;

" No common snare, no random blow  
" Can work the bane of such a Foe,  
" By Nature Cautious as he's Brave,  
" To Honour only he's a slave ;  
" In that weak part without defence,

" We must to Honour make pretence ;  
 " That Lure shall to his ruin draw  
 " The Wretch, who stands secure in Law.  
 " Nor think that I have idly plann'd  
 " This full-ripe scheme; behold at hand,  
 " With three months training on his head,  
 " An Instrument, whom I have bred,  
 " Born of these bowels, far from sight  
 " Of Virtue's false, but glaring Light,  
 " My Youngest Born, my dearest Joy,  
 " Most like myself, my darling Boy.  
 " He, never touch'd with vile remorse,  
 " Resolv'd and crafty in his course.  
 " Shall work our ends, complete our  
 " schemes,  
 " Most Mine, when most He Honour's  
 " seems ;  
 " Nor can be found, at home, abroad,  
 " So firm and full a slave of FRAUD."

She said, and from each envious Son  
 A discontented Murmur ran  
 Around the Table, All in place  
 Thought his full praise their own disgrace,  
 Wond'ring what Stranger She had got,  
 Who had one vice that they had not.  
 When strait the portals open flew,  
 And, clad in armour, to their view  
 M——n, the Dueilif, came forth ;  
 All knew, and all confess his worth,  
 All justified, with smiles arrayed,  
 The happy choice their Dam had made.

*A PASTORAL DIALOGUE [from the Arcadian Nuptials, a new Masque of singing and dancing] sung by Mr. Beard, and Miss Hallam, at Covent-Garden Theatre, before their Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, and others of the Royal Family, on Thursday, Jan. 19.*

### COLIN and PHILLIS.

#### COLIN..

HARK! hark! o'er the plains what  
 glad tumults we hear !  
 How gay all the nymphs and the shepherds  
 appear !  
 With myrtles and roses new-deck'd are  
 the bowers,  
 And every bush bears a garland of flowers.  
 I can't, for my life, what it means, understand ;  
 There's some rural festival surely at  
 hand.  
 Not harvest nor sheep shearing now can  
 take place,  
 But Phillis will tell me the truth of the  
 case

#### PHILLIS.

The truth, honest lad !—Why you  
 surely should know [low ;  
 What rites are prepar'd in the village be-  
 Where gallant young Thyrsis, so fam'd  
 and ador'd,  
 Weds Daphne, the sister of CORIN, our  
 lord.  
 That Daphne, whose beauty, good-nature,  
 and ease,  
 All sancies can strike, and all judgments  
 can please :  
 That CORIN—but praise must the matter  
 give o'er,  
 You know what he is, and I need say no  
 more.

#### COLIN.

Young Thyrsis, too, claims all that hon-  
 our can lend ;  
 His countryman's glory, their champion  
 and friend,  
 Tho' such slight memorials scarce speak  
 his deserts ;  
 And, trust me, his name is engrav'd on  
 their hearts.

#### PHILLIS.

But hence to the bridal, behold how  
 they throng ; [along ;  
 Each shepherd conducting his sweet-heart,  
 The joyous occasion all nature inspires,  
 With tender affections and cheerful de-  
 sires.

#### DUETTO.

Ye pow'rs that o'er conjugal union preside,  
 All gracious look down on the bridegroom  
 and bride :  
 That beauty and virtue and valour may  
 shine  
 In a race, like themselves, with no end to  
 the line :  
 Let honour, and glory, and riches, and  
 praise [days :  
 Unceasing attend them thro' numerous  
 And while in a palace fate fixes their lot,  
 Oh may they live easy as those in a cot.

#### SEMI-CHORUS of NYMPHS.

While the dancers are winding the  
 wreaths of flowers round the bride  
 groom and bride.

Fast the blooming virgin tye,  
 No thorns, beneath the roses tye.

#### SEMI-CHORUS of SWAINS.

Round the hero swiftly move !  
 Glory bind to sacred love !

*GRAND CHORUS as the dance  
 concludes.*

Bless'd for ever may they be !  
 Ever bound, yet ever free.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 658.*

**O**N the 3d of February, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to empower the commissioners, or governors, of the royal hospital for seamen, at Greenwich, after defraying the necessary expences thereof, to provide for such seamen, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the said hospital; and to enable them to receive such pensions as shall be granted them by the said commissioners, or governors, in the most easy and convenient manner; and for preventing frauds and abuses attending the same: and Mr. Grenville, the Lord Carysfort, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Hussey, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. On the 4th the treasurer of Greenwich hospital was ordered to lay before the house an account of what money had been received by him, on account of the said hospital, from Christmas 1760, to Christmas 1761, and from Christmas 1761 to Christmas 1762, and how the same had been applied; distinguishing each year, and also how many men had been maintained and cloathed in the same hospital during the said years. But on the 8th this order was discharged, and it was then ordered, that there should be laid before the house an account of what money had been received, for the use of Greenwich hospital, from Christmas 1760 to Christmas 1762, and how the same had been applied, distinguishing each year; and likewise an account how many men and boys had been maintained and cloathed in the said hospital, and for how long, during the said years. In obedience to this order, there were on the 4th of March, presented to the house an account of what money had been received by the treasurer of the said hospital, for the use thereof, from Christmas 1760 to Christmas 1762, and how the same had been applied, di-

stinguishing each year; also, an account, shewing the number of men, boys, and nurses, who had been maintained and cloathed in the said hospital, from Christmas 1760 to Christmas 1762; and also, the report of the commissioners of the said hospital, of what money had been received out of the rents and profits of the estates forfeited by the attainer of James, late earl of Derwentwater, and Charles Ratcliffe, between the 30th of November 1761, and the 1st of December 1762, and of their proceedings in carrying on the building; all which accounts were ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house.

By these accounts the house was made fully acquainted with the present state of Greenwich hospital; and on the 17th Mr. Grenville presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a 2d time, which it was the next day, and appeared to be so reasonable and necessary a bill, that it afterwards passed through both houses in common course, and without any material objection, and received the royal assent on the 31st.

The preamble of this act sets forth in substance that sundry estates, rents, and sums of money, are granted by several acts of parliament, and especially appropriated towards completing the building of Greenwich hospital, and for the maintenance of the seamen therein: But as no part of the said estates, &c. can be applied towards the relief of any worn out or decrepit seamen, who are not provided for within the said hospital; and as the revenues thereof will probably be sufficient to provide for a considerable number of poor seamen, as out pensioners; and it would tend to the increase and encouragement of seamen, if the commissioners were enabled after defraying the expence of the said hospital, to provide for such seamen as out pensioners, therefore it is enacted,

1. That the commissioners, after defraying the necessary expences of the said hospital, out of the revenues, &c. belonging thereto, may provide for such seamen, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the said hospital.

2d. That all assignments, bargains,

sales, orders, contracts, agreements, or securities, which shall be given or made by any out pensioner, in respect of any out pension, granted by the said commissioners, shall be absolutely null and void.

3d. That to enable such seamen to receive such out pensions in the most easy and convenient manner, and for preventing frauds and abuses attending the same, the treasurer of the said hospital shall make out, as often as there shall be occasion, two bills for every such pension; which bills shall be duplicates, and joined together with oblique lines, flourishes, or devices in such manner as he shall think proper; and shall be made payable to such out pensioner by the receiver general of the land tax, collector of the customs, collector of the excise, or clerk of the cheque respectively, according to the appointment in such bills; and the said bills being numbered and dated, shall be signed by the said treasurer, &c. and written or printed, according to the following form:

A. No. N. 1.

SIR

Greenwich hospital

PAY to B. D. of in the county of out pensioner of Greenwich hospital, upon producing the duplicate hereof, together with a certificate under the hands of the minister and church wardens, or in Scotland, under the hands of the minister and two elders, of the parish where the said B. D. resides, that the said B. D. to the best of their knowledge and belief, is the person named in such bill, the sum of

being on account of the out pension of the said B. D. if the same shall be demanded within six calendar months from the date hereof; otherwise you are to return this bill to the treasurer of the said hospital.

4th. As soon as the said bills shall be made out, the treasurer shall cause them to be cut asunder, indentwise, through the oblique lines, &c. and shall cause one of them to be transmitted forthwith to the person named therein, and the other to the revenue officer, on whom it shall be drawn; who is required, if the duplicate shall be produced to him within six months from the date, to examine the same, together with the certificate, by the oath of the producer; and upon being satisfied shall immediately pay the same, without fee; or otherwise return his duplicate to the

said treasurer.

5th. Provides a punishment for any revenue officer who shall unnecessarily delay the payment of any of these bills or accept of any reward for the payment of the same. And

The last clause makes it felony without benefit of clergy to personate or falsely assume the name of any such out pensioner, or to procure any other to do so in order to receive the money due to such out pensioner.

From this abstract every one must see, that it is one of the most humane and necessary regulations that was ever made in any country, and that great care has been taken to prevent any seaman from being cheated or defrauded by agents or usurers, out of any part of the poor pittance allowed by his country, for supporting him in his last and most helpless stage of life; but there is one inconvenience which I must take notice of, because I am persuaded that the same humane and generous spirit which dictated this law will very soon provide some remedy. By the law, as it stands at present, an out pensioner must personally appear before the revenue collector to whom his bill is directed, in order to present his duplicate, and to be examined. Now this, in many cases, will be inconvenient and expensive to the poor men, and in some cases impossible. When a worn out and decrepit seaman has got himself fixed upon the establishment as an out pensioner of Greenwich hospital, he will probably chuse to retire into some remote place in the country, on account of the cheapness of living, or on account of his having some friend or relation there, to whom he may be of some service, and who for that service may be willing to give him board and lodging at an extraordinary low rate, perhaps for nothing. This place may be 20 miles, or more from any county or port town, or any town, where a revenue collector resides, consequently supposing his pension is paid but once a year, he must annually travel 20 miles or more, at least once, perhaps twice, before he can receive it. To every such out pensioner this must always be expensive and extremely inconvenient; but to many it will be absolutely impossible, so that they will come at last to be unavoidably deprived of their pension, without any fault or neglect of their own, and that at a time when they have most occa-

sion.

sion for the charitable support of their grateful country, that is to say, when they are become so decrepit and feeble as not to be able to travel a mile from their own door, and are perhaps in a place where they have no title to any relief from the parish.

The clause in this act for making void all assignments, &c. made by any out pensioner, was extremely right; because if they had such a general and unconditional power; many of them would become the prey of usurers and extortioners, as was the case of the out pensioners of Chelsea college, before that excellent law was made, for declaring void all such securities to be granted by them, which will be a lasting memorial upon record, to the honour of the gentleman who was the promoter of it. But still I must think, that the inconvenience I have mentioned, may, without any danger be prevented, by adding a clause for empowering the Greenwich out pensioners to indorse his pension bill, after he has received it, and for empowering the revenue collector to pay it to the indorsee, after being duly examined, upon his producing the certificate before-mentioned, and also another certificate from the same minister and church wardens, or elders, declaring that the said pensioner had indorsed his bill to such a one who had in their presence paid, or to their satisfaction accounted to him for the full value thereof, or who would, to the best of their knowledge and belief, honestly and faithfully return the money to him, as soon as possible, after he had received it.

Such a certificate would prevent its being possible for any usurer to take any unjust advantage of a pensioner's having a power to indorse his pension bill, after he has received it; and as there are in every parish some people who have frequently an occasion to go to the county town, or to the next port town, some of them would always do him the favour to take his bill along with them in order to receive payment. This would enable every pensioner, residing in any part of Great Britain, to receive his money, without any usurious deduction, and without trouble or expence, which I am persuaded, was designed by the gentlemen who were the promoters of this charitable law; and, I hope, the commissioners of Greenwich hospital have a power, when they put any

seamen upon the out pension, to do what the commissioners of the Chelsea hospital are now by the aforesaid law obliged to do, that is to say, to pay every man something in advance, when he is admitted upon the out pension, and always afterwards to pay him at least half a year in advance; for if they are not paid in advance, they must necessarily fall into the hands of usurers, who will make them pay at a most extravagant rate for the risk of their happening to die before the ensuing half year is expired.

I have said every pensioner residing in any part of Great Britain; for if any one should go to reside in Ireland or America, they could not by this law receive any pension; and yet this may, I think, and ought to be some way provided for. We have always many brave Irish and American seamen serving in the royal navy, especially in time of war: They are equally British subjects, and whilst they are in the service, they contribute to the support of Greenwich hospital equally with those that are born in Great Britain; consequently they have an equal title to every benefit that may arise from the service. I make not the least doubt but that many of them will hereafter be put upon the out pension establishment; and if they should, some of them may chuse to retire to their native country, in order to pass the rest of their days among their friends and relations, it would be cruel to debar a poor old seaman of this satisfaction, therefore I hope some method will be contrived for enabling such men to receive their pension in Ireland or even in America. I shall grant, that the whole expence of supporting our navy, as well as that of supporting Greenwich hospital, is raised by the parliament of Great Britain; and therefore it may be said that if any Irish or American seaman should be put upon the out pension establishment, they ought to be obliged to live in Great Britain. But that is a partial and an unjust way of reasoning. What is it that enables Britain to raise this expence? It is the great addition made to our general ballance of trade, by the trade of Ireland and America: If they were intirely detached from us: If we had no remittance from thence, nor any benefit by means of the exports from thence to this, or to foreign countries, I much suspect, that Great Britain alone would now be a very small

small gainer, if not a loser, upon the general ballance of its trade, in which case we could neither support such a navy, nor such an army as we do at present. Therefore no difference ought in this respect to be made between a British and an Irish or American seaman ; and I must add, that every seaman in the merchant service of Ireland is, by the act of the 10th of queen Anne, obliged to contribute his 6d. a month, to the support of Greenwich hospital, as well as every seaman in the Merchant service of Great Britain.

Feb. 25, a committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of that part of Great Britain, called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1763. And next day an instruction was ordered to the said committee, that they have power to include, in the said estimate, the amount of 28 days subsistence for the commission officers of the said militia, under the rank of captain. On the 8th of March, the lord Strange reported from the said committee, that they had prepared an estimate accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the house, and after reading it in his place, he delivered it in at the table, where it was read, and then ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members.

The report being so distinct as not to require any long time for consideration, it was next day, after being in the usual manner recommended by his majesty, ordered to be referred to the committee of supply, where it produced the resolution agreed to March the 10th. And as soon as this resolution was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon, and Mr. alderman Dickinson, Mr. Harbord, the lord Strange, and Sir John Turner, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. On the 14th the bill was presented to the house by Mr. alderman Dickinson, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning, when the house resolved itself into the same, went through the bill with several amendments, and having the same day received the report, the bill was thereupon recommitted to a committee of the whole house, with an instruction, that the committee have power to receive a clause, for the more convenient appoint-

ing the time and place, or times and places, for training and exercising the militia for the year 1763, after which the house immediately resolved itself again into a committee upon the bill, went thro' the same with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning ; after which the bill past thro' both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 24th.

As to the act itself, it was almost the very same with the act for the same purpose of the preceding session, therefore I shall only take notice of the chief alterations in the present. When the act of the preceding session was passed, most of our militia were then embodied, and in actual service, consequently paid as regular troops, and therefore 20000l. was all that was reported by the committee to be necessary for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing of that part of the militia that remained unembodied ; but when the act of the last session was passed, the whole of our militia was unembodied, and likely to continue so for 1763 ; therefore the committee reported 150000l. to be necessary for defraying the charge of their pay and cloathing ; which makes a very material difference in the preamble of the two acts. By the act of 1762, there is to be paid 5d. a month for each private man and drummer for contingent expences ; by the last act it is to be sixpence, one penny whereof is to go towards an hospital. By the former act the lieutenants and ensigns were to have no pay ; by the latter they are to have, the lieutenants, 3s. 3d. the ensigns, 3s. a day for every day they are absent from home, on account of exercise ; and this without injuring them as to their half-pay, in case any of them be intitled thereto. Lastly, by this new act there is an alteration made in pursuance of the last mentioned instruction, the times and places therein mentioned being now to be appointed by the lord lieutenant, on or before the 30th of April, or, on his neglect, by three or more deputy lieutenants.

But there is one clause which I am sorry to find continued in this new act : The clause I mean, is that by which it is enacted, that where pay has not yet been issued, no pay shall be issued until his majesty's lieutenant, &c. shall have certified to the treasury and receiver general, that three fifths of the number of private men have

have been inrolled, and that three fifths of the proportion of officers have accepted their commissions and entered their qualifications. The continuance of this clause is a proof, that in some counties or places in England the militia has not as yet been raised notwithstanding the penalty that is by the general militia act of the preceding session to be inflicted on them for that neglect. This penalty will become due some time next summer, and I hope that the law will be strictly carried into execution, and the penalty duly enacted. It will in some degree lessen the sum necessary for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the next year's militia, therefore I make not the least doubt but that the parliament will make a strict inquiry into this matter, and apply the whole produce of these penalties to that service.

After this account of the militia bill, I shall observe, that whilst it was passing that is to say, on the 15th of March, it was ordered, that an account should be laid before the house, of the monies remaining in the receipt of the exchequer of the sum granted in the then last session of parliament, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia then unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1762; which account was next day presented to the house, and being then ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members was, on the 18th, referred to the committee of ways and means, where it produced the 3d resolution of that committee, agreed to on the 19th.

February 25 it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prevent occasional freemen from voting at elections of members to serve in parliament for cities and boroughs, and that Mr. Ridley, sir John Turner, the lord Carysfort, sir Walter Blaquet, sir George Saville, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Delaval, Mr. Harbord, Mr. alderman Dickinson, sir William Meredith, Mr. Galscoyne, the lord Strange, sir John Philipps, and Mr. Nicholson Calvert, should prepare, and bring in the same. To these gentlemen sir Ellis Cunliffe and major general Lambton were added on the 13th, and on the 9th of March, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Ridley, when it was read a first time, and

ordered to be read a second time and to be printed.

On the 11th there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester, in common council assembled, under their common seal; setting forth that the petitioners had observed, by the votes of the house, that a bill had been ordered to be brought in, to prevent occasional freemen from voting at elections of members to serve in parliament for cities and boroughs; and alledging that at the last general election of members for the said city, there were three candidates, viz. the present members, and Powell Snell, Esq; and that several persons applied, after the test of the writ, to be admitted to the freedom of the said city not having made any demand thereof before, in order as they declared, and had since also declared upon oath, to vote at the then next election, and it being then insisted upon, on behalf of some of the said candidates, that by a resolution of the house on a similar case of the city of Norwich, on the 12th of March 1701, it had been determined that persons having a right to freedom before the test of the writ, and taking out their freedom after the said test, not having demanded the same before, had not a right to vote in the ensuing election, such of the petitioners then present, as were the mayor and aldermen of the said city (in whom the power of admitting freemen is vested) apprehending that, if they did not conform to the said resolution, they should incur the censure of the house, they did refuse to admit any person to their freedom, on whose behalf no demand had been made prior to the test of the writ, and believing that the same would also tend to mislead and distress the sheriff, who are the returning officers of the said city, and perhaps thereby occasion petitions to the house, but all such persons were assured, that they should be admitted to their freedom as soon as the election, was over, and several of them who had a right were accordingly afterwards admitted; and that the petitioners believed that the whole number of persons so refused did not amount to above 18, and that the difference of the numbers so refused for the reasons aforesaid, on behalf of the several candidates, did not amount to above 8 or 10 persons, and that the majority for the present members amounted to above

400, notwithstanding the many violences used against, and the kidnapping, confining and even killing of some persons, who were in the interest of the present members; and that as the right of the election of the present members could not be called in question, the petitioners did not think proper to trouble the house with their complaint thereon, but some of the persons who had so been refused their freedom, being in very low circumstances, had since, by the instigation, and at the expence (as the petitioners had great reason to believe) of an attorney and counsellor at law of the said city, applied to the court of King's Bench, and obtained an information against three of the petitioners, who were then aldermen, as the particular persons applied to for their freedom, although the refusal for admitting them thereto, was made by the mayor and all the aldermen then present for the reasons aforesaid, which was then declared to them by the town clerk; and that as such inconveniences had already arisen to some of the petitioners, from their strict adherence to the said resolution of the house, and might afterwards arise to other persons at future elections, and that as it was necessary the rights of persons claiming their freedom might be fully looked into and examined, and many infamous and corrupt applications from the electors, and great expence to candidates might be prevented, and also that security might be given to magistrates and returning officers, who were desirous of impartially discharging their duty; and therefore praying that a clause, or clauses, might be inserted in the said bill, in order to ascertain some fixed time for admitting of persons to their freedom for voting in respect thereof, previous to elections, or that the house would be pleased to order that another bill might be brought in for the purposes aforesaid, and that the house would give such further and other relief in the premises, as they should think proper.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, and that they should examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; but for what end this committee was appointed does not appear, for they never made any report. Surely the magistrates of Gloucester

did not expect that the house would make an enquiry into any riot that had been committed at the election of their representatives, as the election itself was not disputed, and much less could they expect that the house of commons would determine the point of law, whether they had legally refused or delayed granting the freedom of their city to those who, as themselves acknowledged, had a right to it; for supposing that the resolution of that house in 1701, had been as general as they have represented, it might have been a reason for the sheriffs to refuse the votes of those freemen, or at least to put a query upon their votes at the election, but I cannot think it a good reason for the magistrates to refuse admitting them to their freedom at the time they demanded it; and I hope no advantage was taken from the appointment of this committee, to frighten the people who had commenced their law suit, in order to compel them to drop or give it up; as such a proceeding would have been a sort of, what the civilians call, concussion, which is a crime of so heinous a nature, that I am convinced, none of the magistrates of Gloucester would have been guilty of it, and I am sure no gentleman of the committee would have any way countenanced such a proceeding.

However, though no report was made by this committee, and though the petition itself seems to favour a little of the Baotian; yet as it was presented upon this occasion, and as it furnished a good argument in favour of the bill then depending, I thought it necessary to give it a place in the history of that bill, which was the next day read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 17th; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 31st.

[To be continued in our next]

*The Speech of Thomas Potter, Esq; Against the Repeal of the celebrated JEW BILL. Now first printed from the original Manuscript in his own handwriting.*

(Concluded from p. 712.)

I speak this, sir, in some degree, from my own knowledge. The bad state of my health has obliged me to pass several months of this last summer in foreign,

reign countries; and I can assure those gentlemen, that the Jew bill has not been more the subject of conversation in England, than it has been in those countries among foreigners, whenever an Englishman happened to be introduced. Countries, sir, hitherto, of prejudice, of ignorance, of bigotry and superstition; but yet, where the light begins to dawn, and where principles of commerce begin to be understood: I declare, sir, that in those countries, I did not meet a single man, (of those, I mean, who were conversant in principles of government or commerce) who upon hearing the bill stated, and explained upon its true principles, did not feel and confess that it was a great object, and envy the happiness of those countries where such were allowed to prevail.

Having thus brought upon yourselves, sir, all this attention; having propagated, throughout the commercial world, an opinion of your wisdom, and of the encouragement you were ready to give to commercial people; will you, sir, give this sudden turn to their opinions? will you declare, that the legislature is so weak, that the government is so weak, nay, to descend still lower, that administration is so weak, that they must recede precipitately from their most solemn and deliberate resolutions, and cannot stand the least popular clamour? If you do, sir, may not this weakness be remembered on some future occasion? and, may not that confidence, which they ought, and which they are, at present, disposed to place in our resolutions, be diminished?

But, sir, if I do not tire the patience of the house, I would beg leave to consider some of the principal reasons, upon which those, who were promoters of the Jew bill last sessions, are now become promoters of the repeal of it. I have heard it said, sir, by some of these, that the object of the Jew bill is in itself trifling; rightly founded indeed in principle, but yet of little consequence; and it is not worth while to make people uneasy for trifles. If this be true, sir, why was the bill passed? Was there no opposition made to it at that time? Were there no petitions against it? On the contrary, were not all the arguments, even those about religion, then urged, which have been urged since? Not so fre-

quently, indeed, because there was not opportunity; but has any thing new been said which was not said then? and were there not serious and grave people, who declared publicly, their dislike to it upon a religious account? What was the language then used, sir, in answer to this? Very different, surely, from that which is now urged. I could name names, sir, and my memory would serve me to repeat expressions, but that would be unparliamentary. But, I may say, in general, that the language then held, was such as, in my poor opinion, did honour to him that used it, and to the house that adopted it: the object was not then counted as trifling, and of no consequence; that would have been inconsistent with the business of that day.

But, then, sir, it is said, that the clamours which have been raised since, are so great that the act is rendered useless, because no Jew will ever think of coming here to apply for naturalization; and however good the institution was, since it is become useless, we may as well quiet the ferment, by repealing it. This, sir, is an argument which, in my opinion, does no honour to government. If the legislature thinks it right to invite rich Jews to settle here, I hope government has power to protect them as well as the rest of the subjects of this realm, at least, I do not think it very politic to declare, that government is unable to do it. But, sir, I do very readily agree, that if the same clamour against Jews was to prevail for the future, which has prevailed for five months past, not only no foreign Jews would think of coming over, but I am sincerely persuaded, that many of those rich Jews, who are now established here, would retire with all their effects from this state of persecution, into some more reasonable, more civilized country, where they would only have the inquisition to fear.—But, sir, is yielding, is giving way to clamour, the way to conquer it? Are we so new to popular or election-clamours, as to have lost our idea of the very nature of them? Are they likely to continue for ages, or even for years? And is it not notorious, that we sooner receive, and sooner get rid of prejudices than any people under the sun? I have heard, sir, some of those who are frightened at the clamour, compare it to that which was raised formerly about

about the danger of the church. In one respect, sir, I think it to be very like, in the nonsense and absurdity of it, but it is by no means like it in its extent, nor would it resemble it in its continuance. How came that clamour, sir, to be continued so long? Because the whole kingdom was then divided into two powerful factions; and because the leaders of each side found a private as well as a party account in the continuance of clamour. They were kept up by art, sir, not only by the side clamouring, but by the side clamoured against. Little insults, wanton persecutions, measures of violence on one side and the other, were suggested by cool and designing men, and heated imaginations easily pursued them. The present situation of this country, I thank God, sir, affords no parallel conjuncture. Had this bill of repeal been proposed only by the feeble party which has promoted the clamour, had the measures of the legislature been supported not with violence and arrogance, but with calmness and dignity, and with that spirit which is inseparable from dignity, had government, I mean the executive power, thrown in its weight as it ought ever to do in support of the legislature, I will venture to foretell, without claiming any supernatural power, that before the end of the first session of the new parliament, the name of JEW would have been as much forgot in this country, as that other famous distinction which, upon a former parallel occasion, branded the name of many an Englishman with yellow letters. That clamour like this, sir, had its reign; it was raised to serve a purpose; it did the business of its day, and it is forgotten.

But it is said, sir, this repeal is not meant as given to the clamours of the multitude, it is given out of regard to those serious, well-meaning persons who really think this indulgence to the Jews prejudicial to religion, who are alarmed at it, and who, though mistaken, deserve to have relief given to the tenderness of their consciences. Relief to tender consciences! Alas, alas! sir, surely this is too late a pretext. It is a cloak so threadbare, it has been so hackneyed, so worn formerly, by leaders of every party, to cover their own ambition, their own daringness, that there is not now a single tatter left to cover our terrors and timidity.—But, sir, to answer this argument

with more seriousness than I believe it has ever been urged, if these tender concienced persons are men who have seriousness and real doubts, if they are, as they pretend to be, true and zealous sons of the church, would it not have been sufficient to have quieted such doubts, that the measure had undergone a reconsideration in both houses of parliament, that the heads of the church, six and twenty archbishops and bishops, had, upon the most serious deliberation, pronounced it as their unanimous opinion, that there was nothing in this law which was repugnant to the law of God, nothing which was inconsistent with, nothing which was inconvenient to the principles, the doctrines, or the practices of Christianity. Surely, sir, such an opinion, pronounced by such men, might have calmed the doubts of any private man who does not conceive that the rock of infallibility is placed within his own bosom. I say, sir, pronounced by such men. There was a time indeed, sir, when I perhaps might have been prejudiced in favour of those who were at the head of the church. Unhappily for me that time is long since passed, and I can now say, with as much impartiality as any one here, (because no one has less private connection with them) that a set of men of more exemplary lives and characters, never adorned the stations they are in. Look upon the bench, sir, let us ask our own hearts, whether there is one single man who, to judge from the course of life he has led, can be supposed capable of prostituting his function, and of selling that religion which he is bound in so peculiar a manner to defend, for the sake of obtaining a ministerial smile, or an easier and quicker promotion? I will answer the question, sir, I am sure there is not one. I do not argue from hence, sir, that therefore every one is upon every occasion to be bound by their opinions. No, sir, son of a churchman, as I am, I was never educated in such principles; I was never taught to pin my faith, in matters of faith, on any man's sleeve, but in matters which are not of faith, which are mere matters of convenience, of utility, of good policy; surely, sir, a good son of the church might acquiesce under such opinions as these, even though he did not concur in them.—But, sir, if he cannot acquiesce, if his scruples are of such a nature that they cannot be so satisfied, it is

•it is absolutely impossible the repeal of this bill should satisfy him. If, instead of considering this as a mere matter of policy, he thinks that God Almighty has expressly commanded, that no Jew shall have a legal settlement in any country whatsoever, and this is what the scrupulous, upon this occasion, think, or pretend to think, the repealing this bill is nothing. You must go infinitely further: You must repeal that law passed so many years since, and by which your plantations have received such advantages, which enables Jews to settle in America: You must go still further, you must bring in a bill to declare, that no Jew born in England may purchase lands, as undoubtedly he can at present: Nay, you must go further still, and must declare all purchases already made by Jews to be void, and of no effect. I say, sir, all this must be done, if there is any consistency in these scrupulous persons.

The scrupulous man makes no difference between an English-born Jew, and a German Jew; between a Jew going to America first, and then to England to be naturalized, or coming immediately to England; between a purchase already made by a Jew, or to be made by one. It is the Jew he objects to, and his principle is this. They are a people cursed by God; they are to have no establishment in any country, and the suffering them to establish themselves here or in America, or to remain established here or there till they have renounced Judaism, and confessed Christ, is equally contrary to the dictates of Christianity. Sir, I do not speak this from my own imagination, or from my own ideas of their scruples, I speak what I have seen in print, and printed by an authority, which the clamourers on this occasion cannot call in question, I mean, the London Evening Post. The paper I mean, sir, is that of November 20, where, in a letter to the author, you will find these extracts, which I now beg leave to read to you.

" I believe I was the first who writ to you on the subject of the Jew bill. I did it on a principle of conscience, because I thought it directly contrary to the decrees of God recorded both in the Old and New Testament, and the interest of the Christian religion, that the Jews should have a legal settle-

January, 1764.

ment in any country whatsoever, and wished it might not be attempted in this. I am a clergyman of the church of England, and am persuaded, in my conscience, that it is not consistent with its principles to grant them a settlement by law. The question was scarce started before it was turned to serve the purposes of a general election, and thereby made purely political.—It is possible it may be considered in both houses in a political light, and those who are in their consciences persuaded there was no harm in the former bill, may strive who shall be the first to move, second, or third the motion for a repeal of the former act, that is, to please the populace. It is possible they may retain the clause to disqualify the Jews from purchasing advowsons to livings, with a view to please the clergy, and to obviate one objection to the bill. If no more should be done, the main objection to the bill will still subsist, which is, that it gives the Jews a power to purchase lands, &c.—If nothing more than this is done, the question whether they had, before the late act, a right to purchase, stands as it did before: since, therefore, it is well known the gentlemen of the law, who are to decide the question if brought before them, are of opinion they had such right to repeal the late bill, without making an express law against their pretended right to make purchases, will be deluding the people.—The opinion of lawyers is of no weight in the present case. What right they had before, is nothing to the purpose.—The question now is, not whether they had a right, but whether, if they had this right, they ought not to be deprived of it, because they are disposed to make use of it."

These few extracts, sir, are what I shall observe upon. They manifestly contain the opinion of a scrupulous and conscientious man; and the whole letter is wrote with less passion than any thing I have seen on that side of the question. The writer tells you, that he is a clergyman, that he writes for conscience sake, and laments the political turn which party purposes have given to the question. This, therefore, is plainly one of those serious and scrupulous men whom the re-  
C  
pea

peal of this bill is designed to satisfy, one of those who are convinced in their consciences, that they are bound, by our holy religion, to mark out such and such as the enemies of God Almighty ; and with great zeal and Christian meekness to call aloud for persecution. But these, sir, as I said before, will never be satisfied with the repeal of this bill. The letter-writer tells you they cannot be so satisfied, that repealing the bill without going further, is deluding the people, and that without considering what rights the Jews have under our present constitution in the opinions of all the judges (the only lawyers that determine upon rights) the parliament ought to proceed to strip them of their rights, till they shall be reduced to such a condition as the letter-writer, in his great charity, shall think suitable to the enemies of God Almighty. If then, sir, this is the least that is expected from us, if the scruples taken up upon this occasion are of such a nature as manifestly cannot be satisfied without going such lengths, as are totally inconsistent with the safety, the honour, the justice of government, why do we give way to them in the first instance? Why do we indeed delude the people, and make them suspect that these scruples are well founded by so extraordinary an attempt to satisfy them? Why do we not make our stand here, and declare, with that dignity and authority which becomes a legislative body, that these are not the scruples of true religion, that they are the scruples of weakness, of ignorance, of bigotry, and of superstition, and that they lead the way to doctrines contrary to all Christian charity. This, sir, would, in my opinion, have been the proper method of treating scruples, which we cannot, nay, which we do not, mean to satisfy, but which it is more than possible we may encourage by giving way to; scruples not new, not invented on this occasion, and against Jews only; but the relicts of anti-toleration principles, long since worn out and forgotten, and which have lurked in the minds of a few; and in my conscience I believe a very few individuals. But, sir, if designing persons have taken advantage of these miserable dying embers, and have blown them up into a flame: If for private interest, and for bad views, any people have been wicked enough to ingraft clamour upon scruple, do not, on the other hand, let it

be said that WE have deviated from the rules of sound policy, that we have sacrificed a measure in itself just and well founded, that we have suffered this stroke to be given to the principles of toleration, those great principles upon which the welfare of our country depends, for the sake of allaying a little popular clamour which we had not strength of mind and steadiness enough to face.

*The Attention of the Public being much engaged, in considering the Expediency of the late Request, made by the Roman Catholics of Ireland; we shall lay before our Readers, what has appeared, as an Examination of the Question, in its particular Lights; as we shall any Answer, that may be given with Propriety.*

*A brief EXAMINATION of the QUESTION, whether it is expedient either in a Religious or Political View, to pass an Act to enable Papists to take real Securities for Money which they may lend.  
By Sir JAMES CALDWELL, F. R. S.*

**T**O discuss this Question fully and clearly, it is necessary to consider the Act proposed in two Lights; as a Benefit jointly to Papists and Protestants, or to Protestants only; that it is for the Benefit of Papists, at least in common with Protestants, every reasonable Being would instantly determine, if its Advocates had not sometimes pretended the contrary, and asserted that it would rather co-operate with, than counteract any Law now in Force for preventing the Growth of Popery, and lessening the Power of Papists to injure the State; yet at other Times they say that those who oppose the Bill are guilty of Persecution, and that the Papists, contributing to the Strength and Riches of the State by their Numbers, should no longer be excluded, in so great a Degree as at present, from Benefits enjoyed by other Members of the same Community.

In the first place then, considering the Act as a Benefit to Papists, it is necessary to state the Right of the Community to with-hold it, and to justify the Rejection of this Bill, if it should appear that for political Reasons it ought to be rejected, as well as the Laws now in Force against Popery, from the Charge of Persecution.

To

To persecute is to punish for Opinions merely speculative, or relative wholly to the Individual, and intirely without Influence on his Conduct to others, such Opinions are common both to Protestants and Papists, as the Necessity of supernatural Grace, and the Intercession of Saints; the Doctrine of the Trinity and Transubstantiation.

Punishment may be either negative or positive, it is negative when it intercepts some Good, positive when it inflicts some Evil. Both these Punishments may be inflicted on Persons holding Opinions dangerous to the Community and subversive of the Government, without incurring the Charge of Persecution.

It is true indeed, that Opinion is involuntary, and that it seems severe and even absurd to punish Men for what they cannot help; yet a Moment's Consideration will shew that it is not only expedient but just: Among other horrid Follies, that have been sanctified by the Name of Religion, Men have thought it their Duty to offer human Sacrifices, and that the Merit was enhanced if the Victims were their Children; Supposing any Sect to subsist among us who believed it their Duty to kidnap and sacrifice all the Infants under four Years old that they could lay their Hands upon; can any Man in his Senses suppose that the Government ought to wait 'till this Opinion is carried gradually into Execution, and punish the Sect only for the Murders they shall actually commit! Would not the Government itself be answerable for these Murders, if they did not banish for ever upon Pain of Death, all who entertained the Opinions that produced them? And would not he who should complain of such Measures as Persecution, be derided by every wise Man, and detested by every good Man in the World? Yet this Opinion would be involuntary in those who held it, and they might in *foro Conscientiae*, be very good Men, doing Nothing but what they sincerely believed to be their Duty, and what they could not omit without incurring the Remorse and Self-accusation of a violated, though erroneous Conscience. Nobody can doubt but that many Gentlemen, who suffered in the last Rebellion, acted upon Principle, and even gave Proof of their Virtue when they were attempting to subvert the State; yet nobody doubts that they were

bad Subjects, though good Men; and, that though they contracted no Guilt in the Sight of God, yet that they were Traitors to their Prince, and that they suffered justly by all Laws of all States upon Earth.

Thus the Fallacy is demonstrated, both by Reason and Facts, of the Notion that all Infliction of even positive Punishment for Opinion, or for Actions, in Consequence of Opinion, which therefore cannot incur personal Guilt, is Persecution, and contrary to sound Juris-prudence,

With Respect to negative Punishment, the Case is much more simple and evident. Our Ancestors, the *Druïds*, had a Profound Reverence for the Mistletoe of the Oak, and conceived some very mysterious Notions about it. Suppose any Sect was to start up among us, who declared it to be their Opinion, that whenever they could seize an oaken Plant, it became not only lawful, but their Duty, to knock down the next Man they met of a contrary Persuasion: Would not the State be justified in prohibiting them from having any such Instruments in their Possession, under the severest Penalties, notwithstanding any particular Inconveniences, however great, the Want of it might be to them.

If the State therefore is justified in punishing those who hold Opinions contrary to its Safety and Well-being, nothing more is necessary to prove that we may at least withhold some national Advantages from Papists, without incurring the Charge of Persecution, than to shew that Popery necessarily includes Notions contrary to the Safety and Well-being of a Protestant State, under a Prince who owes his Succession to the Abdication and Exclusion of a Popish King.

It is in the first Place, too notorious to be denied, that the Papists of *Ireland* are taught by their Priests, from their earliest Infancy, that they can never enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, and be admitted to all the Advantages of other Subjects, until the Reins of Government are in Popish Hands. As they consider their Restraint in Religion, and their Exclusion from national Advantages, to be not only their own Cause, but the Cause of God, they naturally infer, and indeed are expressly taught, that it is their Duty, as well as Interest, to subvert the Government by which this Restraint and Exclusion

sion must, in the Nature of Things, be continued. Indeed, as it is every Man's highest Interest to do his Duty, Interest and Duty cannot properly be separated as Motives acting different Ways; and much can never be hoped from him who can be a good Subject only by becoming in his own Opinion a bad Man, and by sacrificing a higher to a subordinate Interest, the Hope of Salvation to a temporary Advantage.

It must also be remembered, that this Reasoning is supported by Facts, by the strongest and most reiterated Facts, universal Experience; no Papist was ever yet known to continue a Papist, and be at the same Time a loyal Subject, whatever temporal Advantage might tempt him so to be; no Papist has ever yet been known to take the Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance, which is the strongest Evidence of the Mistake of those who pretend they are willing to take them; and many English Papists who had Grants of Land in this Kingdom, while they knew they would forfeit by any Act of Rebellion, and which were therefore Pledges in the Hands of Government, for their Negative Loyalty at least, did notwithstanding join in the two late great Rebellions of this Kingdom, and did actually forfeit such Land.

It is true that several Steps have been taken by some of the Popish Clergy, which might lead us to believe that they were well affected to our Protestant Government; but whether they were sincere or not, it is now known that in the very Profession they went too far, and received a severe Reprimand from their Superiors, of which the following is reported as an Instance.

When the deluded Wretches, called *White Boys*, made so much Disturbance in the Southern Parts of this Kingdom, seven of the Popish Bishops signed a Paper, and sent it to the Lord Lieutenant; in which they set forth, that his Majesty should be prayed for in all the Chapels of their Diocesses, and subscribed themselves loyal Subjects: But the Pope's Legate, or titular Primate, such being always resident in this Kingdom, coming to the Knowledge of what they had done, put them under Ecclesiastical Censure; in Consequence of which, they applied to the Lord Lieutenant, intreating to have their

Paper returned, which he refused. Can there be a stronger Proof that a Papist, consistent with his Principles, and the Duties, and Discipline of his Religion, cannot, in *Ireland*, be a loyal Subject, or take Oaths of Allegiance to the Protestant Prince under whose Government he lives?

If a Papist, as such, cannot but be disposed from Duty, and his highest Interest, to subvert the Government; it follows that he should be trusted with no Power that will enable him to put this Disposition into Practice; and that Laws for withholding from him such Power cannot come under the Denomination of Persecution.

It remains now to be shewn, that the Bill in Question will give him back some Degree of such Power, which our wise and virtuous Forefathers thought it necessary to withhold.

In Consequence of this Bill passed into a Law, the following Facts will happen, and the following Consequences will inevitably ensue.

1st. More Money will be lent by Papists to Protestants; the influence of the Creditor over the Debtor is not less forcibly felt, than generally acknowledged. *Addison* has observed that the moment a Man becomes a Debtor he becomes a Slave; this Bill is a Project to increase the Number of Protestant Debtors to Popish Creditors, at least it is a Project which professedly tends to this Effect, for with what View can a Law be made to give the Papist Security for Money lent, but that the Papist should lend his Money? this being the Case, an irrefragable Argument against the Bill may be formed by the following three Propositions.

The Bill is a Project which tends to make Protestants Debtors to Papists;

But every Debtor is a Slave to his Creditor.

The Bill therefore is a Project which tends to make Protestants Slaves to Papists. By Debtor, however, in this Sense, is not meant every Man that owes Money, but every Man only who owes Money that he cannot conveniently pay, and these are the men which by this Act will be made in the slavish Sense of the Word Debtors to Papists, as appears by the very Bill itself; for every man who mortgages his Land becomes a Debtor upon very different

different Terms, and with very different Views from the Merchant who takes up Goods upon Credit to whatever Amount, or draws upon his Correspondent to whom he gives mutual Credit in his Turn. The very Remedy given the Papists by the Bill, shews that the Debt is so circumstanced as to make a Remedy necessary. This fatal Influence will appear still stronger and plainer upon descending to Particulars.

Can it be supposed, that a Justice of Peace will exert himself in the Execution of his Office against Papists and Popish Recusants, if he is indebted to a Papist Creditor, who will have it in his Power to cry out *in Terrorem*, my Bond! give me my Bond! will not the influence of the Papist Creditor be exerted in Proportion as the Execution of the Office to be restrained, is important? and will not the Debtor therefore be inactive in Proportion as his Activity is necessary for the public Safety? If the Debtor has heroic Virtue enough to incur the Creditor's utmost Resentment by discharging his Duty, this will not secure his Country from sharing in his Misfortune, for the Papist Creditor may extend that very part of his Debtor's Estate, where he was exercising his Authority, which must necessarily abridge his Influence, or he may lock up the Magistrate in a Prison, and a total End will then be put to his Activity of Course.

The Case that is here supposed, has actually happened in a well known Instance; for *Justin Mac Carty*, merely by the Number of Protestants that were his Debtors, kept all Persons of that Religion in Awe, throughout the whole County where he lived, and effectually prevented them by mere intimidation from putting any of the Popish Laws in Execution for some Years.

Adly, By this Bill if passed into a Law, Popish Creditors will come into the actual Possession of Lands and Tenements, as Tenants by *Elegit* whether they will be able under Colour of this Act collusively to get a larger Possession, or more durable Property, it is not necessary to inquire; as Tenants by *Elegit*, supposing them to hold only half the Estate of the Conosor, their Power and Influence will be increased to a dangerous degree as it has been proved, that their Power and

Influence will always be used against us.

Not one single Foot of Land of which a Papist should obtain Possession in Consequence of this Act, as Tenant by *Elegit* would have a Protestant Tenant upon it. This Assertion, bold as it is, will not be thought ill founded by those who know that there is not one Papist who has a landed Interest in the Kingdom, that has so much as a single Protestant Tenant upon his Estate. The same Motives still operating and all external Circumstances being the same, the same Effects must be produced. It may be said perhaps, that the Tenant by *Elegit* will find Protestants already upon the Premises, who have long Leases and who therefore must continue in Possession; but those Persons know very little of the Power a Landlord has over his Tenants, or the Effects which a skillful Management of that Power will produce, who imagine that it will be difficult for him to make the Tenant chuse to sell or perhaps throw up his Lease, as much the least of two Evils. Popish Neighbours under the Protection of a Popish Landlord, have many ways of making the Situation of a Protestant among them too troublesome to be endured.

In this Instance also, the Argument is supported by Facts; for it is notorious, that Protestants in Popish neighbourhoods have concurred in their Measures though contrary to their general Interest, because they did not dare to do otherwise.

In Consequence of a great Quantity of Land being tenanted by Papists, which is now tenanted by Protestants, the Protestants will be turned a Drift, or perhaps profess themselves Papists, or marry Popish Wives, and the lower Class of Papists will gain Settlements, will marry and increase; so that this particular alone would throw a Weight into the Scale of Popery, which would be very formidable in itself, but the Influence of which is doubled by its being taken out of the Scale at the other End of the Beam.

But not wholly to rest in general Terms, let the Degree of Influence to be gained by Papists in consequence of their lending Money to Protestants, and becoming Tenants by *Elegit*, of half their Estates, be particularly considered. It is said by some of the *Advocates for the Bill in Question*, that

that *One fifth*, and by others, that *One third* of all the Specie in the Kingdom is in the Hands of Papists, and that the Bill is necessary to enable them to dispose of it, which at present they have no Means of doing, by lending it to Protestants: Protestants therefore will become Debtors to Papists in a Sum equal to one fifth, or as some say to one third of the Specie in the Kingdom, and they may at length come into Possession as Tenants by *Elegit* of Lands, now possessed by Protestants, to nearly that Value.

It is granted that the Conisor (the Debtor) may *redgein*, but it is also well known, that the Agreement between the Debtor and Creditor, may be so managed, as that neither the Debtor nor his Heir can redeem without such Lois as will make the Redemption a moral, tho' not a physical Impossibility, so that the Land held by the Papist as Tenant by *Elegit* will be a Perpetuity out of the Influence of the Popery Laws, though not having all the Advantages of a real Estate.

It is also granted, that the Tenant by *elegit* can neither sell nor mortgage the Lands he so holds, but only transfer the security: But it is manifest that a Transfer of the Security will answer the same Purposes with this Difference only, that it will still ensure the Possession of the Lands to Papists, for a Protestant who can hold by a more eligible Tenure will not hold under this, but a Papist will always gladly hold under this, because he can hold under no other. It has been said, that the Tenant by *Elegit*, cannot make Leases for a Time certain, because they must determine with his Interest; but as it has been shewn that his Interest will be perpetual by the Inability of the Debtor or his Representatives to redeem, without such Lois as no Man will voluntarily suffer, the Lease will eventually be permanent. The Difference, if any, between a Lease of such Land and a Lease of other Land, will still concur with the Rules, Practice, and Principles of the Papists, to confine their Lands to Popish Tenants; and let it here be repeated, that there is scarce a single Instance of a Papist, having let a Lease to a protestant, hired a Protestant Servant, or even employed a Protestant Tradesman, when a Papist one could be got.

As a further proof of the Advantage

and Power Papists would derive from this Bill, it must be considered, that Lands held as Tenant by *Elegit*, are not liable to any Popery Laws that affect the real Estates of Papists; they are not liable to the Gavel Act, nor will Protestant Children be intitled to Maintenance out of them.

Since these are the certain Consequences of what is on all Hands acknowledged, the Bill in Question will Effect; and what it is framed expressly to Effect, the Refutation of the Pretence that it will co-operate with the Spirit of the Popery Laws, is precluded: this Pretence however to cut off all Subterfuge shall be farther examined.

The whole that has been said to prove that this Bill will co-operate with the Spirit of the Popery Laws, consists of Arguments to prove, that the Interest of the Papist will be more united with the Interest of the State and that the State will also have a Pledge in its Hands for the Papist's good Behaviour: This will be readily admitted, and therefore the Particulars need not be mentioned; but those who alledge these Facts as Arguments for the Bill, take for granted, that the Papists will sacrifice religious Principle to Interest, which is denied, and may be refuted to Demonstration.

How! cries our zealous and sagacious Opponent, will you pretend that a Religion which you suppose to be false, will produce a Conduct superior to that which results from a Religion which you believe to be true! can you persuade us, that a Papist will steadily act upon Principle whatever Loss or Disadvantage he may incur, when we know too well that Protestants, sacrifice their Principle to gain an Advantage every Day! Patience one Moment, Sir, and you shall be enabled to answer your Queries yourself; that the Papist in *Ireland* makes his Interest subservient to his Duty, and the Protestant makes too often his Duty subservient to his Interest is true; but in the Papist this is not the Effect of his being a Member of the Church of *Rome*, but of his being a Sectary in a Protestant Country. Those who have not the Cause of their Religion at Heart, fall of Course into the nominal Profession of the Country in which they live: A Papist in a Popish Country may be only nominally so, and be wholly indifferent about all religious

gious Principles and Duties but no Man in *Ireland* who is indifferent about religious Principles and Duties is a Papist nominally ; the nominal Papist in *Ireland* is a Papist in Fact, he has not the Name but the Essence of his Religion ; and however he may err in his Morals, he is always a sincere Papist as to his Tenuets, and by the very Profession of that Religion ; he gives a public, a constant, and indubitable Test that he will sacrifice Interest to what he believes to be his Duty by doing so already : Does he not already incur all the Loss and Disadvantage of the Popery Laws, so much complained of, for the Sake of his Religion, without any Prospect of Benefit, except that arising from the Consciousness of his Integrity ? And will this man at once sacrifice this Integrity to his Interest, when an Opportunity offers, or when he thinks an Opportunity offers of redeeming the Church, of which he is a Member, out of Bondage, and at all Events, obtaining for himself the superlative Merit of acting as a Champion in her Cause !

Many Queries have also been asked tending to prove that the Papist will not gain more by this Bill than is intended ; and that the Protestant will gain as much, if not more, than the Papist, both on a private and a national account.

As to the first, it may, without Scruple, be granted, that the Papist will gain only what it is intended he should gain, since it has been irrefragably proved, that what he is intended to gain, is more than is consistent with the public Security, and is what sound Jurisprudence and good Policy must concur to deny him.

If so, it is absurd to imagine, that the Protestant can be a Gainer upon the Whole : " What shall it profit a Man, if he gain the whole World and lose his own Soul ? " What shall it profit a Protestant, or a Protestant State, if some waste Lands are cultivated, some necessitous Persons assisted with Money, some Branches of Trade improved, while the very Measure that procures these Advantages tends to subvert the very Being of the Constitution, both in Church and State, by giving Influence, Power, and Populousness to a Sect, which is, and cannot but be enemies to both, and will sacrifice every private Interest to destroy both.

A Community, as a whole, is nothing

more than an Aggregate of Individuals ; it follows therefore that the Prosperity, of the Individuals, in Proportion to the Degree of Prosperity, and the Number of the Individuals is the Prosperity of the whole ; and that the Poverty, Distress, and Disadvantages of Individuals, in the same Proportion, is the Poverty, Distress, and Disadvantages of the whole : It will therefore readily be granted, that the Number of Papists in *Ireland* being to the Number of Protestants ; as at least three to one, the Disadvantages of the Papists, are, in a very great Proportion, Disadvantages to the the Community ; and that the Community would be more flourishing than at present, in the same Proportion, if all its Members were admitted to equal Advantages. But what then ? the Inference is, that it would be better for *Ireland* if all its Inhabitants were Protestants, not that it would be better for *Ireland* to treat its Popish Inhabitants as if they were Protestants. The political Principles that are interwoven with the very Essence of Popery, make it absolutely necessary, in a State where Papists so much out number Protestants, to lay them under Disadvantages, which render them less useful, to avoid worse Evils. Popery Laws, and among others, that in Question, are not to be judged by their Effect upon Society *per se*, but by their Effect relative to the Evils which they obviate ; they do certainly prevent public Prosperity to a certain Degree, and so does every Tax upon home Manufactures, and the Necessaries of Life ; yet while there are hostile Powers, who if we were not defended by Fleets and Armies, would put an end to our Liberty and Independence ; it is best, upon the whole, that these Taxes should be levied, for the Maintenance of such Armies and Fleets ; so while there are at least three Papists for every Protestant in *Ireland*, who, if not restrained by Popery Laws, would totally overbalance the Protestant Interest, and at length wholly subvert it, it is the best upon the whole, that these Laws should operate in their full Force, notwithstanding they may, in some Degree, repress national Industry, and prevent national Wealth. It would be as easy to show in a florid and popular Harangue, how much more *England* would flourish without Taxes to pay the Interest of One Hundred and Forty Millions,

lions, as how much more *Ireland* would flourish if all its Inhabitants could be admitted to equal national Advantages; but as it would be absurd to infer in one Case, that now the Debt is contracted, the public Creditors ought not to be paid their Interest, so it is absurd, in an equal Degree, to infer in the other, that two-thirds of the Inhabitants of *Ireland* being by Principle Enemies to the Ecclesiastical and Political Constitution of the Kingdom, they should notwithstanding be intrusted with the same Power as if they were its Friends.

If it is said, that the Advocates for this Bill do not contend for the Papist having all the Power and Influence that Protestants have, it may reasonably be asked why not? They would certainly be proportionably more useful to the State, and the Argument urged against the Law to be now repealed, may be more forcibly urged against all the Popery Laws in being: If they answer that Papists ought not to be trusted with the Power which they must acquire by being enabled to be thus useful, they answer well; and thus we also answer their Pretences of Advantage from the Law in Question.

They may also be asked, whether they are of Opinion, that the Popery Laws were expedient at the Time they were made; if they say yes, they will alledge as a Reason, that we were then in more Danger from the Papists than now: But according to the Arguments they bring in Favour of the Bill in question, the Popery Laws were for that very Reason less necessary, nay were pernicious: They say, that by passing the present Bill, and giving them the temporary Possession of Land, we obtain a Pledge for their good Behaviour, and secure them to the State, by blending their Interest with it; surely then, this Pledge was most necessary when their conduct was most doubtful, and the Crisis was such, as was most likely to put it to the Test: It was surely most necessary to blend their Interest with that of the State when they were most likely to be tempted to engage against it.

There is indeed in the whole of what is said in favour of the Bill, an Inconsistency with which Truth and Rectitude are never embarrassed; its Advocates are very zealous to make Papists Tenants of Lands by Elegit, that the Government may have a Pledge for their good Behav-

our, but they are equally zealous to shew, that they will obtain Possession of Lands upon no Title or Tenure more ample and durable; But if our having a Pledge is an Argument for their being Tenants by Elegit, which is avowed, it is a stronger Argument for their having absolute Possession which is disavowed; in both Cases the Power and Influence given to the Papists is in exact Proportion to the Advantages pretended to result from them; if it is not expedient to give them Power as Ten, to produce a Security that is as Ten, it is not expedient to give them Power as Two, to produce a Security that is as Two: This however is a mere Argument *ad Hominem*, for it has been proved that giving a Papist an Interest in the State is no Security at all.

In proportion to the Inconveniences and Disadvantages resulting from so great a Proportion of the Inhabitants of *Ireland* being Papists, it is necessary to prevent, by all possible Means, the Growth of Popery: We must therefore content ourselves with deriving such Advantages to the Community, from the Popish Part of it, as are consistent with a Situation, in which there are such Discouragements, as will at least prevent its Encrease. The fewer Persons there are in a Community, whom it is necessary to lay under Restriction that prevent their general Usefulness, the better.

That the Hand of Government should not slacken in restraining the Growth of Popery, will appear to Demonstration from a View of the present State of that Religion in the Kingdom.

In the first Place it is publicly and universally professed and celebrated; its Rites and Ceremonies are kept up throughout the whole Country, and certainly a Toleration of that Kind should be allowed. The Papists are not only connected by the general Tie of the Religion that acknowledges the Pope for its common Father and Head, with the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, but there is not a Family in the Island that has not a Relation in the Church, in the Army, or in Trade in those Countries; and in order to qualify the Children for foreign Service, they are all taught *Latin* in Schools kept in poor Huts, in many Places in the Southern Part of the Kingdom. They have such Influence over their own People, that when Papist Tenants, at Pleasure to Protestant

testant Gentlemen, have been threatened with being turned out of their Lands for combining with others to distress the Ministers of the Established Church : They have replied, that it was better to be turned out of their Lands than to have their Throats cut ; which would be the Case if they refused to concur with others.

The Number of Papists is also greater than it was in the Rebellion in 1681, except only among the Nobility and Gentlemen of large landed Property ; that the Number among these is gradually decreased, may in many Cases be owing to Conviction, but it may sometimes happen, that it is owing to the many disadvantages they labour under as Papists, being greater than the Disadvantages of the middling and lower Classes, for as Zeal for Religion is no more hereditary than Wit or Understanding, when a Father who had his Religion at Heart, was succeeded by a Son who was indifferent about it, such Son immediately secured to himself the Advantages annexed to Members of the established Chruch ; this surely is an Argument, that if possible the same Advantage should be offered to those who are possessed of Money, as to those who are possit of Land ; not because the present Papists would perhaps sacrifice their Duty to their Interest, but because their Descendants may not think Popery equally their Duty, and they will then be inclined to relinquish it in proportion to the Advantages they shall secure by the Change. The Bill proposed on the Contrary will make these Advantages still less, by giving them as Papists Part of the Benefits which otherwise they could only obtain by being Papists no longer.

Add to this, that while the popish Priests are maintained in a State which gives them a proper Influence over their People, and are indefatigable in performing the Duties of their Functions, confirming the Doubtful, and even making Converts of Unbelievers ; the established Church are shamefully neglected by their Clergy, who consider nothing but how to make the most Money of their Benefices, leaving their Income to be collected by Tythe-Mongers, who grind the Face of the Poor by every Species of Oppression, and send the Money away to the Rector,

January 1764

who instead of applying any Part of it to Acts of Charity and Hospitality, do not so much as lay it out among those from whom it is collected. It will indeed appear, that if the Parish Priests of *Ireland* did their Duty to the utmost, the established Religion could not be supported against the Zeal Diligence and Activity of the Sectaries of various Denominations.

There are in *Ireland*, 2300 Parishes, yet the Benefices are no more than 800, and this Number by incorporating two Benefices into one is reduced to 600, so that almost three Parishes in four are without Ministers by the very ecclesiastical Establishment of the Country ; but more than half of the 600 Ministers allotted to 2300 Parishes are non-resident, and it sometimes happens that all that are non-resident, do not even employ a Curate to supply their Place, so that it is reported, that there are not more than 550 officiating Clergy of the Church of *England* in the whole Kingdom, and the greater Part of these are poor miserable Curates, whose whole Income at the most is but forty Pounds a Year, and who have neither Leisure, Means or Ability to discharge their parochial Duties ; nor indeed have they the least Encouragement ; for if they were the best Parish Ministers that ever lived, a Relation or a Dependent to a Bishop, or a great Man, would be preferr'd to them ; they are therefore often obliged to have Recourse to farming for a Subsistence, so that both their persons and their Office are brought into the lowest Contempt, and it is extremely common for Persons of the established Church to join with the Papists and Presbyterians in clamours, in violent and tumultuous Oppositions against those who exact, what are called Church Dues, for the Use of those, by whom no Church Duties are performed.

Is this then a Time to suspend any of the Laws, which by the Wisdom of our Ancestors have been enacted to prevent the Growth of Popery ? Is this a Time to execute a Project for making Protestants Debtors to Papists in One fifth of all the Specie in the Kingdom, and to put them eventually into Possession of Lands, which though not irredeemable will yet never be redeemed ! Is this a Time to fill Farms with Papist Tenants  
D under

under Papist Landlords ? To turn adrift the Protestant Husbandman, and restrain the Protestant Magistrate ! Popery notwithstanding the Laws now in Being, is still growing, and instead of suspending any Law to prevent such Growth, it is manifest that other Regulations are necessary, particularly with respect to the Church, its Duties and Revenues, for at present they are so managed as equally to excite the Contempt and Indignation of those who have the most zealous Affection and profoundest Reverence both for its Doctrine and Discipline in their original Purity and Simplicity, Vigilance and good Order.

As the Question has here been discussed upon fundamental Principles of Jurisprudence and Policy, and upon a large and comprehensive View of its radical Tendency and Consequences, it will not be expected that a minute Attention should be paid to those who have frittered it into Scraps, and assumed Propositions, which if granted, would conclude nothing in Favour of their Cause. He that is busy in minutely tracking the Motions of an Emmit that crawls from Atom to Atom upon the Declivity of a Mountain, will never be able to comprehend either its Figure or its Magnitude, nor can this Question be either elucidated or determined by a Refutation of what would signify nothing if it was true, or a Censure of what is manifestly false.

We have been told that Papists have large Sums in Hand which they will not lend, because they are not enabled to take Security ; and yet that these Papists have lent such Sums already, to an Amount which will ruin the Protestants if they call them in.

We have been told also, that they will instantly call such Sums in, if their Bill miscarries : We are to conclude therefore that the Continuance of the very Circumstances, under which they lent their Money, will induce them all on a sudden to call it in, now it is lent.

We are also told, that a Papist who is getting Money in Trade, will cease to get Money any longer, because he will not know what to do with it when it is gotten.

That England would find no Resources to quell a Rebellion in Ireland if Irish Rebels have Nothing to forfeit.

And that because an Irish Papist does

his Duty as a Soldier against the French, where neither his Religion nor Politics are concerned in the Issue, he will do his Duty as a Subject, when both are at Stake against it.

Many other Things equally wonderful we have been told, some strange, because they are absurd, others, because they are self evident ; for we are scarce less surprized to be told gravely, that two and two are four, than that two and two are five.

The Author of this Paper is prompted not less by his Benevolence to Papists than to Protestants, considering them as Men, Countrymen, and Fellow-subjects ; he is an Enemy only to those Principles which necessarily exclude them from Benefits to which, without them, they would be admitted : He is an Enemy to the Increase of their Power, not less for their own Sake than for the Sake of those who would first suffer by its Abuse, for whatever Calamity Papists may bring upon this Country, by a Struggle to subvert its Constitution, they would inevitably be at length involved in themselves, to the extirpation not only of their Principles, but to the Loss even of Life and Fortune, which will ever be held sacred, except they make their own Destruction necessary by the first and greatest of all Laws and Duties, Self-Defence.

*Anecdotes of some celebrated Dutch and German Painters. From the French of M. Descamps, Painter at Rouen, Professor of Drawing at the School in that City, &c. With some Remarks.*

JOHN STEEN was born at Leyden in 1636 : His father was a brewer, and had sense enough to second the inclination he remarked in his son for painting, putting him successively under the tuition of the painters Kruffer, Brower, and Van Gorwen. However John Steen, notwithstanding his success in that beautiful art, and the fame which he acquir'd by his works, tho't, that, in order to live comfortably, he must have other resources. He accepted therefore, the offer which his father made him, of settling him in a brewhouse at Delft, where dissipation and drunkenness were his ruin at the year's end. At length the brewer, John Steen, turned ale house keeper. This was still worse ; for he himself drank the greatest part of his own liquor. When his cellar was

was empty he took down his sign, and applied himself to painting, and by means of some pictures which sold well, he bought wine, which he himself still drank. If genius did not often supply the place of study and application, one could not well conceive how a man who was almost always drunk, could produce such excellent performances. Indeed most of the subjects of his paintings are suitable to his ruling passion being sots in ale houses; but he also employed himself with success on some history pieces, which are deficient neither in sentiments nor grandeur. Few painters have better characterized their compositions, or have given more life to their figures. His drawing was also correct, his colouring good, his pencil easy, and his touch full of expression.

The pleasure which *Francis Meiris* took in listening to *John Steen*, as good a story teller as he was a painter, had like to have cost the former his life. He was so fond of associating with that droll, that he passed whole nights in drinking and listening to him. After parting with *John Steen* one very dark night, he fell into a common sewer which the masons had left open, and must there have perished if a cobler and his wife, who were at work in a neighbouring stall, had not heard his cries; they took him out, put him into a warm bed, and revived him with a dram. *Meiris* was not insensible of this good office. He shut himself up at home, and went to work on a little picture, which he carried, when finished, to his deliverers, telling them that it came from a man whom they had taken one night out of a filthy place. This picture produced them 800 florins. One cannot but admire the delicacy of this generous artist, who, in making so considerable a present, would not even be known. This excellent painter surpassed *Gerard Douw*, his master, he drew better, and with more delicacy; his touch is more animated, his colouring, with more clearness, is less laboured, and his paintings have more strength. Like him, he copied his models with a concave glass, without making use of squares to draw them.

MARIA SIBYLLA MERIAN \* deserves

the applause both of painters and of naturalists. Her obstinacy in quitting the needle for the pencil, made her mother remember that when she was with-child of her, she felt a constant desire of examining insects and other natural curiosities; and that during her pregnancy she had formed a collection of caterpillars, butterflies, shells, and petrifactions, which she made her greatest amusement. In short Madame *Merian* was really a prodigy, both by the depth of her studies, and by the delicacy of her pencil, as her works and her drawings sufficiently show.

GERARD LAIRESSE, who is called the *Flemish Poussin*, having little business at *Liege*, the place of his birth, was invited to *Amsterdam* by *Uylenberg* a dealer in pictures. The day after his arrival he gave him a cloth, pencil, and a pallet; he remained some time before the easel, without speaking a word, or changing his posture, and greatly surprized *Uylenburg* and his friends, when, instead of beginning to draw and paint, he took from under his cloak a fiddle, on which he played some tunes, and afterwards taking up the chalk and pencils, he sketched the draught of an infant *Jesus* in the manger; he then resumed his fiddle, and played again; after that, he again took up his pallet, and in two hours he painted the heads of the infant of *Mary*, and *Joseph*, and the *Ox*, so highly finished, that he left the beholders in admiration at the facility and beauty of his work, and in astonishment at the manner in which he performed it. A single instance of his great expedition renders probable all the wonders that are related of it; he laid a wager that he would paint, in one day, on a large cloth, *Apollo* and the *Muses on Parnassus*; and he won.

LAIRESSE had the flattering appellation of the *Dutch Poussin*; because, in his compositions, he had much of the genius, capacity, and manner of that famous *French* painter. But he was much inferior to him in correctness of drawing. By the strength of his genius, he appears in his works a prudent and well informed historian, and sometimes a sublime poet. He may be compared to the most able artists, who have made use of allegory; he is learned, ingenious, and thoroughly intelligible in his ideas: the principal figures in his pictures are always distinguished from the crowd; and by

\* They shew a book of this Lady's at the *British Museum* which is said to have cost 400*l.*

the air, the attitude, the passion that characterises him, we know infallibly the Hero or God that he has represented. When the back-ground of his picture has required architecture, he has treated it in a masterly manner, & as if he had continually before his eyes the remains of *Athens* and *Rome*. His compositions are copious; every subject is adorned and embellished as the nature of it demands. He always adheres to historical truth; he knows how to snatch the most interesting moments; he never departs from the rules of the costume. His drawing is sometimes very exact; but now and then we regret that many of his pictures want the elegance that appears in the far greater number. He was perfectly acquainted with the dispositions of the soul, and has expressed them in most of his figures that were susceptible of them: His taste in drapery is that of the best *Italian* masters; its folds are large, simple, and in no peculiar manner: One may perceive, throughout, that he knew how to chuse in his imitation; his colouring is good, glowing and true; a light and firm touch gives a beauty and value to every thing that he has painted.

The genius and talents of *Lairesse* were sullied by the most shameful drunkenness. He lost his sight by it, and in that sad situation, the pleasure of talking of his art was his resource and comfort. He dedicated one day in a week to the instruction of his artists and connoisseurs, and in these lectures he treated successively on all the branches of painting. In order supply his inability to write, he invented certain signs, more easy than letters, to express the ideas, which he was afraid of losing, and marked them on a large primed cloth, which was placed beside him. His son, whom he had taught the meaning of these signs, took great pains every day to write them down. From these fragments, and from the lectures which *Lairesse* had given, were compiled, after his death, two volumes, embellished with prints; the first which treats of Drawing, and the second of Painting.

Fortune, generally speaking, has not favoured Painters in proportion to their respective merits. We may observe two striking instances of her extravagant liberality in the lives of *Kneller* and of *Vanderwerf*. The former, whose birth was obscure, and whose life illustrious,

was the disciple of *Rembrandt*, but little worthy of such a master\*. After having studied and copied with some success the works of *Carrache* and of *Titian*, the love of lucre induced him to quit historical subjects for portrait painting. History, he pleasantly observed, causes the dead to live again, who make me on that account no acknowledgements; but when I paint the living, they enable me to live by their beneficence.—*Kneller* was distinguished by the patronage and generosity of six British sovereigns, who loaded him successively with riches and honours. He received from the Emperor *Joseph* the title of an Hereditary Knight of the Empire, together with a gold chain and a medal, on which was that Prince's head. Nevertheless, though it must be owned that his colouring is true, clear and natural, his drawing easy and intelligent, his touch firm, large, and spirited, yet he had too much of a manner, and affected a certain kind of a squareness, without truth or precision, his portraits so much resemble one another, that they could not well have resembled their originals; and his practice of lengthening the oval of his heads, gave a family likeness to all whom he drew †.

The favours that were conferred on

\* Remark.] *Kneller* chose a different route from *Rembrandt*, and therefore cannot so properly be compared with him. *Rembrandt* copied Nature strictly as he saw it, with great truth and strength of colouring, and affected peculiar dispositions of light and shade; in all which he succeeded to admiration. *Kneller*, on the contrary, studied Grace and Majesty, neither of which *Rembrandt* seems to have had any idea; and though *Kneller* was far inferior to him in the truth of colouring, yet in the choice and elegance of his attitudes, he not only surpassed him, but almost every other portrait-painter; which was the only branch he cultivated.

+ Remark.] Though Mr. *Deschamps* has done this painter more than justice, in regard to his colouring, in which he was more deficient than in any other essential of his art, yet he was far from being so in regard to his likenesses, in which he was generally very successful, but with this peculiar distinction, that he raised every character he drew, without departing from the model of each original.

*Van-*

*Vanderwerf*, by the Elector Palatine, were without number, and without example. Titles, presents, the most distinguished marks of friendship that is seldom seen between equals; nothing was wanting on this Prince's part that could contribute to promote the reputation or increase the fortune of this artist\*. He carried the neatness of finishing to its utmost height, but he did not chuse to paint in large. In most of his works his colouring is cold, and approaches to the ivory. He had not sufficient knowledge beneath the skin, to ascertain with exactness the muscular motion. He covers the whole too equally. If he had been a better draughtsman, he would have been the first painter of his age and country†.

[The reader will find an account of this work of *Deschamps*'s, from another correspondent, in Vol. XXX p. 449; but though some of these anecdotes are included in that account, we were not willing to mutilate the present contribution, especially as the notes are by an artist.]

*Extract from the Parliamentary Debates relative to the Proceedings of the Tories in the Reign of Q. Anne, against Sir Richard Steele.*

ON Friday, March 12, 1714, Mr. Auditor Foley made a complaint to the House of three printed pamphlets, one intitled, "The Englishman, From Saturday, January the 16th, to Tuesday, January the 19th, 1714," wherein is a printed letter to the Englishman; to which is subscribed the name Richard Steele; another intitled, *The Crisis*, in the title page whereof it is said, by Richard Steele,

\* Remark.] This Elector ennobled the families of *Vanderwerf*, and of his wife and their descendants. He created him a Knight, and allowed him to quarter part of the Electoral Arms with his own. These titles were sent him in a silver box, with that Prince's picture enriched with diamonds of great value.—King *Augustus of Poland*, and the Prince of *Woljenbuttle* made him a visit also at *Rotterdam*.

† Remark.] This is saying too much. *Vanderwerf* was deficient in Genius, as well as in Drawing. His works also are no more regarded with that extraordinary admiration which they seem to have excited in the most distinguished patrons of painting in their author's life-time.

Esq; and the other intitled, *The Englishman*, being the close of the papers so called, in the title page whereof it is also by Richard Steele, Esq; as containing several paragraphs tending to sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and arraigning her administration and government; which pamphlets being bro't up to the table, it was ordered that Richard Steele, Esq, a member of that House, should attend in his place next morning.

Mr. Steele attending in his place, according to orders, several paragraphs in the printed pamphlets complained of were read; and Mr. Steele desiring time till Thursday next to be heard, touching the same, the further consideration of the said pamphlets was adjourned to that day.

March 18, the order of the day being read, for taking into further consideration the printed pamphlets complained of to the House, as containing several paragraphs tending to sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and arraigning her administration and government: And Mr. Steele, appearing in his place, owned he wrote and published the said pamphlets, and the several paragraphs therein, which had been complained of, and read to the House, with the same clearfulness and satisfaction with which he had abjured the Pretender.

Then a debate arising upon the method of proceeding, Mr. Auditor Foley proposed that Mr. Steele should withdraw; but, after several speeches, it was carried, without dividing, that he should stay, in order to make his defence. He desired that he might be allowed to answer what might be urged against him, paragraph by paragraph; but though he was powerfully supported by Mr. Walpole, Gen. Stanhope, the Lord Finch, and the Lord Hinchinbroke, yet Mr. Steele's accusers insisted, and it was carried, that he should proceed to make his defence generally upon the charge given against him. Mr. Steele proceeded accordingly to make his defence, and for near three hours spoke to the several heads extracted out of the three pamphlets above-mentioned, (which had been printed and given to all the members) with such temper, modesty, unconcern, easy and manly eloquence, as gave entire satisfaction

tisfaction to all who were not inveterately prepossessed against him.

Mr. Steele being withdrawn, and candles ordered to be brought in, most members expected that Mr. Auditor Foley would have summoned up and answered Mr. Steele's defence, paragraph by paragraph; but he contented himself with saying in general, "That without amusing the House with long speeches, it was plain that the writings that had been complained of were seditious and scandalous, injurious to her Majesty's government, the church and the universities, and moved that the question should be put thereupon." This occasioned a very warm debate that lasted till eleven o'clock at night: Robert Walpole, Esq; who first spoke in favour of Mr. Steele, made a very long and most eloquent speech, wherein he went to the bottom of the affair, and shewed, "That this violent prosecution struck at the liberties of the subjects in general, and of the members of that House in particular, justified Mr. Steele on all the heads of the accusation raised against him, and said, he hoped the House would not sacrifice one of their members to the resentment and rage of the ministry for no other crime than his exposing their notorious mismanagements; and, like a good patriot, warning his countrymen against the immediate dangers with which the nation in general, and in particular her Majesty's sacred person was threatened, by the visible encouragement that was given to the Pretender's friends.

Lord Finch likewise justified Mr. Steele in relation to his reflections on the peace; "We may (said his Lordship) give it all the fine epithets you please, but epithets do not change the nature of things; we may if we please call it here honourable, but I am sure it is accounted scandalous in Germany, Holland, Portugal, and over all Europe except France and Spain. We may call it advantageous, but all the trading part of the nation find it to be otherwise; and if it be really advantageous it must be so only to the ministry that made it."

Sir William Windham saying thereupon, "That the ministry would not say that the peace was advantageous to them," Lord Finch very smartly replied, "Then it was plain it was advantageous to nobody."

Lord Lumley, Lord Hinchinbroke, and some other members spoke with a great deal of vivacity in favour of Mr. Steele, and against the conduct of the ministry; but Mr. Auditor Foley, Sir William Windham, the Attorney-General, and some other courtiers, being supported by a great majority, which, in popular assemblies and consultations, generally supplies the want of arguments, still insisted on the question, so that at last it was carried by 245 voices against 152. First, "That a printed pamphlet intitled *The Englishman*, being the close of the paper so called; and one other pamphlet intitled *The Crisis*, written by Richard Steele, Esq; a member of this House, are scandalous and seditious libels, containing many expressions highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and upon the nobility, clergy, gentry, and universities of this kingdom, maliciously insinuating that the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover is in danger under her Majesty's administration, and tending to alienate the affections of her Majesty's good subjects, and to create jealousies and divisions amongst them. Secondly, That Richard Steele, Esq; for his offence in writing and publishing the said scandalous and seditious libels, be expelled this House."

*The NORTH BRITON No. 79.  
On the Administration of James I.*

*This is all we aim at; that the Government at last may be well established.*

Shetfield D. of Buckingham.

SATURDAY, January 7, 1764.

**I**N my last I shewed the dreadful Effects of an unpopular administration in the reign of Mary, and the base measures by which they gained and ensured a majority in the parliament; set before my readers the glorious consequences of a popular administration in the time of the ever memorable Elizabeth; and in the course of my paper, incontestibly demonstrated the necessity and utility of popular attachments in the great servants of the crown; as well for their own advantage, as the honour of the sovereign and the felicity of the people.

I believe I may venture to assert that the extensive region of politics could not furnish a more important subject. It is a point of the last consequence to Rulers and

and the ruled of every kingdom in general, but to this nation in particular ; and the singular warm reception which my last has met with, convinces me that in my own, I speak, too, the sentiments of the public. On this consideration ; and the more to enforce so patriotic an example, I am induced to employ myself to-day, in enlarging on the stupendious effects of popularity.

That all-powerful *Amulet* not only gives a becoming lustre to legal exertions of authority, but even sometimes agreeably suspends, without any unnatural conflict, the settled powers of the best established government in the world. This was the case in England, when our popular queen, Elizabeth, succeeded to the throne : For, that princess, through the force of popularity, assumed the sceptre, and continued her reign for forty-five years, in the teeth of an act of parliament declaring her *illegitimate*, and which, to this day, is *unrepealed*. Nay, on her death-bed it even sanctified her nomination of a successor ; and her nominee, James, by that means, took quiet possession of the English crown.

The Northern Pedant, read in book but not in men, imported into the kingdom a most absurd system of scholastic opinions ; and by the propagation of these novel doctrines, attempted to lay a firm foundation for absolute power. *He chose his ministers out of a principle of affection for their persons, without paying any regard to the desires of his people.* These ministers FLATTERED the King, and ABUSED his subjects. They complimented majesty at the expence of veracity. They departed from the popular plan of government of their master's predecessor, and yet expected the same submission to unconstitutional measures, as was paid to the patriot administration of Elizabeth. The people of England, full of principles of honour, fraught with sentiments of liberty, and sensible of the wide difference between the debility of government in James's reign, and the wisdom of administration in the former, could not fail to disapprove of, and loudly murmur at, a management of public affairs, and particularly the peace with Spain, by which the nation was become disunited at home, and rendered ridiculous abroad.

The ministry offended at these open

declarations, and that boldness of expression, so becoming of freemen, attempted to form a faction in the nation, by which they were in hopes to depress the spirit of liberty, and eradicate those generous sentiments so inherent in *Englishmen*. For this purpose, they surprizingly increased the nobility ; closetted the great commoners ; caused the pulpits to ring with the absurd Dogmata of passive obedience and non-resistance ; instilled into the King the ridiculous notion of his being the vice gerent of the Most High ; and, finally, dignified him with the appellation of the Solomon of the age, though, in fact, he was as great an Ignoramus as ever disgraced the name of scholar, and as weak a prince as ever sat upon a throne.

But neither the artifices of statesmen, the harangues of courtiers, nor the discourses of priests, could convince a sensible people of the rectitude of such nonsensical assertions ; or that an opposite plan of government to that which had given to England the lead in Europe, was to be justified at the bar of reason. *The utility of a peace was imperceivable to a nation who had reaped, and daily continued to reap, such glorious advantages from a just and necessary war.* The Spaniards had threatened the liberties of Europe, and had seemed on the point of establishing the fifth universal monarchy, the impolicy, therefore, of dropping the sword when the enemy was at bay, was so extremely obvious, that no rhetorical flourishes could throw a veil on such DISPIRITED COUNCILS, or varnish over such an UNMANLY PACIFICATION.

The House of Commons had observed the advantages, and felt the consequences attending popularity, in the reign of Elizabeth. They gladly saw that the ministers of James, by straining the prerogative and despising the people, were unwittingly paving a way for lessening the powers of the crown. They readily discovered that this was a favourable opportunity for the lower House of Parliament to rise in importance upon the stupidity of the court ; and that an adoption of popular measures, would place them, in time, superior to every ministry, that directed an unpopular sceptre. In prosecution of this politic and patriot scheme, the prudent leaders of that wise and respectable house, studied the inclinations of the

the people; patronized their favourite sentiments; extolled their propriety; and declaimed on the necessity of being sparing of money to a ministry that lavished the riches of the nation on unconstitutional projects, and were wanting in courage to pursue, or deficient in understanding to perceive, the true and valuable interests of a kingdom, which the partial tongue of ignorance, not the unprejudiced voice of judgment, had called them forth to govern.

The favourable countenance shewn by the court to Popish Priests and Papists; *an unjustifiable partiality to the Scots*; the hardships imposed on the Protestant Dissenters; *the ministerial inattention to the balance of power in Europe*; the sacrifice made of Sir Walter Raleigh, to satiate the Revenge of Spain; *the ministry's shameless neglect of the liberties of mankind, when threatened to be buried in the same grave with the Protestant Religion, in Germany*; these important points were the everlasting themes of the patriotic commoners of those days. Every revolving moon afforded new causes of complaint; *almost every moment furnished stronger reasons to despise an inactive administration that made no movements, but in requesting money from the deputies of the nation, profusely lavishing the public treasure, contriving some new proclamation, and projecting some unheard of stretch of prerogative, to gall and oppress a people, who are taught from their cradles to hate and detest the arbitrary proceedings of MINISTERIAL TYRANTS.*

The marriage of the princess Elizabeth with the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, for sometime, suspended the public resentment; and they joyfully paid the portion of a princess from whom the kingdom expected, and from whom, in the illustrious House of Hanover, has really sprung, to this nation, the greatest of blessings. But this short serenity soon gave way to an universal indignation at the pusillanimous court of London, for unmercifully deserting the interests of Elizabeth's husband, and basely neglecting, in his cause, to assert the religious and civil liberties of mankind.

This economical system of politics was as disagreeable to the people, as that ministerial one of the present day which suggested the desertion of the Princess Elizabeth's great grandson, the present

heroic monarch of Prussia. Court Sycophants look on every guinea as utterly lost, that is not employed in indulging the rapacity of greedy ministers and abating the appetites of hungry dependants. No wonder such a devouring crew should then exclaim, as their true Descendents lately did, “*What have we to do with German quarrels? Why spend our blood and treasure on a continent from which we are divided by an ocean that serves us for walls, and guards and defends us from foreign invaders?*”

Such little souls cannot perceive that the cause of mankind, is the cause of the parent of mankind; that assisting distress is the first and greatest duty of nature, most strictly required by the Father of All, and strongly enjoined on all his children. That interest and duty are ever inseparable, though not always equally discernable by our weak and erring understanding; that in this case our strongest interest, backs the voice of conscience, and calls on us to resist and repress every power that daily threatens the happiness of this kingdom; that scatters her manufactures to the prejudice of ours, and extends her commerce to the detriment of England, wherever her arms and arts prevail. Such were Spain and Austria then; such is Bourbon now!

Our late glorious monarch George the Second, and his popular administration, fully comprehended the necessity of opposing the enslaving aims of Bourbon and Austria, and well understood the justice of preserving along with the liberties of Germany, the balance of power in Europe, and the independence of the several princes in that quarter of the globe: but James's ministry were guided by infamous, selfish, narrow-minded politics. They pretended to make a case of conscience of the people's desires of supporting Elizabeth's husband, in his election to the crown of Bohemia; and *religiously* refused to save and support the true religion, till it was proved by a perfect *Syllogism* (the mode of deciding every state matter in that *logical age*) *really and formally* unanswerable, that the Bohemians, when oppressed, robbed, and murdered by a tyrannical and papistical master, had a right to throw off the yoke, and chuse in his room a protestant protector of their laws,

laws, and a protestant guardian of their lives and properties.

Although the ministry hesitated in their motions, the nation spoke their minds in the cause of human liberty, against tyrants and tyranny, with a becoming bravery and decent freedom. Till, at length, over-powered by repeated remonstrances, and warranted by syllogistical determinations, the snail-paced oeconomical administration, sent a reinforcement to the distressed Elector, too late to serve him, and too feeble to assist the suffering Germans. These *unpopular* movements, together with the extreme impolitic project of a match with Spain, so far alienated the affections of the people, that the King entirely lost all that *popularity*, which the nomination of Queen Elizabeth had conferred upon him; and his *unpopular* ministers became the jest and scorn of Europe. Such *were*, and such will *ever be*, the blessed Effects of an administration that despises *popularity*, and contemns the voice of the **PEOPLE**!

In the mean time the House of Commons made a suitable advantage of the *unpopular* proceedings of the ministry; raised, upon their impolicy, an interest in the state which has *biterto* preserved our constitution; and acquired a reputation and power which has transmitted to our hands that inestimable liberty, which a *popular* writer of the present age has so strongly stiled, *the hereditary prerogative of an English subject*.

The vast increase of the peerage, devised by those *unpopular* ministers, was far from answering the ignominious purpose for which that base *prostitution of honours* was projected. The *unpopular* administration drew no resources from this *unpopular* step. On the contrary, the respectableness of that high order of men was by that means, considerably lessened in the eyes of the people. Pasquils were published in every street, and pasted on every wall; purporting the amazing dishonour, and extraordinary disgrace, that was thereby reflected on the hereditary counsellors of the kingdom. So that, upon the whole, every movement which that UNPOPULAR ministry took to secure their own power, only served to blow up those flames which at last consumed the guilty authors; and, in the next reign, involved in the same destruction a prince that, in better hands,

Jan. 1764.

might have possibly proved an ornament instead of a disgrace, to the throne he sat upon.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 80.  
on the Conduct of the Parliament of France, &c.*

SATURDAY, January 14, 1764.

I grieve, my Friend, as much as thou,  
to live  
In such a wretched State as this of  
Venice.

Justice is lame as well as blind a-  
mongst us;  
The Laws  
Serve but for Instruments of some new  
Tyranny,  
That every Day starts up t'enslave us  
deeper.

OTWAY's Venice Preserv'd.

IT is a trite Observation that Mankind is in general misled by Sounds and Names. It is in no Case more remarkable than in what relates to Government. A monarchic Government passes for *arbitrary*, a Republic for *free*. If we examine individual Governments of either Sort, we shall find ourselves much mistaken in the general Ideas we have entertained. I shall Instance this in three Countries; in one of which I shall show, that under a Monarchic Government there is as great Liberty of acting, in some Respects, as existed in the most free Republics of old: And I shall prove that, in one Light, a Republic, now subsisting, is as much enslaved, as the People under the severest royal Tyranny in Europe. Of my own Country I shall say nothing; it is no longer prudent to treat of it: The Scotch will not suffer it. Persecution and Prosecution attend those who dare offend them. They lord it in the Heart of London—it were as safe to speak Truth in Edinburgh. Who dare provoke a Nation united as one Man? A Nation who can find even *English Tools* to second and support the most violent of their Measures!

France is monarchic: Yet where exists such noble Freedom as in their Parliaments? Where, aye where, is such Incorruptibility? What do they not dare to say to their King? If he imposes an onerous Tax, they refuse to register it. They tell him of his Vexations, of

his Breach of Faith, of his Profusion. They refuse their Concurrence for loading the Subject, while the royal Revenues are squandered on vain Pleasures and worthless Favourites. They cannot indeed reproach him with corrupting his Parliaments, for those spotless Men are proof against Corruption. Whole Bodies, who sacrifice their Places rather than load their Consciences, are not likely to sell themselves, Man by Man, for paltry Lucre. They have the Privilege of making these Remonstrances, and they would shed their Blood rather than part with it.

In Spain the People are more oppressed than in Russia; for their Consciences are enslaved: They dare not think freely. They have not the common Comfort of the poor and wretched, sighing at Liberty under their Miseries. The Spies of the holy Office besiege even Hovels. A Husband dare not trust his Wife, a Parent his Child, or a Master his Servant. It is not enough to swallow Tyranny and Absurdity; a Man may be hurried to the Inquisition without having uttered a Word against either the Religion or Government of his Country, if he has one malicious Person in his Bosom: for *Informers* are cherished in Spain, as the Virtuous ought to be in good Governments. That detestable Race of Men who would be shunned by every honest Person in a free Country, are the sole Favourites there. A casting Parish Priest, who lies upon the watch to ruin his Parishioners, is sure of Encouragement. If he can catch a Peasant smiling at St. Antony's Pig, his Fortune is made. A Spy of the holy Tribunal cannot fail of a Prebend; possibly may rise to a Bishoprick.

This is the Case in Spain. But there is a Republic too in Europe, where the Jealousy and Vengeance of the Government destroys the Security and happiness of the Subject, as much as the Inquisition does in Spain. I scarce need to say that I mean Venice. The Council of Ten do not yield to the holy Office in Oppression. Spies and *Informers* are the sole Instruments of Government. A Man who drops a Word in his Family against the ruling Powers, is suddenly seized, hurried to Prison, strangled, without Process, Trial, or without a Relation daring to enquire after him. O

comfortable Vision of Liberty! Even a Senator dare not trust his private Closet with his Thoughts. Liable to have it ransacked on the most groundless Suspicion, he is afraid of preserving a Letter, which may be tortured to depose against him. As there is no Rank of Men at Venice, who do not stoop to the Drudgery of *Informing*, there can be no Friendship; for, who can be sure that his most intimate Friend is not a Spy upon him? Hence the solitary, recluse Life, to which the noble Venetians are reduced; They dare not eat with one another, as they equally distrust their Guests and their Servants. Jovial, social Mirth has long been a Stranger in the Republic. Talents are useless, Virtue dangerous: The former are suspected of Ambition; the latter is regarded not only there, but in every Country where such Measures prevail, as a Reflection on the Governors. Hence the known Libertinism encouraged at Venice. Whatever can brutify the human Understanding, is countenanced by the Council of Ten; who know that Men of Morality will never submit to be completely Slaves. The Doge is locked up in his Palace; and a Spy is set on every Subject. The Wisdom of this Policy is evident, for no Tyranny has subsisted so long, without any Variation, as that of Venice.

In the worst times of the Roman Empire, Spies and *Informers* were the Favourites of Government. Their Historians are diffuse on this Subject: But the Operation was never reduced into a regular System, as at Venice. At Rome both the Profession of *Informer* and the consequential Prosecutions, were too open and daring. Only the most abandoned Men submitted to the task; and being lost to Shame, they deposed in open Day. The Accused was publicly seized, and as publickly put to Death. Whereas at Venice the whole Manoeuvre is decent and secret. No Man there is known for a Spy, but by the Council of Ten. The Accused is missing, but the Government never owns that he has even been accused. The Consequences were as different as the Proceedings: The Venetians submit patiently, and have never struggled against that bitterest of all Tyrannies, the being deprived of every social Trust and Consequence. The Romans always murmured, and shook off

off the Yoke, tho' it often returned; yet never without being fatal to the Instruments of Oppression. I could quote a long Catalogue of *Informers*, from the Days of *Tiberius* to the infamous *Titus Oates*, who sooner or later have tasted the Cup of Affliction which they had dealt to others. But I cannot pass over the last, I mean *Oates*, without observing that he was a *Priest* who affected great Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and at last lost his Ears, instead of obtaining that Preferment which his Hypocrisy, he flattered himself, intitled him to.

I have, thus I think, made good what I asserted, viz. that we were misled by Words, and that a Republic may be as severe a Form of Government as Despotism. I have done it the more willingly, because there are some bookish Men who, of late have grown enamoured of the sound, Republic, and imagine that an Absence of royal Power, ipso facto, constitutes *Liberty*. Liberty does not depend on *Laws*, so much as on the *Minds of Men*. Where Men are corrupt and servile, no Constitution can make them free. In the Times of the Roman Common-Wealth the great Souls of Particulars preserved Liberty. The LAWS would have been mute, if MEN had not spoken for them. A Magna Charta is waste Paper without a Hampden. Magna Charta subsisted under Henry VIII. but who was the better for it? The Nobles, the Commons, submitted to the Yoke, like the passive Venetians. Laws cannot give Protection, unless they are reciprocally protected. Corruption can render the best Laws useless: Half a dozen Men who scorn a Bribe, and do not tremble at the Arm of Power, are a Match for the most terrible Tyrant. The virtuous Chief Justice Hale dared to make the Laws speak in the Face of Cromwell: and not a News Paper comes from France in which, as I have said, their Presidents de Parlement do not appear to have braved, in the Defence of their Rights, a Prince at the Head of two hundred thousand Men. What supports those Heroes? Connections? No. Popularity? No. Great Fortunes? No. Their sole Foundation is their Integrity. The King of France could not want Obedience to his Edicts, if his Parliaments would accept Persons out of the Burthens to be raised

on the People. Do we imagine that pecuniary Arguments have not been tried? Are Governments, disposed to be arbitrary, apt to neglect the most obvious and facile Means of procuring Compliance? The Stand made by so many Parliaments in France proves how many of those Parliaments are incorruptible. I would not answer, if the Presidents in France were to be elected by the common People, that the former would preserve their Virtue; and my Reason is this: The common People might possibly sell their Votes; and whoever corrupts is apt to be corrupted. I am aware that the Presidents buy their Places; but then they buy them for Life, and their Salaries indemnify them. Yet how many of them, are we told, have been superior even to that Consideration, and have resigned their Posts rather than stain their Honour? An additional demand on our admiration!

One of their Parliaments has gone so far as to commit to Prison the King's Representative, who violated their Privileges. At the same Time they have all conducted themselves with the utmost Gravity and Decorum. Nothing has been so strong as their Arguments, nothing so decent as their Expressions. They know that Truth is disgraced by Licentiousness. The same Propriety was observed in the beginning of the Troubles under our Charles the first. As long as the real Patriots, who only sought Redress of Grievances, had any Weight, nothing illiberal appeared in their Words and Actions. They left all Violence and Intemperance to the Courtiers: And had all the Ministers of that Reign been blessed with as much Prudence and Sense as the opposite Party, the Nation had, perhaps, obtained all it had reason to wish: And the Scene of Calamities that ensued, been prevented, while one party demanded no more than it had a Right to, the other yielded no more than it had usurped. The wild Attempt on the Five Members, and other strange Proceedings, soon interrupted the Harmony that might have been expected. I think I have somewhere read in an Author of those Times, that the Cavaliers, many of whom had served in the Low Country Wars, were so rash as to hope they could bully their Antagonists [who were quiet Country-Gentlemen, that had never drawn a Sword, but who drew it to

some Purpose when it became necessary.] The Prejudice and Odium such an Attempt must bring on any Party, is obvious. The Cause of our Country is not to be decided like a drunken Squabble, or a Quarrel about a Whore. Mere railing against Ministers, or Duels in Defence of them, are equally unworthy and absurd in such a Contest. If Men are oppressed, a spirited legal Representation of their Grievances, without Calumny or Invectives, is their Part. If Ministers are unjustly censured, they want no Advocate but Truth: But if they have Recourse to the Hand of Power, or to the Tongue of an Informer, they declare that Truth is *not* on their Side. Railing recoils on an Opposition; Violence on Ministers: It is sure to be remembered, and to be repaid with Interest. *The greatest Blessing that can happen to any Country, is to have an Administration from which all Men of profligate Life, all Men of arbitrary Principles are excluded.* THE NEXT GREATEST BLESSING IS A STAND MADE TO WORTHLESS AND DESPOTIC MINISTERS, BY PATRIOTS WHO DESPISE MONEY, AND WHO ARE READY TO SHED THEIR BLOOD FOR THE LIBERTY OF THEIR COUNTRY. Nor can the Contest be of long Duration. Men of infamous Characters, who have neither the Favour of Prince or People, know how precarious their Situation is, and are in a Hurry to make their Fortunes, before the Storm breaks on their Heads. Jobs, Pensions and Reversions go Hand in Hand with Persecutions of their Opponents. They disgust the few who wish them well, by Rapaciousness on one Hand, and by punishing Men who act out of Conscience on the other. *Mankind grows shocked to see Profligacy rewarded, and Virtue oppressed.* The Tempest thickens: The Murmurs of a whole People reach the Throne: The Prince, whose Confidence has been abused, rouses from his Delusion; lends a tender Ear to the Supplications of his Subjects; drives from his Presence the Wretches who had interposed between him and the Hearts of his People; calls to his Council the Patriots who have watched over the Commonwealth; and abandons to Shame and the Laws, the Leeches who have sucked the vital Blood of their Country.

The NORTH BRITON, No. 81.

*On the Neglect of the Interest of the Canadian Subjects.*

*Ridet amicitias, curat sua commoda tan-tum.*

SATURDAY, January 21, 1764.

THE want of precision so necessary to be observed in all national Negotiations, and more especially with the chicaning court of Versailles, was loudly complained of as a capital defect in the late treaty with France. We already begin to suffer from its effects. By the inaccuracy of the Definitive Treaty, so far as it respects the French paper-currency of Canada, our new Subjects in that Part of America, and our Merchants and Traders with whom they correspond, are already compelled to fly for Succour to the Earl of Halifax; and are forced to await the Event of Remonstrances, by our Ambassador at Paris, before there can be a Possibility of their meeting with relief. Those who have attended to the transactions, and consulted the dispositions of the French, very well know how tedious they are in affairs of this nature; and I believe those who are acquainted with the abilities of the Earl of Hertford, have very little reason to suppose he will remonstrate with a success unknown to the ablest of his predecessors.

It may, indeed, be alledged by the advocates for the treaty, that the Canadians, by becoming subjects of Great Britain, are intitled to our protection in their just demands on the French court: That as the French King had promised an inviolable friendship with the subjects of this crown, he could not be suspected of delaying the payment of the paper currency (for the discharge of which his Honour was engaged) or refuse the performance of an obligation so strictly legal: And that to have insisted on a particular article relative to a duty so obviously incumbent, would have been deemed a most unpardonable indelicacy; since the very proposition must have implied a distrust of the justice and equity of that monarch.

But (under favour) to leave an affair of that important nature, to problematical subsequent discussions, was as impolitic in respect to the nation in general, as really destructive of the internal quiet of that colony.

lony. Our negotiators ought to have foreseen that the Canadians must inevitably give up their notes as lost, the moment they perceived that in the definitive treaty no express provision was made in respect to their property in that particular. It is not doing the least violence to reason, nay it would be madness not to suppose, that in this situation the desponding Canadians would consider themselves as abandoned by their old master; and neglected, perhaps betrayed, by the ministry of their new one. It was as natural for a Canadian to think in this manner, as for a man of penetration to have prevented the cause. An absolute article on this head would have fully acquired the affections of our new subjects; and an able statesman (as he must have discovered) would have never omitted so favourable an opportunity of gaining them. That this blunder must be hurtful to the peace of the colony, and obstruct the cultivation of its fertile plains, is as obvious as that the Canadians are subject to all the ordinary feelings of men, and agitated by all the passions incident to human nature. It is not a trivial inquietude which is raised by Uncertainties largely affecting our domestic concerns: I therefore wish this alarming inadvertency may not dispose the unpolished inhabitants of these rugged wilds to rebel. If this error in accuracy is not productive of so fatal a commotion, we are, nevertheless, more obliged to good fortune, than to the sagacity of his Grace or the politics of the Thane.

A suitable stipulation would have secured us almost from the possibility of such an untoward event; and it would have been granted, without hesitation, whilst peace was in agitation. France was not then in a situation to deny the demand. How highly a pacification was her object, at any rate, let her sacrifice of her residue of Louisiana to the Spaniard evince; whilst it raises a blush (if they are capable of shewing that laudable sensation) on the cheeks of those who were hourly trumpeting forth the abilities of France to continue the war. The late exulting accounts from Paris of an insurrection in Canada, and a subsequent carnage of the English, though not true in fact, is a sufficient indication that it would not be an unpleasing occurrence to our new made friends. Nay, it is more than probable, that it was a political contrivance of the French, to

appease the minds of their subjects, so extremely inflamed at the loss of such a considerable colony: Nor is it any ways straining the point to suppose, that as that perfidious court is ever on the catch to promote her interests by the most iniquitous measures, she will trifle with our Ambassador in France, whilst, on the strength of a promise to fulfil her engagements in the currency, she may be underhand, in America, tampering with the Canadians to revolt. Neither is it ridiculous to imagine that the mutiny of the garrison of Quebec, (see p. 696.) would be an additional reason for her making the attempt. She may naturally believe, that dissatisfied soldiers would not make so courageous a defence as thoroughly contented ones; and she might, possibly, form no small expectations in the number of deserters. Who was the original author of that inconsiderate order, which commanded a stoppage of pay for provisions, and brought on the murmurs of the soldiery, I cannot tell; but as the commander in chief, who issued that order, is arrived in England, I am in no doubt of the public's being satisfied in that respect, any more than that Sir Jeffery Amherst will be able to exculpate himself.

It may be said that France can never think of refusing so undeniable a claim. Perhaps not. She may not absolutely refuse but I KNOW she prevaricates. Let us examine the Sophistry of her Ministers. " GREAT BRITAIN (say they) has acquired the Sovereignty of that Province. She comes in place of the ceding party, and consequently bound to fulfil all the GOVERNMENTAL obligations of the power she succeeds. GREAT BRITAIN, with respect to the dominion of Canada, is the Assignee of FRANCE, and must take it in such Plight, and under such terms, as the latter enjoyed it when she assigned it over to the former. Paper currency (continued they) was no secret to the English Ministry when this treaty was made; and as they knew, that the GOVERNMENT of Canada, in the hands of France, was liable to these debts, AND INSISTED ON NO PROVISION RELATIVE TO THEM, they must be understood to have accepted a conveyance of the Government of that country under this incumbrance, and must be, therefore, bound, " in

"in justice, to discharge these obligations."

Ill founded soever as' this sort of caving is, it serves the purposes of that dishonest court to delay, perhaps ultimately refuse, the payment of a just demand. The frothiness of these arguments will be easily discernable from a consideration on the nature of this paper currency; which, as many of my readers may be unacquainted with, I will explain as briefly as possible. In all the French colonies the planters bring into the King's ware-houses, situated in different parts of the respective provinces, the whole annual produce of their Farms. Their crop is there valued by officers who attend for that purpose; and the planter receives, in return for his goods, an obligation from the superintendent of the ware-house, payable to him or bearer, for the adjudged price of those commodities; and this note is discharged out of the European cargo of the next years returns, made by the French king's ships, or those that are licensed by him.

In the interim, the necessities of the planters are supplied from the King's store-houses, by European goods, brought in former voyages; every payment in part, being set off on the back of the bill. These notes are called, in Canada, *Paper Currency*; because they serve in that Colony, as Cash, and cannot be refused in Payments. This being the true state of this species of coinage, it is evident that these bills are a just demand on the personal honour of the French king; a debt due from him, in his *private capacity*, as a *trader*; arising from the value of goods delivered into his ware-houses, and that it cannot be understood, on any account whatever, as a *Lien* on the sovereignty of that province.

Let us now consider another point, in which the quiet and security of Canada is nearly concerned. By this treaty the French are permitted to fish within the bay of St. Laurence at the distance of three leagues from the coast; without being restrained as to the number, or kind of ships, they shall employ for that purpose. Who, but our sagacious negotiators, would not have been fearful that the French, by acquiring a *Right* to fish in that spacious bay, without any limitation in respect to the nature and quantity of the shipping so employed, might, at

their pleasure, rendezvous their *whole navy* in that corner of the American sea: under the denomination of a *fishing party*. And as they are not prohibited approaching the land, it is plain, by this incautious manner of wording the treaty, they may at any time, without infringing the letter of this national covenant, bring their ships as near the shore as they think proper—— provided, indeed, they do not hang out their lines for fishing.

The spirit of this article, however most certainly, is, that the French shall not enter the bay of St. Laurence, except for fishing; and shall on no pretext (stress of weather excepted) come nearer to the land than three leagues. But as the words and expressions *can* bear a very different sense, we cannot doubt but the French will, at some convenient time, contend for a strict adherence to the *literal* meaning. Upon this basis, they will, unquestionably, pretend, that the seizure of any French ship of war, lying within that bay, is an infraction of this ill-worded convention; although the taking of such ship, is nothing different from what a brave English Tar, tenacious of the Honour of his country, 'ought, most undoubtedly, to attempt.

It would have been infinitely more to the advantage of Great Britain, and the perfect security of Canada, if the French had been totally excluded this bay. It is certain they can have no *real and fair* occasion there; for the fish caught in that place, are not more easily procured, nor are they altogether so good, as those taken farther at sea. I appeal to every person, conversant, by travelling, or reading with that part of the world, whether this is not a notorious truth? Whether, by means of a right to fish in this bay, the French are not furnished with an opportunity of conveying up the river St. Laurence, a naval armament into the very heart of Canada, in order to second, if they could once foment, any intestine division in that province? And lastly, whether it does not open to them the means of rousing the Indians on the Esquimaux coast (who are too much contaminated with frenchified principles) against us; and, by their mediation, to form a league of Savages to support such a combination?

'As the inexplicit wording of this article,

cle, by the peace-making Ministry, gives the French such an opportunity of seconding any disquiets in Canada, it therefore behoves the present administration to see our Canadian subjects have the most speedy satisfaction imaginable, with respect to their indubitable claims on the court of Versailles. The soul of a Pitt ought to actuate every minister on this great occasion; for nothing less than a peremptory demand of payment, in the most spirited Terms, can be expected to succeed. Should this fail, and that equivocative crown dare to trifle, special letters of reprisal issued against the subjects of France, and to be executed by our ships of war, till the Canadians were fully paid, would be surely warrantable. This is a remedy (and a certain one it is) to which the subjects of Great Britain are intitled, by the Law of Nations, against the French, or any other kingdom, in which justice is arbitrarily delayed, or finally denied them.

In the time of George the first, Letters of reprisal were granted against the Genoese, for a delay of justice to Mr. Joseph Como of London; and (I think in the succeeding reign) were again granted against the Hamburgers, for the same behaviour, in respect to some merchants of this metropolis. The Canadian affair, being of a more public nature than either of these, is surely deserving of equal attention, should the obstinacy of the French render such a step necessary.

Upon the whole; the undue delay of France, in an affair of such great concern to our commerce, and the internal peace of America, calls aloud for the most determined, energetical measures, to compel the court of Versailles to a speedy payment of this Paper Currency. As the matter now stands, it gives the enemies of our felicity, all over the western continent, an opportunity of calumniating the honour of England, and libelling the equity of her administration; by artfully impressing the minds of the French-Americans, and Savages, with a mean opinion of our national strength, or national morals: in one of which respectable qualifications (though no kingdom in the world possesses more of both) they may fallaciously and wickedly represent us as highly deficient, for suffering our new subjects in Canada, to be in that manner, injured and oppressed by a People over whom we pretend to have triumphed.

The N O R T H B R I T O N, No. 82.  
on modern Frugality.

SATURDAY, January 28, 1764.

*Sæpe minus faciunt homines, qui magna minantur.*

SEN.

POOR OECONOMY is at length groaned off the stage of politics! " You must manage this affair (lays a great Minister last week to a new employed tool) with the utmost FRUGALITY." For my part, I must confess, I know no distinction between a PARADOXICAL Oeconomy and a VISIONARY Frugality. Alas what avails a change of terms, without a change of Measures!

However, frugality has taken the lead, and, therefore, like its predecessor, Oeconomy, must have its day: But, I trust the period of its reign, in the present application of the word, will be as short in duration as the power of the statesmen who adopt it; and power can never long exist, where its plenitude is less attended with mercy than severity. It is a frugality of this sort which annually draws from an Irish Treasury, those enormous pensions that cannot be so conveniently drained from a English Exchequer.

Bribery forms oppressive factions in every State where it prevails; secures the illicit power of ministerial pandars; stamps the appearance of right on legal robberies; and most effectually stops all communication, in a constitutional way, between a patriot Sovereign and a loyal people. Heaven be praised it never has, nor ever will be, of sufficient force to work the deposition of a P——e, tho' it always levels a dangerous blow at that most important of his interests the affections of his subjects: But where ever it finds its way into a Senate (which has been the case, in every country, in past ages, unprecedented as it is in our own, in the present times) it always unp\*rl\*m\*nts P\*\*\*\*\*ts. A bribed P\*\*\*\*\*t, may be a nominal but cannot be called a real one. That man cannot be said to speak his own mind, who, for the sake of a B\*\*\*e, speaks that of a powerful Minister; whether his Sentiments coincide with the corrupting Statesman, or not.

Bribery is never unattended with a train of other vices. Perjury, in particular, is ana-

a natural companion of this odious criminality. It is undoubtedly one of the wholesomest signs, in these delirious times, that neither of these destructive practices, by whomsoever committed, can shake the integrity of our faithful juries, or bias them to suffer such heinous trespasses to soar above the punishment of the law. A *Lord of Trade*, by a spirited prosecution, has been convicted of bribery and corruption—but yet, “ OH GRIEF OF ‘‘ GRIEFS !” is still a *Lord of Trade*. And, now, a person of great consideration in the M\*\*\*\*y, is charged by his country as guilty of *Perjury*. I hope it is but a news-paper report, that application will be made for a *Noli Prosequi* in this cause. This Gentleman, it is true, is charged with *Perjury*, the dreadful crime of calling his God to bear him witness in falsity! but it is at present, ONLY a Charge.

The Law supposes EVERY man innocent till a legal conviction proves him otherwise. The friends of the accused party affirm that he is innocent; nay, he himself has made a public declaration that he is so; What man, then, in his senses, can suppose a *Noli Prosequi* will be brought to prevent the only method of confirming those assertions? I mean a trial. It is rank malice; and I more than suspect that my old friend *Ashley* had a hand in this malignant insinuation; least, as he ILLUMINATED his house on the bill's being found, it should be thought that, with equal propriety, he ought to be at the expence of hanging it with Mourning—in that Gentleman's acquittal.

Whilst the consequences of our great men's VISIONARY frugality are daily springing up in some places, the effects of a PITIFUL parsimony are continually breaking forth in others. To enumerate all would be tedious. The difficulties which our brave Soldiers labour under in Canada, to obtain a constant resource of provisions, are perfectly well known to all who have been lately in, or have any connexion with, that inhospitable climate, and uncultivated Soil: The navy debt is denied, or delayed, to be converted into Exchequer Bills: Too many R's still are suffered to remain on our brave Tars: And, to crown all, the conquerors of America, and the humblers of France, are shamefully permitted to beg about our streets, and, for want of

subsistence, to give up the Ghost, at the very Gates of the King's Palace.

We cannot wonder that a Faction, built on such narrow conceptions, and founded on the strongest Tory principles, should so deeply hate, and so remarkably dread, the glorious Club of Revolutionists just established in Albemarle-street. We cannot be at all surprised, that the absence of their dependents, from a house designed for the reception only of the defenders of public liberty, should sit nearest to their hearts: But the singular manner in which that important charge has been spread amongst the followers of those frugal distributors of loaves and fishes (as it may serve to mark the presuming spirit of that triumphant party) I shall oblige my readers with more explicit terms. Be it then known to all men, that it is sedulously whispered, in the ears of every expectant on court favour, that no employment will be given to any person who shall be ever seen under that roof; and as industriously buzzed, IN TERROREM, amongst the great officers of the army and navy, that from the moment they enter that place, there will be no farther occasion for their service.

This, if I mistake not, is a manifest declaration, that none will be allowed to bask in the sunshine of ministerial favour, who will not be ready to pay the most Asiatick submission to our Eastern Viziers; and abjectly suffer themselves to be prescribed to in matters, in which the meanest subject ought to enjoy a most perfect freedom. But, however, if I may judge of those Gentlemen with whom I have not the honour of an acquaintance, by those with whom I have, I will venture to pronounce that many of them are possessed of too much spirit to stoop to such a servile subjection: And of such who are base enough to submit to this imperious command, I shall only observe, that those who will, at any time, PAY a slavish obedience, will be always ready to EXACT it.

It is nothing novel that the haughty proceedings of our great men should be productive of discontents in this Free kingdom; but that the Scots in Scotland, should dare to murmur, is a miracle almost beyond the possibility of belief: And yet, strange as it is even that is now the case. At this very moment the pliant tool of a ministerial party dares not traverse

verse the Northern capital (though he is the chief Minister of that rugged city) without a strong guard to protect him from the fury of his enraged countrymen. And here I cannot but remark the extraordinary difference between Scotch and English dispositions in one and the same particular. That barbarous people speak their heart-burning animosities like the Scythians from whom they are descended, and threaten an old Provost with a licentiousness peculiar to such unbridled passions: But Englishmen declare their discontents in a more decent manner; in spirited remonstrances without doors, and nervous declamations within: In the unblemished verdicts of honest jurors, and the learned charges of patriot judges. These are *their arms*. These are the arms by which their happy constitution has been hitherto defended against the pernicious efforts of a sapping corruption, and the forcible attempts of open Violence. To these legal remedies they fly for protection; and from this constitutional resistance only, they expect (because they have ever found in it) all the success, and all the relief, a free and generous nation can desire.

But at a time when a lavishing of treasure, with a most scattering hand, on highly unpopular purposes, is insolently denominated frugality, and truly patriotic measures are parsimoniously supported, by a Thrasonic Ad\*\*\*\*\*n; I say, at such a time, it gives me a more than common satisfaction, that a suitable sum has been chearfully granted for the dower of the most amiable Princess in the world: in order to sustain, with a proper degree of splendor and magnificence, a marriage so ardently desired by the public, and so strongly conducive to the most important and popular ends. A marriage which unites in firmer bands of friendship, the illustrious family that gives to Europe the most strenuous assertors and protectors of the protestant religion; and of the balance of power so highly essential to the manufactures, trade and commerce of Great Britain, and all her valuable dependencies. A family productive of a race of Princes, equally solicitous of national interests and national glory. A family under which we are, and under which alone we will continue, FREE. This marriage, so happily solemnized, to the eternal confusion of a

Jan. 1764.

faction that daily declaims against continental connections, gives the greater joy to the friends of liberty, in that it unites us still more intimately with those heroes that, in the late war, formed an invincible barrier to the progress of the arms of Bourbon; and who, from time to time, have bereaved that ambitious house of the flattering hopes they had vainly entertained of spreading and establishing a superior influence, trade, and power, in almost every corner of the habitable globe. We very well know in what light the Bourbonian faction, the Frenchified Scots and renegade English, will esteem this grand event, which promises such a train of blessings to this kingdom in particular, and the protestant cause in general; and for which we are, under Heaven, indebted to the wisdom, patriotism, and paternal love of our most gracious and beneficent sovereign.

Their behaviour to his Prussian Majesty, so nearly related to the young hero of Brunswick, sufficiently furnishes us with their sentiments of an occurrence designed to increase connections which they abhor, and destined to give rise to an eternal league in behalf of the civil and religious rights of mankind, which they would wish to prevent. But their repining, is, I doubt not, a happy presage, of that national good fortune, which Tories are instructed, from their cradles to detest—I mean the security of the protestant interest in Europe, and the safety of human liberty; in opposition to the aspiring view of Bourbon, and the overbearing Allies of that most oppressive nest of usurpers.

I cannot conclude this Paper, in which the frugality of our great men engages so considerable a share, without remarking that this extravagance of FRUGALITY, has not, happily, as yet driven that kind of GENEROSITY which almost rises to PROFUSION, entirely out of doors: For, in the list, lately published, of the benefactions to the poor sufferers by the sudden tempest, or tornado, in the county of Kent, in which there were some subscriptions of ONE HUNDRED, and others of FIFTY POUNDS, it could not but give me a most sensible satisfaction to see the name of the Marquis of Tavistock, son of one of our ministerial Peers, and Heir of the most opulent subject in the kingdom

F

need

(I need not mention his Grace of Bedford) I say it could not but give me inexpressible pleasure to see the name of that young nobleman stand, with so much honour to the LIBERALITY of the Russells, against the immense sum of—five guineas. SÆPE PATRIS MORES IMITATUR FILIUS INFANS.

## B.

**The NORTH BRITON, No. 83.**

*On the late happy Alliance, &c.*

*"I enjoy this great Privilege by being born in a free Country, That, as a private Man, I am not accountable to the greatest Man in England for my Actions; but the greatest Man in England, in a public Station, is accountable to me."*

CRAFTSMAN.

SATURDAY, February 4, 1764.

THE conduct of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, during his residence here, was the most ample evidence that could be given of his Serene Highness's affection for the members who compose the opposition. It was a speaking Testimony of that Hero's regard for the defenders of England's liberties; and must always be considered as an honourable declaration, on his part, founded on the BEST information, of the purity of their intentions, and the justice of their cause. His Highness's attachment to English Patriotism, so fully proved by all his words and actions, is a demonstration that cannot be refuted, of that Prince's sincere concern for human liberty, the Protestant religion, the privileges of Englishmen, and the rights of the Germanic body; upon the support of which absolutely depends that balance of power in Europe, which preserves the superiority of trade and commerce in the channel in which it is the interest of this kingdom that it should ever flow.

Every state should cultivate connections with those people whose interest it is to oppose the same power with themselves; but a commercial nation, such as ours, that depends so highly on foreign traffic, should, of all others, strengthen such alliances by every attainable means. France has long displayed an ambitious disposition of subjecting the rest of Europe to her

own will; and, of consequence, propagating her national religion, as much as she may be able, wherever her arms prevail: But the grand objects of her aspiring affections have always been, the enslaving of Germany, and the reduction of Britain. From hence it, therefore, naturally follows, that every true hearted Englishman, and German, must hold the encroaching temper of the French exactly in the same dangerous light. Germany in general, but the protestant states in particular, are engaged from equal motives with England (the superior commerce of the latter excepted) in the same struggles against that usurping crown, and her all-grasping designs. The same Principles that lead the Germans to the Field against the standards of France, incite the English to oppose her with the most powerful fleets. Both parties, on these interesting occasions, are united by the same views, and both spill their blood to attain the same ends.

On this consideration, it can no longer remain a wonder that Mr. Pitt should encourage the Prussian hero, and bind in the same league with him, in order to prescribe some bounds to the over bearing court of Versailles: And as little cause is there for surprize that a Scottish faction should join in one invidious purpose against the liberties of that empire, which forms a *ne plus ultra* to the power of France. There was, indeed, a Time, preceding the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle, when our connections with Germany rested on another basis; when the Imperial interest only, not the cause of mankind, gave rise to wars on that continent; when the freedom of trade, and the advantage of England, were no wise connected with continental disputes: Then, indeed, our great Patriot declaimed against our engaging in quarrels in which we were neither concerned as Men, as Englishmen, as Merchants, or as Protestants. But his distinguishing genius soon adverted to, and discovered the difference between those (to us) fruitless contentions, and the last war in Germany; undertaken upon motives and causes utterly opposite to the other. Nor did he, immediately, at the commencement of the late war, chuse that his country should engage in continental hostilities, till every circumstance of the times was candidly considered, and the noble

noble intentions of the King of Prussia, together with the necessity of the measure, were fairly displayed, and fully justified. He first heard, and carefully weighed, every argument that persuaded this league; and being then well convinced that our *Interest* and *Duty* strongly called on us to wound our common enemy, by an UNITED attack, the upright Statesman, at that critical moment, instantly and patriotically, determined to give a deadly blow to Tyranny and Bourbon; by assisting the Prussian monarch, and supporting the independency of Germany, with a vigour unknown to all his less-discerning predecessors. From hence it incontestibly follows, that the conduct of Mr. Pitt in this important affair, arose only from the strongest conviction of its rectitude; and, consequently, that the very behaviour of the popular minister, which his enemies have so wantonly arraigned, constitutes, in fact, the most amiable part of his character.

To our benevolent monarch, but not to the Scottish faction, are we indebted for a marriage which replenishes every heart with joy. To his Royal munificence alone, we owe the furnishing of that decent portion which, to the eternal honour of the parliament, has been so unanimously bestowed on the illustrious bride. Both these paternal resolutions took their rise in the great and patriot wisdom of our most gracious sovereign; and in both these salutary measures, was the opinion of the best of Princes shamefully, though thanks to heaven, fruitlessly, dissented from, by the principals of our ministerial *Frugality*. The marriage, which the Scottish faction abhorred is not only happily effected, but the dower which was most agreeable to the liberal sentiments of his Majesty, was agreed to without a single negative; notwithstanding a FRUGAL Pretender to Premiership alledged, in another Place, the emptiness of our Treasury, after a long expensive war, as a reason for only giving with her Royal Highness the [insufficient] sum of 40,000l. Such are the narrow-spirited opinions of the heads of that party, which still surrounds the —, and keeps the friends of the Brunswick line from court! A party that discourages the assertors of liberty, and patronizes the families, and the representatives of those families, that traitorously opposed the Hanover succession and distracted this nation by two desperate Scottish rebellions!

A party that countenances and continues persons in place, though publicly convicted of the most unconstitutional crimes! A party that looks silently on, with a seeming unconcern, whilst the powers around us are renewing, and increasing, their armaments, to the most stupendous degree!

The inattention paid by the Scottish faction to the warlike preparations of France, Spain, and Holland, has been long and loudly complained of in this paper. The subsidy treaties, lately formed by the French, make another cause of jealousy to this kingdom; a cause equally attended to with the former. And as the danger to Great Britain every day increases with the continuation of these proceedings, I must, in justice to the public, persevere in my remonstrances on events which carry such threatening aspects.

Each of the arming nations sets up some pretences to colour their actions; but the falsity of their excuses is so very apparent, that it is manifest the true direction of those armaments is endeavoured to be concealed; from whence it is extremely natural to infer that Great Britain (either in herself, or some of her most important dependancies) is the real object of their hostile designs. The Dutch aver that the rovers of Barbary are the destined victims of their resentment; and more particularly the Algerines, now said to be at war with their republic. The Spaniards, too, are strong in their assertions, that the warlike preparations now vigorously making in all the ports of that kingdom, are intended for a cruising campaign on the African Corsairs. But whoever has the smallest knowledge of the states of Barbary, and the bulk and nature of their row-gallies, must know that the Dutch and Spanish pretensions are equally fallacious; and both, but too obviously the clandestine dictates of the crafty court of Versailles. The squadron in Holland of eighteen large ships, now almost ready to put to sea, mostly consisting of sixty and seventy gun ships, and the smallest amounting to fifty, can never be designed for service against the Infidels; because small frigates, of eighteen or twenty guns, are the only proper ones for that purpose.

No man of sense can suppose that the parsimonious republic of Holland would

expend such considerable sums in ship-building, and fitting out so powerful a fleet, if the *only* use she had for them, was the chastisement of those *despicable antagonists*. Nor can we imagine that, that *really frugal state*, would be guilty of such a ridiculous *Ostentation* as is consequent of sending out parading squadrons to sea, airing her vessels on the ocean, or dispatching ships of war upon the foolish errand of finding out the longitude. *These are systems of state reserved for the WISE MINISTERS of another power!* The states must have that rational and adequate end in view for which a sensible people would expend the requisite sums in building ships of so great a force. That end cannot be a cruizing campaign against the Moors. Smaller ships (as I have said) are *only* fit for that purpose. Those large men of war, building and built in Holland, must be intended to combat some strong maritime power; and what power so likely as that of Great Britain? With every other nation the Dutch are on *real* terms of friendship. On England only, and her growing commerce, these trafficking republicans look with a most jealous eye.

That deceitful republic is well apprised of the umbrage she has given to Great Britain. Her partiality to the French, in the late war, will not be speedily forgotten. Her contemptuous breach of treaty at the beginning of that war, and her open adherence to our enemies, *thro' the whole of it*, spoke the most hostile inclinations to this crown and its allies. The daily usurpations of the Dutch upon our coast, proclaim their piratical dispositions; and their late inroads on our colonies in the East Indies, give an undeniable proof of their friendly resolutions; or, rather, their savage intentions to renew such tragedies as have been heretofore practised at Amboyna, Surinam, and Calcutta. It is evident they have forfeited every title to the treaties subsisting between them and us, and yet, O shame of shames! no ministerial patriot (I fear my zeal has hurried me into a contradiction in terms) has moved that those treaties may be declared null and void.

In respect to France, it is reasonable to suppose that, exhausted with a long and unsuccessful war, she is willing now to lavish the shattered residue of her treasure on building ships of force for *penip*? Is

it rational to imagine that she is forming subsidy treaties, with stipulations for as large supplies of shipping as she can find an opportunity to contract for, only for the sake of *parade*? Can we absurdly believe, that that subtle monarch collects such numbers of forces for the purpose of *chafising his parliaments*? Or can we be such stupid *GOTHAMITES* as to conceive, that he is almost every where employing his emissaries in enlisting soldiers and sailors, merely for the design of going a *Weapon-brewing*? No.—Common sense rejects such ridiculous conclusions. If that power was really inclined for peace, she has too much wisdom not to distribute those sums in useful schemes of *agriculture, trade, and commerce*.

But how comes it that the *Scotish faction* looks so silently on, whilst these three maritime powers, France, Spain, and Holland, are arming with equal vigour as if all Europe was on the eve of a bloody war? Is it proper that under these circumstances they should be inattentive to warlike preparations, which, in all human probability, are pointed at Great Britain only? Why do they neglect that remedy which the laws of nations grant to every kingdom liable to danger from the hostile movements of their neighbours? Wisdom persuades, and justice warrants them, to demand of the arming powers, in the most peremptory terms, the true cause of these warlike appearances. If no satisfactory answer is given, they have then a right to treat, as declared enemies, those nations that refuse a clear and friendly reply to such a reasonable question; and by every possible means to prevent the junction of forces destined for purposes too dark to be avowed. This spirited conduct is consistent with the constant practice of all wise states under the like circumstances. That first of dictates, *SELF-PRESERVATION*, commands such vigorous measures; and notwithstanding the Scotch author of the "Dissection of the North Briton, Number 45," has this week recommended the putting the laws against *prophecyng* in force. I will nevertheless venture to *PREDICT*, that if some minister does not arise (fraught with the spirit of a Pitt) to adopt such *animated steps*, the day will come when England will deeply rue that she had not the assistance of so able a patriot, at such an interesting period.

B.

An

*The Savoyard Curate's Profession of Faith  
From Rousseau.*

I was born a poor peasant, my parents followed the business of husbandry, but were desirous that I should be a Priest, and means were found to give me a suitable education. In this, most certainly, neither my parents nor I consulted what was really good, true, or fit; but only that I should learn what was necessary for my ordination. I learned therefore what was required of me to learn; I said what was required of me to say; and, accordingly, was made a Priest. It was not long, however, before I discovered, that in laying myself under the obligation of being no longer a man, I had engaged for more than I could perform.

I had always entertained a due respect for marriage; but having given up my right to that most sacred institution, I resolved not to profane it: the virtuous resolution I had formed, lest my faults open to detection: tho' I felt but little remorse at doing what a well regulated natural instinct excited me to do, yet it was necessary to expiate the scandal: I was accordingly suspended and banished. The reproaches that attended my disgrace, excited my indignation. Finding, by woe-ful experience, the ideas I had formed to myself of justice, honesty, and moral obligation, repugnant to general practice, I began to give up most of the opinions I had received; and what I retained being no longer able to support themselves, I began to question the evidence on which they were founded. I was, in short, in that state of doubt and incertainty, in which *Descartes* requires the mind to be involved, in order to enable it to investigate truth. To be in doubt, however, about things which it is of importance for us to know, is a situation too perplexing for the human mind long to support; a state of scepticism is to me a state of misery, and I therefore determined to satisfy my doubts.

What increased the difficulty of my doing this, was, that being educated in a church whose authority is universally decisive, in rejecting one point, I rejected all; and being told I must believe all, I was in a manner precluded from believing any.

In this situation I consulted the philosophers, turned over their books, and

examined their several opinions; in all which, I found them vain, dictatorial, and dogmatical; all pretending to be in the right, yet all agreeing in nothing but this, that every one else but himself was in the wrong. To attend therefore to these, was not the way to remove my uncertainty. I applied to another guide, my innate instructor: if I am deceived by him, I shall be less to blame than in giving myself up to the deceptions of others. Taking a retrospect, then, of my past opinions, I found, that though none of them were so evident as to produce conviction, yet all of them had different degrees of probability, to which my innate sense of truth and falsehood was more or less inclined. Proceeding therefore to compare these opinions with each other, I found the first and most common was also the most simple and the most rational; and that it wanted nothing more to secure universal suffrage, than the circumstance of being last proposed.

Let us suppose, that all our philosophers had exhausted their whimsical systems of power, chance, fate, necessity, atoms, an animated world, sensitive matter, materialism, &c. and after them, let us imagine the celebrated Dr. Clarke enlightning the world, by displaying the Being of Beings, the supreme and sovereign disposer of all things; with what universal admiration would not this new system be received; so great, so consolatory, so sublime, so proper to elevate the soul, and to lay the foundations of virtue in the minds of men!

The love of truth being all my philosophy, and the subtlety of argumentation no part of system, I re-examined, by the simple rule of common sense, all the interesting knowledge I was possessed of, admitting as evident every thing that, in the sincerity of my heart, appeared to me to be true, leaving as doubtful every thing else; and meddling with no point that did not tend to utility in practice.

But, after all, who am I? and what is it that determines my conclusions? In the first place, I know that I exist, and have sensations by which I am affected; but how can I determine, whether this self consciousness be, or be not something foreign to these sensations, and independent of them? My sensations I know to be all internal, and the objects of them external: I therefore am certain, that the sensation

sensation and the object are two things; and from thence I conclude, that other beings exist as well as myself; and tho' these were nothing but ideas, yet these ideas exist wholly independent of my sensations, and are therefore no part of myself\*.

Thus having acquired as certain a knowledge of the existence of the universe as of my own, I proceed to consider the objects of my sensations; and finding in myself the faculty of comparing them with each other, I consider myself endowed with an active power, with which I was before unacquainted. Being thus far assured of my own nature and capacity, I began to consider the properties of matter; and by examining all those sensible qualities which render matter perceptible to our senses, I conclude, that, neither motion nor rest are essential to matter; but that motion, being an action, is the effect of a cause, of which rest is only the absence. Hence it follows, that rest is the natural state of matter; for motion cannot be essential to matter, if matter can be conceived to exist at rest.

In bodies, I perceive two kinds of motion; one voluntary, the other mechanical; the first exists in the body moved, the other out of it; the first is peculiar to animated bodies, the latter equally applicable to all bodies, the visible universe not excepted, whose motions being all confined to certain laws, partake of none of that freedom peculiar to the voluntary motion of men and animals. The first causes of motion do not therefore exist in matter, and must for ever be referred to volition. On this foundation, the first article of my faith is constructed, that *a Will gives motion to the universe, and animates all nature.*

If from matter being put in motion, I discover the existence of a will, from this motion being subjected to certain

\* *Rousseau* explains precisely his idea of matter and body, namely; whatever he perceives out of himself to act upon his sensles he calls matter; And all those portions of matter which he conceives united in individual beings, he calls body. Thus all the disputes between Idealists and Materialists concerning the appearance and reality of bodies are in this distinction obviated.

regular laws, I discover also intelligence; and this is the second article of my faith, To what unprejudiced view does not the visible arrangement of the universe display the supreme intelligence of its author! How much sophistry does it not require to disavow the harmony of created beings, and that admirable order in which all the parts of the system concur to the preservation of each other. The generation of living and organized bodies alone, baffles all the efforts of human understanding; and that insurmountable barrier, which Omnipotence hath placed between the various species of animals, that they might not be confounded with each other, displays not only wisdom in establishing order, but power in effectually providing that it should not be disturbed. That Being, therefore, to whom I annex the ideas of Will, Intelligence, and Power, and to these add Goodness as a necessary consequence of the union of the other three: That Being, whose will is his deed; whose principle of action is in himself; That Being, whatever it be, that gives motion to all the parts of the universe, and governs all things, I call God; in him do I believe: But as to the essence of that Being, where he is, and what he is, I confess, the more I think of it, the more my bewildered imagination is convinced of its own weakness.

Being, however, certain of the existence of one Supreme Being, I return to myself, and consider the place I occupy, in that order of things in which his goodness has thought fit to place me; and I find that my species stands uncontestedly in the first rank of beings here below. Man, by virtue of his will, and the instruments he is possessed of to put that will in execution, having a greater power over the bodies that surround him, than they by mere physical impulse have over him. Man is confessedly sovereign over this habitable earth, and I can see nothing so ridiculous in supposing every thing made for man, since it is man alone that is capable of considering the relation in which all things stand to himself; of discovering what is order, beauty, and virtue; of contemplating the universe, and of elevating his ideas to him who governs the whole. Who then can behold himself thus distinguished, without blessing the hand that placed him in that honourable rank; without being penetrated

trated with a sense of gratitude towards the author of his being ! Hence arose my first idea of the *worship* due to a beneficent Deity. I adore the Supreme Power, and melt with tenderness at his goodness. I have no need to be taught artificial forms of worship, the dictates of nature are sufficient.

But on taking a view of the relation in which I stand, as an individual, as among the fellow-creatures of my species; and considering at the same time, the different rank of society, and the persons by whom they are filled, instead of that order and regularity which the scenes of nature presented to my view, nothing but confusion and disorder appear before me. The physical elements of things act in concert, the moral world alone is a chaos of discord ! Mere animals are happy ; but man, their lord and sovereign, is miserable ! From these gloomy reflections, more sublime ideas of the soul arose in my mind than ever resulted before from my most diligent enquiries. In meditating on the miseries of man, I thought I could discover in him two distinct principles ; the one, raising him to the study of eternal truths, and bearing him aloft to the regions of the intellectual world ; the other, debasing his nature, and subjecting him to the slavery of sense, and the tyranny of his passions. Pursuing this thought, and weighing all the various faculties of the human mind, I at length concluded, that man is not one simple and individual substance\*, but is animated by an immortal soul, *free, pure and intelligent*, made after the image of him who gave it. The arguments of the Materialists are of no weight with me : no material being can be self-active, and I perceive that I am so. The principle of all actions lies in the will of a free being ; and I perceive that I can always will, though I have not always the power to execute my will. Man then being possessed of an unlimited privilege of willing, is therefore a free agent ; and,

\* By the substance, Rousseau here means in general, a being possessed of some primitive quality abstracted from all particular or secondary modifications. Qualities incompatible with and necessarily exclusive of each other, cannot exist in the same substance.

as such, animated by an immaterial substance: And this is the third article of my faith , from whence all the rest may be inferred.

If man be an active and free being, he acts of himself ; none of his voluntary actions, therefore, enter into the general system of providence, nor can be imputed to it: Providence doth not contrive the *evil*, which is the consequence of man's abusing the freedom his creator gave him ; it only limits and confines it within due bounds, that such abuse may not break in upon the general order of the universe. To complain, therefore, that God doth not prevent man from doing evil, is, in fact, to complain that he hath given a superior excellence to human nature ; that he hath ennobled our actions, by annexing to them the merit of virtue. It is the abuse only of the freedom which God has given us, that makes us wicked and miserable. Moral evil is incontestibly our own work, and physical evil would in fact be nothing, did not our vices render us sensible of it. To how few evils are men subject, who live in primeval simplicity ! they hardly know any disease, and are irritated by scarcely any passions ; they neither foresee death, nor suffer by the apprehensions of it: When it approaches, their feebleness renders it desirable, and to them it is no evil. Could we be content with what we have we should have no cause to complain for what we have not : We multiply real evils in pursuing imaginary happiness. By endeavouring to repair a broken constitution, we add to the evil we feel, the greater one which we fear ; our apprehensions of death anticipate its horrors, and hasten its approach : thus we vex ourselves as long as we live, and die murmuring against nature, on account of those evils which we bring upon ourselves by doing outrage to her laws. Enquire no longer, man ! who is the author of evil ; behold him in yourself. There exists no other evil in nature than what you do suffer, and you are equally the author of both. Take away our fatal improvements, take away our errors and our vices ; take away, in short, every thing that is the work of man, and all the rest is good.

Where every thing is good, nothing can be unjust ; justice being inseparable from

from goodness: Now, goodness is the effect of infinite power; he, therefore, who is infinitely good, because he is infinitely powerful, must also be supremely just, or he would be inconsistent with himself.

God, it is said, owes nothing to his creatures. I believe the contrary. In giving them a desire after happiness, he has promised them a blessing in the enjoyment of it, and he will most assuredly fulfil that promise to the righteous. The more I look into myself, the plainer I read these words impressed on my soul: *Be just, and thou shalt be happy.* But, from the murmurs of impatient mortals, one would think that God owed them the prize, before they had obtained the victory. If the soul be immaterial, it may survive the body, and then I dare affirm the virtuous will be happy. Had I no other proof of the immateriality of the soul, than the oppression of the just, and the triumph of the wicked in this world, this alone would convince me of it. But whether the soul be immortal in its own nature, or whether the rewards of the virtuous be eternal, or other than the contemplation of the Supreme Being; and those eternal truths, of which he is the source; these are points beyond the powers of my limited comprehension to decide. I can readily conceive how material bodies wear away, and are destroyed by the separation of their parts; but I cannot conceive a like dissolution of a thinking being: and hence, as I cannot imagine how it can die, I presume it cannot die at all: And as to any particular rewards of the virtuous, what other advantages can a being, excellent in its own nature, desire than to exist in a manner agreeable to the excellence of its constitution. I am equally at a loss to determine upon the eternity of the torments of the wicked. What is it to me what becomes of the wicked! I never can believe, however, that they will be condemned to everlasting torments. If supreme justice punishes the wicked, it punishes them in this world; you and your errors, ye nations, are the ministers of its vengeance. It employs the evils you bring on each other, to punish the crimes for which you deserve them. It is in the insatiable hearts of mankind, cor-

roding with envy, avarice, and ambition, that their avenging passions punish them for their vices, amidst all the false appearances of prosperity. Where is the necessity, then, of seeking hell in another life, when it is to be found in this in the hearts of the wicked? When the union of the soul and the body is broken, these passions and vices will be at an end. Is it possible, therefore, that he who ceases to be wicked should be eternally miserable? I cannot believe it.

When I am told that the soul of man is a spirit, and that God also is a spirit, my indignation rises at this debasement of the divine essence, as if God and my soul were of the same nature. Man is intelligent by the act of reasoning, but the Supreme Intelligence lies under no necessity to reason. All truths are to him as one idea, as all places are but one point, and all times but one moment. Human power acts by the use of means; the divine power, in and of itself. I know nothing of the creation of matter, bodies, spirits, or the world: the idea of creation confounds me; but I know that God hath formed the universe, and all that exists, in the most consummate order. God is, doubtless, eternal; but I can form no idea of eternity; why then should I amuse myself with words? In short, the greater efforts I make to contemplate the divine essence, the more he surpasses my conception, and the more I adore him. I humble myself before him, and say,

"Being of Beings, I am because thou  
"art; to meditate continually on thee, is  
"to elevate my thoughts to the foun-  
"tain of existence. The most meritori-  
"ous use of my reason, is to be annihi-  
"lated before thee: It is the delight of  
"my soul to feel my weak faculties  
"overcome by the splendor of thy great-  
"ness."

Having thus deduced, from the impression of receivable objects, and that innate principle which leads me to judge of natural causes, the most important truths, it remains to inquire what maxims I ought to draw from them for my conduct in life; what rules I ought to prescribe to myself, in order to fulfil my destination on earth, agreeable to the design of him who placed me here.

Tras.

*Translation of a Letter from M. Rousseau to his Bookseller, (M. Neaulme of Amsterdam) who had strongly urged him to suppress (in his Emilius) the Confession of Faith made by Savoyard Curate.*

" I AM very sorry for the uneasiness you tell me you feel on account of *Profession of Faith*; but I again assure you, once for all, that no reproach, nor danger, nor violence, nor power on earth, shall ever make me retrench one syllable of it. As you did not question me on the contents of my manuscript when you treated for the copy, you can by no means blame me for the difficulties that delay, and so much the less, as the bold truths published in all my writings might have made you presume that this would not be exempted from them.—And I am astonished that you could believe that a man who takes such pains to prevent his work being altered after his death, should be persuaded to mangle it in his lifetime. As to the reasons which you have laid before me, you might Sir, have spared yourself that detail, and have taken it for granted, that I had considered what was proper for me to do. You say, " That those very people who think like myself, yet condemn me." I reply, that that is impossible; since I myself, who certainly " think like myself," enjoy my own approbation, and I never did any thing in all my life that gave my heart such thorough satisfaction. By giving glory to God, and speaking for the real good of mankind, I have done my duty: whether they profit by it or not, whether they condemn or approve me, that is their concern: I would not give a rush to convert their balme to applause. Besides, let them do their worst, what can they do to me but what nature and my misfortune will soon do without them? They cannot give me my reward, nor take it away; that depends on no human power. You see Sir, that my resolution is fixed, whatever happens. I beg, therefore, that you would mention it to me no more, as it will be absolutely to no purpose."

#### *Some Account of the Military Actions of the Hereditary Prince of BRUNSWICK.*

WHEN the Hanoverians resumed their arms, in consequence of the  
January 1764

infraction, on the part of the French, of the convention of Closter Seven, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, brother to the reigning Duke of that title, was appointed commander in chief of the army of the King of Great Britain. In this army the Hereditary Prince entered into action in his 23d year, and distinguished himself in many engagements.

Feb. 23, 1758. His Serene Highness stormed the town of Hoya, capital of the county of that name, and obliged the French commandant, Count de Chabot, to surrender the place by capitulation, after a loss on the part of the latter of 670 men.

June 23. At the battle of Creveld, in which the French army, under the Count de Clermont, was entirely routed, the Hereditary Prince, at the head of two battalions of grenadiers, made an attack on the French, who were in a neighbouring wood, and maintained a fire for two hours and a half without ceasing, till the enemy were thrown into confusion, and entirely defeated. It was in this battle that Count Gisors, only son of Marshal Belleisle, was mortally wounded. He was son-in-law to the Duke of Nivernois, the late French minister at this court.

July 29. He dislodged the French from Bruggen, and took possession of the town.

Aug. 3. He attacked a strong French post at Wachtendonk, and drove the enemy away with the loss of only two grenadiers.

April 1, 1759. He took possession of Meiningen, and made two battalions of the Cologn troops prisoners. He reached Wasungen the same day, took it, and made prisoners the battalion of Nagel. He likewise obliged Count d'Arberg, who was coming to its relief, to retire.

5. He repulsed a body of Austrians from Smalkaldan and Thuringia.

July 28. He dislodged the French from Lubeke.

Aug. 1. He made an attack on 8000 French at Thornhausen, under M. de Bris-sac, whom he routed, and took five pieces of cannon, and near 2000 prisoners.

17. He dislodged a French corps under M. d'Armentieres, from Woßbagen.

Sept. 2. He surprized a party of French at Neder Weimer, took two cannon, and several prisoners without any loss.

Nov. 30. He attacked a body of French at Fulda, under the Duke of Wurtemberg, cut several of them to pieces, and took the rest, with two cannon, two colours, and the baggage.

Dec. 25. He arrived with his troops at Chemnitz in Saxony, and

Jan. 12, 1760, Was at Freyberg with the King of Prussia. Having continued a little time in Saxony, he left that Electorate, and, with his army,

Feb. 16, Passed the frontiers of Thuringia.

June 28. He arrived in Hesse, after several successful skirmishes.

July 10. He engaged 10,000 French at Corbach; but being inferior in men and artillery, it became necessary to make a retreat, which was accomplished with some loss. In this action he received a slight wound in his shoulder.

16. He gave battle to the French under General Glaubitz, at Emendorff, and took two battalions, and the commander, prisoners.

22. He retook Dillenburg, and made the garrison prisoners.

Aug. 1. In the battle of Warburg he attacked and forced the enemy's flank, and drove them to the town.

5. He made an attack in the night upon Ziegenberg, and brought off forty officers and 300 men.

Sept. 30. He passed the Rhine, after having scoured the country, and taken Rees and Emmerick.

Okt. 16. He attacked M. de Castries, and was engaged from five in the morning till nine at night, but was obliged to retire. His Highness received a slight wound in his leg, and his horse was kill'd under him.

March 2, 1761. He dislodged the French from Badingen.

May 20. He routed several French advanced posts at Wesel, &c.

July 16. In the defeat of the French at Hobenover his Highness was present, and formed part of the right wing.

20. He had a smart skirmish with the French, in which his brother, Prince Albert Henry, received a wound, of which he died on the 8th of August, at Ham.

Nov. 13. He routed a large French detachment of cavalry under M. de Clofen, near Kastenbourg.

Apri. 19, 1762. He took the castle of Aarsberg, the garrison of which, consist-

ing of nine officers and 231 men commanded by M. Muret, surrendered at discretion.

June 24. He was present at the battle of Grabenstein, when the French were defeated with the loss of near 5000 men.

July 24. He arrived at Mark, near Ham, after dislodging some French detachments from Osnabrug, and harassing the Prince of Conde in his march.

Aug. 25 Being on a march with some light troops near Frankfort on the Main, he fell in with the main body of the French, and lost thirty men and three cannon.

31. He engaged Count Stainville near Friedberg, in which, after a brave resistance, he was unsuccessful, and received a musket ball in his side, which made a deep perforation. He was conveyed successively to Homberg, Fritzlar, and Munden, at which last place the wound was opened. This operation, which was very painful, was succeeded by a fever, occasioned by the working of a splinter; but in about three weeks he was declared to be out of danger. His Highness was attended by Doctor Woelfoff, the king's physician, and was visited, during his confinement, by his father the reigning Duke.

This was the last action in which the Hereditary Prince was engaged, as in less than three months after this event hostilities ceased.

The Hereditary Prince, after his recovery, went to the headquarters of the army at Neuhaus, near Paderborn, and on Christmas-day arrived at Brunswick.

His Most Serene Highness Charles William Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel Bevern, to whom the Princess Augusta of this kingdom is now espoused, is the eldest son of the present reigning Duke of that dominion, by the Princess Philippina Charlotta, second sister to the King of Prussia, and is in the 29th year of his age, being born the 9th of October, 1735. He has two brothers and five sisters now living, viz. Prince Ferdinand Augustus, aged 23, a Lieutenant General, and Prince William Adolphus, aged 18, a colonel, both in his Prussian Majesty's service: and the Princesses Sophia Carolina Maria, aged 26; Anne Amelia, aged 24; Elizabeth Christina Ulrica, aged 17; Frederick Wilhelmina, aged 15; and Augusta Dorothea, aged

aged 14. A third brother, Prince *Albert Henry*, who would now have been coming of age, was slain on the 20th of July, 1761, in a skirmish with a body of French. There were three more children, who died in their infancy.

The reigning Duke has three brothers and six sisters, uncles and aunts to the Hereditary Prince:

1. *Antbony Ulric*, born 1714, who married a daughter of the late Duke of Mecklenburg *Schwerin*, and has three sons and two daughters.

2. *Lewis Ernest*, born 1718, Field Marshal in the Dutch service, and Governor of *Bois le Duc*. He is the guardian of the young Prince of Orange, and was formerly Duke of Courland.

3. Prince *Ferdinand* of Brunswick, born 1721, late commander in chief of the allied army in Germany. His most Serene Highness is likewise Governor of Magdebourg, and a Knight of the Garter.

4. *Elizabetha Christina*, born 1715, the present Queen Consort of Prussia.

5. *Louisa Amelia*, born 1722, Princess Dowager Royal of Prussia.

6. *Sophia Antonietta*, born 1724, espoused to the reigning Prince of Saxe Saalfeld, brother-in-law to the Margrave of Anspach, who was lately on a visit to this court.

7. *Christina Charlotta Louisa*, born 1726.

8. *Theresa Natalia*, born 1728, a Canoness of the Protestant abbey of Herworden.

9. *Juliana Maria*, born 1729, the present Queen consort of Denmark.

The House of Brunswick is divided into two branches, *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, and *Brunswick-Lunenburg*. The founder of both these lines was *Ernest the Confessor*, who first introduced the Reformation into his dominions, and was succeeded, in 1546, by

**ELDEST SON, YOUNGEST SON**  
*Wolfenbuttle Line.*   *Lunenburgh Line.*  
Francis Otto; succeeded 1559, by his son

his brother  
Henry; succeeded, 1598, by his son

1611, by his brother  
Julius Ernest; succeeded 1636, by his brother

*Wolfenbuttle Line.*   *Lunenburgh Line.*  
Augustus, succeeded 1666, by his son Augustus; succeeded 1636, by his brother

Rudolph Augustus, succeeded, 1704, by his brother

Ant. Ulric; succeeded 1714, by his son

Augustus William, succeeded, 1731, by his brother

Lewis Rudolph, succeeded, 1735, by his first cousin

Ferdinand Albert, succeeded, 1738, by his son

CHARLES, the present Duke, father of the Hereditary Prince.

**GEORGE I. of G. Britain;** succeeded, 1727, by his son

**GEORGE II.** succeeded, 1760, by his grandson

**GEORGE III.** brother to Augusta, Princess of Brunswick.

*An Account of the Mutiny at Quebec the 18th of September last, received from an Officer of that Garrison, (See before p. 617.)*

**O**N the 18th of Sept. in consequence of orders received from the commander in chief in America, gen. Murray gave out orders to stop four-pence sterling for each ration of provisions to be issued to the troops under his command, the 15th, 27th and 2d battalion of the 60th regiment.

This order being made known to the soldiers, that very evening, immediately after roll calling, they assembled to a man, but without arms, and paraded before the governor's house. Before they saw him, some of the English merchants having the boldness to reprobate them for this behaviour, they began to pelt them with stones; some officers interferred and drew their swords, on which the soldiers ran in a tumultuous manner to their barracks, took their arms, and marched in good order, with drums beating, towards St. John's gate.

They were met by the governor, who in the beginning of the tumult, had in vain endeavoured to assemble the picquets. He came then from visiting the guard.

and was attended only by a few officers and serjeants, with whose assistance he opposed their going any further. Enraged at this stop, some of the mutineers fired their pieces, but happily no mischief was done. Notwithstanding the repeated instances of the governor, they would not hear him, but loudly declared their resolution to march to *New-York*, with two pieces of cannon, and lay their arms at gen. *Amherst's* feet; professing at the same time they had no pique at him or their officers, whom they loved and esteemed, but that it was impossible for them to live without their provisions.

All the officers of the garrison had now joined the governor, and the town major, lieut. Mills of the 49th regiment, had prudently, with the few men that staid with him, shut the gates: Though the soldiers appeared mad with rage, not one man being drunk, and had already struck several officers, yet the governor succeeded so far as to keep them together and by that means, in all probability, prevented the town from being plundered, to which the darkness of the night was at that hour but too favourable.

By the urgent sollicitation of the officers, who exerted themselves to the utmost on this occasion, the soldiers were at last prevailed on to march to the grand parade, where the governor addressed them file by file, and did all he could to appease them, but in vain. They obstinately persisted, that they would not submit to the stoppage of provisions, but still made protestations of loyalty and personal regard to their officers; and when the governor ordered them to march to their barracks, and behave as soldiers ought, till their grievances were laid before the commander in chief, they obeyed, repeating their declaration, that they would not serve without provisions. The remainder of the night all remained quiet.

Next day the guards mounted in good order, as usual. Gen. *Murray* called together the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to whom he represented the necessity of reducing the soldiers to obedience, or perishing in the attempt. This garrison being the strongest in *America*, should these mutineers obtain their desire, their example would be followed by all the troops throughout *America*, and an universal revolt from order would be the consequence. Their situation there-

fore required their utmost exertion, and the most vigorous measures were necessary for the service of their country.

It was agreed that mild methods should be tried; and that day and the next were spent by the officers, in using all manner of persuasions, to induce the soldiers to submit to the order, but with small success. On the afternoon of the 20th, the governor harangued each battalion in the strongest and most affecting manner, which seemed to have some effect. He then ordered the garrison to be under arms next day at ten o'clock, on the grand parade.

When they were assembled, the governor himself read the articles of war, and after painting to them in the strongest terms the enormity of their crimes, he declared his fixed resolution, with the assistance of the officers, to oblige them to submit, or to perish in the attempt.

He then went to the head of *Amherst's* grenadiers, determined to put to death the first man that refused to obey. He commanded them, in sign of compliance with orders, to march betwixt two royal colours, planted for that purpose. They did so, and returned with cheerfulness to their duty, expressing sorrow for their past behaviour; and all the rest followed their example. The general then declared they had recovered their character as good soldiers, and restored the battalions to their colours.

Their behaviour since has been such as it was ever before this affair, deserving of the highest praise, and such as gives reason to all who know them, to wish that no indulgence (if so necessary an article as provisions to soldiers in *America* must be called so) may be taken away from the troops who have deserved so well as they have done of their country.

*An Inscription on a Monument placed against the South Wall in St. Andrew's Church, Canterbury, which is soon to be taken down, the following has been thought worth preserving, as it points out the Ancestry of that great Man, Dean Swift.*

**N**EAR to this place lies buried the bodies of Mr. Thomas Swift, Rector of this church 22 years, a reverend Preacher of God's Word. He died the 12th of June, 1592, aged 57.

And

And of Mr. William Swift, his son, who succeeded him in this church 33 years. He was Rector of Harbal Downe 22 years, and a painful pastor in both cures, aged 58, and died the 24th of Oct. 1624.

Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas, lyeth in the Cathedral Church-yard, against the South door, with nine of her children. Mary, wife of Mr. William, lyeth buried with him. She died the 5th of March, 1686, aged 58. They left issue one son, Mr. Thomas Swift, Preacher, in Herefordshire, and two daughters, Katharine, wife of Thomas Withierden, Gent. and Margaret, wife of Henry Atkinson, Apothecary and Citizen of London: By which two daughters this monument was erected.

N. B. Mr. Thomas Swift, the Survivor, was Vicar of Goodridge, Herefordshire, and had six sons; one of whom, named Jonathan, was the father of Jonathan, the famous Dean of St. Patrick's, who died in October 1745.

[*Vide Lord Orrery's first Letter to his son Hamilton Boyle.*]

The following Letter was wrote to the Marquis of Rockingham, on his Dismission from his Employments, by the Rockingham-Club.

MY LORD,

THE great satisfaction, the members of the Rockingham-Club have received from your Lordship's steady and invariable conduct on a late most interesting occasion, justly calls for our warmest acknowledgments, being truly sensible, that whenever liberty, and the good of our country, demand your Lordship's voice, we can depend upon your integrity in opposition to ministerial influence, and in contempt of courtly favours.

The strong and expensive attachments your Lordship has shewn to the House of Hanover, endears you to us, and your Lordship may firmly rely upon our interest on every occasion, in the support of it, founded upon Revolution principles, as it may, and will act in opposition to the misguiding power of Scottish Influence.

The many acts of power wantonly shewn against men, truly attached to the Royal Family in the worst of Times, by depriving them of places of Trust, demand our just abhorrence of such acts,

known only in the pro—bing Days of S—a.

The removal of your Lordship from the L—t—cy of the West-Riding, and of this City, affects us, as his Maj—ty and our country may, one day, want that assistance, which experience teaches us your Lordship has shewn you were capable of, in the raising and training the *Militia* of that Riding and City—A body of men not inferior to any, for defending us against the insults of our enemies: And though his M—y has been pleased to appoint a Right Hon. L—d to succeed to you in that high Trust, yet as he is a *New Man* in this County, and his person and *Estates* almost unknown to us, we despair of seeing, under him, that alacrity in raising men for the like purposes, when our King and Country shall demand them.

York, We are, &c.  
January 3, 1763.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 84.*  
*On the excessive Price of Provisions.*

— *Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere  
mecum.* HORACE.

SATURDAY, February 11, 1764.

THE amazing and blameable inattention of the Scottish faction to our *Interests in foreign affairs*, was the subject of my last paper. I shall now, as a proper supplement, examine into their behaviour in our *domestic concerns*, in regard to those measures that are absolutely necessary for the advantage of this great city, the improvement of our intestine happiness, and the increase of our national quiet.

It must be universally admitted, that population is a point of the first consequence to every government; and as generally allowed, that a plenty of provisions, at a moderate rate, must be highly promotive of so important an end. It is, therefore, the indispensable duty of every *Minister of the Crown*, and every faithful *Servant of the Public*, to use the most unwearyed application, in producing by every mild and easy method, throughout the kingdom in general, but more especially the metropolis, the greatest plenitude, and the utmost cheapness, in the various conveniences and necessities of life. A few obser-

observations on the present situation of things, in this interesting particular, will plainly shew how far the *able, patriot Statesmen* of Great Britain, adhere to such an incumbent rule of conduct.

The dealers in coals monopolize that commodity and grind the face of the poor at pleasure : The venders of provisions parcel out their stock in that way, and exact what price for them they think proper. No inspection is made into the markets. No regulations proposed, or, if proposed, none of them exerted to prevent such gross, such inhuman impositions. No methods are taken to bring these important articles to town (for I shall confine my arguments chiefly to London) to reduce the exorbitant price they bear, although it is known to be extremely practicable ; and almost every man in the nation, is sensible of what appointments are requisite for that salutary purpose.

As a plentiful and cheap supply of the ordinary means of subsistence not only serves to collect but increase the human race, the first great object of government should be, in every country, the introduction, and the strictest execution of all proper laws necessary to prevent or remove a dearth. In England, there are, as yet, several institutions wanting on this head : And as this baneful defect is productive of much anxiety in the benevolent bosom of our monarch (who deeply feels for the sufferings of his subjects) as well as oppressively detrimental to society, I believe it will not be unacceptable if I attempt to point out the means of lessening such pinching calamities.

The present almost unexampled price of provisions, is one of the great proofs of the extraordinary merit of a glorious Scotch peace. It is absolutely an event of which there does not exist a precedent. No such incident was ever concomitant with a general pacification ! No such effect ever followed such a cause ! History, indeed, informs us, that War and Famine have frequently gone hand in hand together ; and that, *whilst the War continued*, an enhancement of the prices of provisions, and of the necessaries of life, have naturally succeeded such a scarcity. I remember the able writer of the *Craftsman*, in the year of the great frost, 1740, speaking something on this topic, says, " The present price of coals is not only a very

great hardship on the poor, but even the rich, AND CHIEFLY OCCASIONED BY THE PRESENT WAR; for by the hot press upon the colliers and coasters, the town was not half supplied with fuel before the hard weather began, *which no exigencies of state ought to prevent in so populous a city.*" But what is to be said now ! No excuse, whatever, can be adduced. We have now no war, no pressing, no exigence of state, no hard weather, whereby the means of subsistence are rendered scarce and dear. There never was an instance before; in any age or country, of peace not being productive of a greater degree of plenitude and cheapness (in these important articles) than in a time of war. It was reserved for a Scotch ministry, within an English kingdom, to midwife into the world a treaty of peace that has been succeeded by so many wonderfully glorious, and truly unparalleled effects ! Future ages will never credit the amazing tale ! Nor will they ever believe it, in any measure, possible, that a city wallowing in riches, could experience the pains attendant on poverty ; or that a people possessing an abundance of every blessing of nature, could groan under the bitter evils of a dearth ! It would require, indeed, a very uncommon degree of credulity to admit the possibility of want in the midst of plenty. It is a paradox which those who feel can scarcely reconcile to fact. Yet, uncommon as it may be, this is a malignant distemper which a metropolis, the mistress of the world, absolutely labours under in these first days of peace ; and no state physician is found so compassionately patriotic, and so medically skilful, as to hold forth to a legislative college, her complication of complaints, and submit to their opinions a prescription for a radical and permanent cure.

As to coals, the method of appointing a moderate price for that useful article is so extremely obvious, that it is really wonderful none of our great men in power have been politic enough to ingratiate themselves with the public by the proposal of so popular an ordinance. If the proportion of the price in the pool with the original cost at the pit, or in the port from whence the commodity is shipped, was justly determined, with a due regard to the known expence and danger of the

voyage; if every master of a collier was obliged to bring along with his cocket a certificate from the chief magistrate from whence he comes, setting forth the true price of his cargo at the fountain head, or on the key where it was taken in; and if the proportion also between the value in the pool, and the selling price in the different parts of this city and its environs (circumscribed to the bills of mortality) was in like manner ascertained; I say if these, or some such regulations were once adopted, it is manifest that no dealer in coals, from the proprietor, at the pit down to the lowest retailer, could any longer levy those exorbitant contributions on the public they now so arbitrarily impose.

Nor is it more difficult to shew the means by which the prices of provisions may be lessened, with equal advantage. Ireland, our sister-kingdom, *abounds* with the necessaries of life of every sort; excellent in their kind, and two thirds under the common value here. The people, too, have the same interest with us, nearly the same constitution; absolutely the same love for liberty; and are engaged in just the same struggle against the iron hand of ministerial power. Dublin venerated the learned abilities, and untainted honesty, of the patriotic judges of our court of Common Pleas: And, if we except the placed and pensioned tools, the *cubicle* of that kingdom loudly applaud their spirited conduct. The noble sentiments of the Irish carry full conviction of the utility of our establishing the *Aristot* connection with a people so much in principle like ourselves. This, alone, should be a sufficient motive to induce us to such a step; but when the prospect of a *mutual national interest*, strongly backs such a *Sympathy of souls*, there cannot be an argument to warrant a delay. No scheme could be more prudent, no measure more justifiable, than to take off the restraining laws upon the importation of the articles and necessaries of life, from that plentiful island. The good consequences would immediately appear in both kingdoms. Both nations would be enriched; and those bonds of friendship would be strengthened, which reason tells us should, if possible, be made indissoluble,

I know it has been objected, that such a regulation would so greatly lessen the prices of provisions, and would prejudice the land-rents in England to such a de-

gree, that it is doubtful whether the value of the annual returns of the best farms would be sufficient to pay the labour bestowed on them, the land tax, and other public burthens, without affording a single shilling of rent to the landlord, to this I answer, that the position, contained in this doubt, may (with more truth) be as easily denied, as it is precipitately advanced, cheapness in the means of subsistence, would most certainly collect, and undoubtedly multiply, individuals. An increase of Inhabitants would improve our cultivation, enlarge our manufacture, extend our commerce, heighten our Importance, and add to our strength. Provisions thus plentiful, and thus reduced in price—agriculture, commerce, trade, and manufacture, by that means, thus encouraged—England would swarm with rich and industrious denizens, whose labours, in time of peace, would daily add to the national wealth, and whose valour, in time of war, would (under heaven) become her allured protection against her enemies.

The vast, and almost infinite multitudes of people thus collected and increased—thus brought and kept together by the firm ties of mutual interest—could not fail, from their Numbers, proportionably to enlarge the public revenue, raise the rent-roll, and actually produce a *yearly* addition to the capital value of land, in both Kingdoms. By these means, the landholders estates in England and Ireland, would be put on a *certain* Footing of rising *annually* in Value, by the growing number of subjects that would be *annual-*ly added to the state; their joint landed interests of increasing commerce; their national schemes and national views united; and this natural communion of views would be necessarily productive of the most nervous mutual struggles to promote the *freedom*, happiness, and prosperity of this great empire: nor can we reasonably doubt but that such a joint exertion, would naturally teem with **GREAT EVENTS**, proportionably beneficial, and *equally* glorious, to both Islands.

But though it **WERE** certain the *landed interest* would somewhat suffer, for a short time, by such a regulation; yet as the *commercial part* of this Kingdom constitutes the most valuable share of the community, and the gains of traffic far exceed, *very far!* the annual rent-roll,

roll, it surely follows, that the advantage of the *Landholder* ought to yeild, for a time, to that of the *Mercantile Subject*? However, this is not the case. Their interests, by no means, clash; but, properly understood, play the one into the other. Commerce increases Inhabitants, and they in proportion consume the productions of the field. To acquire the first, we must, therefore, lessen the Market-Rates of Provisions; and to attain that important point, the most salutary measure is, indisputably, to allow a *free Importation* of every necessary article from Ireland.

The ordinance here advised, is not a *partial* measure calculated to advance the Interests of one set of men out of the ruin of another. No; there is nothing so *Scottish* in it! It is a *wholesome* and *laudable* law, tending, in the strongest manner, to the good of *all*; connecting with the advantages of England, those of a people who highly merit every mark of our affection; and even adopting the wide, extended view of the *joint-Benefits of the HUMAN KIND*, into our *political system*. Such a wise and prudent disposition, aiming at the universal interest of the *whole*, cannot possibly be opposed, except by that faction who have preferred, with so high a hand, the emolument of the worst and most undeserving part of the British subjects to all the rest.

That some reasonable regulations of this sort would fully answer the end proposed, for ever relieve the poor, and always preserve the public from future Impositions, in the articles of life, is so very apparent, that I can scarce tell which to admire most, the supine neglect of our *modern statesmen* to their COUNTRY's, or their own FAMILY interests. but if it should seem as if the *great men*, now-a days, are not averse to suffering inconveniences in their own fortunes, provided the distress, arising from their indolence, falls doubly heavy on these below them. For any care the *Scottish* faction take of us, we may be chilled and starved to death at home or murthered abroad. Whether we fall under the oppressive hands of MONOPOLIZING Savages here, or sink under the carnage ASIATIC and AMERICAN Savages there, they pay the like attention to our groans our blood, our remonstrances, and our complaints.

#### A DIALOGUE between a MINISTER and a MEMBER of the OPPOSITION.

*Minister.* **N**O W that the company is gone, let us finish the remainder of this bottle, and talk over matters freely, and without the least reserve, like old acquaintances and friends, as we have long been, and I hope are still, notwithstanding the present difference of our political opinions.

*Opposer.* Our political opinions may perhaps not be so different as our practice; for I remember the time when your Lordship seemed to think, and certainly acted as I do now.

*M.* Oh! if you go to that, my friend I remember full as well the time when, you was no Patriot, and acted as I do now.

*O.* Opinions may change, and people grow wiser with age and experience.

*M.* And so I reckon myself now.— Come, be franker, and do not act the Patriot; you know it will not pass upon me. Own honestly that you turned Patriot, upon being turned out of a good place; and I will acknowledge as freely, that I turned courtier, upon being put into a gowl one.

*O.* Faith, that is I frank must confess; so you allow no principle on either side.

*M.* No, not in grown up men. I remember when I came first from the university, I was full of the classical enthusiasm of Greek and Roman virtue, and public spirit; I could have been a Codrus, a Curtius, a Decius, or any one of those illustrious and perhaps fabulous madmen, who sacrificed themselves for the love of their dear country. But time ripened my judgment, and fortunately for me ripened it early; for I soon found out, what the great Brutus did not discover till the moment before he died, *That virtue was but an empty name*, and that interest only governed the world.

*O.* That is just what our people say are your principles.

*M.* Aye, and they say very true, or we should be very great fools. A very great and able lord, who went L—d L——t to Ireland, being told in confidence by a friend, that his rapaciousness and deprivations, as he called them, created him many enemies, and in general provoked the whole country, answered with a laugh, “D——n them, did they think that I “came here to learn their language?”, And he was a wise man.

*O.* Nay, I profess no contempt for money. It is in every light a very useful thing.

*M.* What

*M.* What do you talk of useful? It is the one thing needful. Starving honour is in my mind as ridiculous as grinning honour. He who has money enough, has every thing enough.

*O.* To be sure there is a great deal of weight in what your Lordship says; and I do not pretend to be a political Diogenes.—You just now dropped an intimation, that you would do me some service: May I take the liberty to ask in what way?

*M.* In the only way; money. If you will but be practicable, I believe I can procure you a good employment.

*O.* Practicable is a vague word, and has various significations.

*M.* No, it has but one: In plain English, I will not mince the matter; will you vote with us?

*O.* What, right or wrong?

*M.* Silly! right or wrong. There are no such things. Answer directly.

*O.* Why truly, my Lord, as I am convinced you intend to change your measures, and not to go on in the way you have done of late, I shall be very willing to support government.

*M.* That is sufficient, I understand you now.

*O.* May I ask what sort of employment you have in your eye for me.

*M.* A very lucrative one, and one without much business, and that will not require your re-election, not being strictly a post of honour or profit under the crown.

*O.* That is a very agreeable circumstance; for I am sure my last election cost me 5000l.

*M.* Which you was ingenious enough to throw away, by two or three whimsical votes.

*O.* Not so whimsical neither; for I then thought that they would have turned to good account. But pray, my lord, what is this employment you hint at?

*M.* It is a place that has been strongly solicited by many great temporal Lords, and even by one spiritual one. In short, to keep you no longer in suspense, it is keeper of her Majesty's Elephant.

*O.* You are not serious, surely?

*M.* I am, and so will you be too, when I have fully explained to you.

*O.* But there is something ridiculous in the very name of it.

*M.* I will remove that objection, for Jan. 1764.

you shall be styled Grand Master of the Elephants in the plural number, as perhaps there may some more come over. And I will venture to affirm to you, that were the post of Rat-catcher to the Court worth five hundred pounds a year more than any Cabinet Colonel's employment, there is not one man there who would not change his own for it.

*O.* What may be the salary of it? I must beg that it may be a good one, to justify me entirely for leaving my party and my friends.

*M.* To you it shall be made two thousand pounds a year, besides perquisites.

*O.* What perquisites can there possibly be?

*M.* Very good ones; for you shall be allowed to make bills for the feeding and the cloathing of the Elephant, which two articles you will probably contract for, and as he may very well live here upon hay instead of rice, and need not be cloathed in the Indian magnificence, the purveyance and the off-reckonings will be pretty pickings,

*O.* Could it not be made for life?

*M.* But suppose your elephant should die, you are sensible that your employment must cease of course. But indeed that is not likely to happen, for I take it for granted, that for your own sake you will not quite starve it; besides, an elephant is a much longer-lived beast than a Parliament-man.

*O.* Why then, my lord, could it not be granted for our joint lives? For I speak plainly, it must be *made a good thing* to justify me for leaving my friends; and for life, that if ever they should come into play again, they may not shoot me for a deserter.

*M.* Well, it shall be for your joint lives; and whether your friends, as you call them, laugh or rail at you, I am sure they will envy you.

*O.* I am exceedingly obliged to your lordship, for this distinguished mark of your friendship.—The sooner this affair is finished, I believe it will be the better, considering the number of great competitors.

*M.* You are right; I will set about it immediately, and it shall be done in so handsome and gracious a manner, that you may truly say, that the manner was more engaging than the thing itself. Good night, my dear Sir, thou art a very honest fellow.

H

THE

**T**HE deposition of an old Grand Vizir, and the appointment of a new one, are events that seldom happen at the Ottoman Porte, without being attended by confiscations, deaths, or banishments; but our advices from *Constantinople* assure us, that both these have been effected without the least disturbance; on the contrary, his Sublime Highness has not only suffered Hamzey Pacha, the deposed Vizir, to keep all his effects, but has also made him a present of 40,000 piastres, to defray the expences of his journey to *Candia*, of which island he is made Governor; a proof of the refinement of that court, and that the *Turkish* Sovereigns are less bloody and brutal than formerly.

The advices in the foreign prints, respecting the affairs of *Russia*, are very little to be depended upon: another conspiracy has been talked of against the Czaria, and the march of numerous forces against the *Chinese*, on the borders of *Siberia*; but neither of these reports are much regarded. The attention of that court seems, at present, directed to the affairs of *Poland*, it being of great importance to the interests of both crowns to have a monarch on the throne of that kingdom who is well disposed to live in amity with *Russia*.

The *Turkish* ambassador at *Berlin* is caressed with uncommon assiduity by his *Prussian* Majesty. The great object of his embassy seems to be the conclusion of a treaty of alliance, in which the guarantee of *Silesia* is a principle article. Some pretend to foresee, from the nature of the correspondence between the two courts, that this treaty is in great forwardness.

The court of *Vienna* cannot but look with a jealous eye on this new and unexpected alliance. Though the regiments in their Imperial Majesties pay, are all complete, yet recruits are continually levying in *Hungary*, and other parts of the imperial dominions, with as much diligence as if upon the eve of a war.

Great preparations are every where making throughout Germany, against the approaching election of a king of the *Romans*; and nothing is talked of but sumptuous equipages and grand appearances, each of the Electoral Ministers preparing to outvie the other in splendor and magnificence.

Another alliance has been talked of that bodes no good to the *Russian* empire, and that is a treaty offensive and defensive between the courts of *Versailles*, *Vienna*, *Copenhagen* and *Stockholm*; what truth there may be in this report, time will discover.

In the mean time, a coolness has been observed between *France* and *England*, occasioned, as is pretended, by the non-execution on the part of the former, of the terms of the late treaty, particularly with respect to the demolition of *Dunkirk*. The *English* ministry, however, it is thought, will overcome all difficulties, and endeavour, by powerful representations, to accomplish their desires, without having recourse to other means upon trivial occasions.

But while *France* is providing for her external safety, by powerful alliances, her internal policy seems to be in disorder. The struggles between the crown and parliament cannot but give the *French* ministry much uneasiness. The parliament of *Toulouse* has preferred articles of impeachment against the Duke of *Fitz-James*, the king's intendant-general for that province, to the following purport: " Considering, say they, the repeated outrages, and unprecedented violences, which the duke of *Fitz-James*, in contempt of his oath, has been guilty of, against the sovereign justice of the king, by the abuse he has made both of the name and power of his majesty, namely, in surrounding by military force the sanctuary of the laws, menacing the ministers of justice even in the temple of justice, where the royal majesty virtually resides, and causing to be arrested by force and arms, and by an unprecedented attempt, all the officers of the said court; exercising upon them incredible vexations, the bare recital of which shocks humanity, and the remembrance of it will be eternally odious to the nation, whilst by indiscreet precautions, more capable of exciting than preventing tumults, he strove to realize, in the minds of the most submissive and loyal people, the vain phantom of a revolt, ever alarming to magistrates, even when there is no room to fear it."

" Having, in this manner, proceeded to the utmost excesses of audacity and delinquency,

linquency, forgetting his quality of subject, he dared, at last, to speak like a sovereign to the members of the court, put their liberty under frantic conditions, making it depend on the impunity of so many acts of violence; and at last, crowning all his arbitrary proceedings with exacting from loyal magistrates, *as a non-equivocal assurance of their submission to the king*, the acceptance of the shameful treaty he proposed to them.

"The said court, further considering the necessity of avenging the present time, and providing for the safety of future ages, by a memorable example that may be satisfactory to the honour of the throne, to the glory of the monarch, to the authority of the laws, to the safety of the magistracy, to public liberty, and to the dignity of the said court, atrociously abused by one of its members; has ordered, and does hereby order, that the said duke of Fitz-James shall be personally taken and seized, wheresoever he may be found in

the kingdom, and brought to the prisons of the court; and in case he cannot be apprehended, his estates and effects shall be seized, or put under the administration of a legal commissary, according to the ordinances, &c. &c."

To this arrêt issued out against the duke, an appeal was made to the parliament of Paris; and the first president, on the 29th past, waited on the king, to know if his majesty would be pleased to attend the examination; who returned for answer, that as the duke of Fitz-James represented his person in the province of Languedoc, he reserved to himself and his council the determination of his cause; permitting, however, the parliament to make such representations of his conduct as they should find agreeable to justice and the laws. This answer being taken into consideration, a committee, consisting of the princes of the blood, four peers, and sixty members of parliament, was nominated to wait upon the king with their remonstrances.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

**L**etters from our colonies take notice, that the French begin already to break the articles of peace; and that Capt. Douglass, commander of one of his Majesties frigates, had been obliged to fire upon a French ship that had exceeded the bounds prescribed by treaty, which had brought on an engagement, in which the English ship obtained the victory, and had taken the Frenchman and sent her to England. The Governor-General of the islands, at the same time that the French ships are thus insolent, has commanded their guard-ships to seize all English ships that shall be found within a league of their coasts without a passport.

**Tues. 20.** One Mauder, a labourer, murdered Mr. Couch, the signal master in Plymouth Dock, in a cruel manner, by knocking out his brains with a great stick. There was no quarrel between them, but the villain committed the murder to rob Couch of his money. He was soon after apprehended, and had on the deceased's breeches when carried before the sitting magistrates.

**Mon. 26.** Ld. Rector's house at Leyton in

Scotland was burnt to the ground, and all the valuable furniture consumed. The loss sustained by this accident is computed at 60,000*l.* besides a valuable collection of MSS.

**Mark Hirsch,** a Jew in Upper Silesia, abjured the errors of his religion, and embraced the Christian Faith. He is well versed in the Oriental languages, and declared, when he was baptized, that he was convinced of the truths of Christianity, and was determined to study theology in one of the German universities.

**Fri. 30.** At his Majesties levee, Sir Jeffery Amherst, late commander in chief in America, had a long conference with his Majesty.

Several suits of rich embroidered cloaths from France, were seiz'd and carried to the Custom-House.

The celebrated cartoons have lately been removed from Hampton-Court to the Queen's palace.

**Sat. 31.** The Bey of Tunis has declared war against the Swedes.

The amount of linen cloth stamped for sale in Scotland, from Nov. 1, 1762, to Nov. 1, 1763, is 12,399,656 yards H 2 which

which exceeds that of the preceding year by 1,096,419 yards. The increase in value is 77,473*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

An English ship from St. Kitts to Sene-gal, was lately taken by a Sallee Rover, the master mal-treated, so that he died, and the ship and crew carried into Barba-ry.

Three very fine statues have lately been taken out of the river Tiber, two miles below Rome, at a time when the waters were very low; one of them represents, in a masterly manner, the figure of the Heathen God Janus. They are said to be purchased at a high price by an English nobleman, now on his travels through Italy.

Sun. Jan. 1. There was a great court at St. James's to compliment their majesties on the new year; but the ode was not performed as usual, and we hear is, for the present, discontinued.

A disturbance happened at Berkeley-square chapel between the preachers; the inhabitants having desired a stranger to preach, without acquainting Mr. K—with their design, the latter resented it, and some severe altercation passed unbecoming gentlemen of truly christian meekness.

The election of Count Outremont to the bishoprick of Liege is confirmed by the consistory court at Rome.

Wed. 4. A comet was discovered by M. de Haan, at Harlem, in the constellation of the Dragon, about 30 degrees from the Arctic Pole. It was as large as a star of the third magnitude, and its tail, which was about twenty min. was very feeble.

Thur. 5. The same comet was ob-served at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, near two small stars in the hand of Bootes.

A court-martial was held at Plymouth on a colonel, for drawing his sword upon a lieutenant, and wounding him: At the breaking up of which the colonel made a polite speech, setting forth how happy he thought himself in having gentlemen, whose singular virtues and abilities were so well known in a military life, to be his judges; that should their better judgment deem him guilty, he should kiss the rod with pleasure; though he hoped, that through a long series of years, which he had been an officer, he had acted with a becoming spirit.

A workman at Alnwick Castle, in tak-

ing up part of the foundation, found a gold ring, the motto ESPERANS COM-FORTITHE, which, it is imagined, has lain there ever since the erection of that antient structure, and is therefore pre-served, as a great curiosity, for the Earl and Countess of Northumberland.

Fri. 6. Being Twelfth Day, the same was observed at court as a high festival, and his majesty made the usual offering at the Chapel Royal.

Sat. 7. The plague rages violently in Dalmatia.

Tues. 10. A young lady who, when of age, will have a fortune of 20,000*l.* eloped with a clergyman, who, it is sup-posed, has carried her to Scotland. Her guardian received a letter from her next morning, in which are these words, *Love has the wings of a dove, and I shall be gone too far to be overtaken.*

A jeweller was found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in a late trial at West-minster-Hall, about a person being con-fined in a mad-house.

The committee chosen by the Canada merchants, waited on the Earl of Halifax, secretary of state, with their memo-rial relative to the payment of the paper-money due from the King of France to the Canadians, (See Vol. xxxii. p. 227.) and were assured that proper orders should be immediately sent to the Earl of Hert-ford to press the payment of the said mon-ey effectually.

Wed. 11. Don Melloy Castro, envoy extraordinary from the King of Portugal, was introduced to his Majesty, and graci-ously received; as was likewise the Marquis de Carraccioli, envoy extraordi-nary from the King of Naples.

The Earl of Holderness Indiaman, out-ward bound, was wrecked about three miles to the West of Deal; the people were all saved; but the ship and cargo, it is said, are in a manner lost.

The report of the committee for ad-judging the premiums proposed by the society for the best piece of quilting made after the Indian manner, &c. came before the society, when the society, after warm debates, reversed the premiums. To that which the committee had adjudged the first prize, the society gave the second, and to that to which the committee had adjudged the second, the society gave the first.

Thurs. 12. Samuel Turner, Esq; was sworn

sworn in sheriff of *London* for the remaining part of the year, in room of *Richard Blunt*, Esq; deceased.

The grand jury at *Guildhall* made particular enquiry concerning the fees exacted by the officers attending that court, in sessions time, from witnesses summoned there in cases of felony, which has often prevented many persons from prosecuting the most daring offenders ; and a speedy remedy is to be applied for preventing those fees for the future.

*Fri. 13.* Being the birth-day of the Marquis of *Granby*, a magnificent fire-work was played off in *Woolwich Warren*, amidst the acclamations of a numerous assembly of spectators, who all joined the cry, *Long live the Marquis of Granby.*

His most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, having sailed from *Helvoetvlijs* on board his majesty's yacht the *Princess Augusta* on *Tuesday* the 10th, landed at *Harwich* on the 12th, and arrived at *Somerset-house* at five this evening.

Cattle of all sorts sold this day dearer in *Smithfield* than has ever been remembered, and provisions of all kinds, particularly butter, continue to be sold at exorbitant prices. To remedy a like grievance, the parliament granted, a few years ago, the free importation of provisions from *Ireland* ; but to defeat the intentions of the legislature, the retailers laid bye the worst provisions of the various kinds imported, and sold them for *Irish*, by which means they brought them into such discredit that scarce any body would become purchasers ; and the importers were in many instances losers by their laudable endeavours. The importers of corn from *Poland* during the last dearth, were likewise under the necessity of either losing considerably by the grain they brought into the *Thames*, or carrying their cargoes to another market, many of them chose the latter, and the corn-dealers triumphed in keeping up the price. It were to be wished, that, upon such occasions, the magistrates out of the public stock, would commence importers or first buyers, and appoint proper persons to retail the necessaries of life to the consumer at a moderate price. This would effectually defeat the practice of engrossing, so pernicious to a trading country.

A prodigious storm of wind did irreparable damage on the sea-coast ; and the rise

of the waters in most of the considerable rivers, was no less ruinous in the inland parts. Such a number of ships have been driven ashore and wrecked, as never were known before in one season ; the insurers must be sufferers to the amount of vast sums, and many merchants and owners of ships in various nations are probably undone by the hand of providence.

In *England*, part of the banks of the river between *Carlton & Rawcliff*, in *Yorkshire*, are broken down, & the adjacent country overflowed. The river *Ouse* broke its banks, and overflowed the country from *Selby* to *Barlbigg*, to an almost incredible height. *Yarm* has undergone a second inundation, and the current has demolished every garden wall that stood in its way. The country adjoining to the river *Hull* is under water for many miles, and a more melancholy prospect cannot be described. In the neighbourhood of *Spalding* a hare was upon a sheep's back, on the first rise of the inundation in that neighbourhood. The river *Stockferry* so over topt its banks, that it became a perfect cascade, roaring night and day. In *Ely* several thousand acres are overflowed, and in *Norfolk* the *Narr* has done the same. The north stone bridge at *Oundle* is broke in three places ; and the great bridge at *Ternsford* blown up. The famous ruin at *Godstow* is blown down. *Thorney* bank is broken down, and more than 20,000 acres of land laid under water between *Wisbech* and *Peterborough*. The noted stone mill, formerly a prison, at *Yaxley*, is blown down. By the waters being so long out, the church at *Newbury* has sunk two feet deep. The *Thames* has overflowed its banks, so that the west country barges can bring no meal or malt to *London*. —The inundations have been so general in *England*, that room is wanting to enumerate the damages done by them, nor have they been less general or less fatal abroad. At *Hambourg* the *Elb* rose eleven feet above high water mark. Great part of *Guelderland*, *Overijssel*, *Cleves*, the distract of *Bexarve*, and almost all *South Holland*, is overflowed. Fourteen mills on the *Rbine* have all been carried away by the floods. The villages of *Moes* and *Zell* are laid under water, and the cattle and corn and the fruits of the earth lost. The damage done at *Frankfort*, by the waters, is computed at 40,000l. 72 villages in the neighbourhood of *Munster* are

are overflowed, and it is said 12,000 souls have perished.

During the violence of the storm, a fire broke out at *Hyde-park corner*, but was happily extinguished with less damage than could have been expected.

A bill of indictment was found at *Hicks's-Hall*, by the grand jury of *Middlesex*, against a very eminent solicitor, for *wilful and corrupt perjury* in a late trial at *Westminster*, before lord chief justice *Pratt*, which bill it is said is to be quashed by a writ of *noli prosequi*.

A bill of indictment against one of the Fellows concerned in the treachery against *Wilkes*, for a pretended theft of papers from that gentleman, was by the same jury returned *ignoramus*.

Both houses of parliament have adjourned to *Thursday*.

The corporation of merchants in *Dublin* (600 present) unanimously voted the freedom of their Guild, in a gold box, to Lord chief Justice *Pratt*, as a testimony of their sense of his fidelity to his Majesty, at seeing the principles of liberty vindicated and maintained, and the rights of the subject protected, by the just determination and spirited conduct of this great Officer on several occasions.

*Mon. 16.* This evening the ceremony of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Augusta* with his most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, was performed in the great Council Chamber by his Grace the Abp. of *Canterbury*. After the ceremony was over, their Highnesses repaired to *Leicester House*, where a grand supper was provided, at which were present their Majesties, the Princess Dowager, Prince *William* and Prince *Henry*, and the young Princesses. The Duke of *Cumberland* was not present.

By this day's mail, letters arrived in town importing that Mr. *Wilkes* was confined to his room, and could not consist-ent with the necessary caution for his own safety, risque the issue of a journey that might be attended with fatal conseq- uences to his health; and of this he acquainted the right honourable the speaker of the House of commons, accompanied by proper certificates.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when nine convicts received sentence of death viz. *James Anderson*, for the high-

way; *Thomas Thompson*, *William Billet*, *John Bevis*, and *William Brown*, for burglaries; *Sarah Philips* and *Betty Osborne*, for stealing money; *Richard Jones*, for stealing a silver tankard, and *John Prince*, for forgery.

*Tues. 17.* There was a splendid court at St. James's to compliment their Majesties on the marriage of the Prince's *Augusta*. Their Highnesses received the compliments of the nobility at *Saville-House*

*Wed. 18.* Being the day kept for her majesty's birthday, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy.

*Thurs. 19.* The prince of *Brunswick* dined with his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, in *Upper Grosvenor-street*. The same night his serene highness accompanied the princess to the play, but retiring soon after it began, the audience were agitated by various surmises. The fact was, his serene highness, as he did not well understand the language of the players, took that opportunity to pay his compliments to the royal society, of which he was elected a fellow, and lord *Moreton* being in the chair, made him a very polite speech in the name of the society, which his highness answered without hesitation. On his return to the play there was a general clap.

*Fri. 20.* The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of *London*, waited on his majesty with their address on the marriage of the prince's *Augusta*; which address was as follows:

*May it please your Majesty,*

Graciously to accept our sincere and dutiful congratulations on the marriage of your majesty's eldest sister, her royal highness the princess *Augusta*, with his most serene highness the hereditary prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*. It was with the utmost joy and satisfaction, that we saw your majesty's wisdom yield to the proposals for an alliance with a Protestant family so illustrious; and that a lady, whose amiable character is not more exalted by the dignity of her high birth than her private virtues, was destined to be the happy partner of a prince, whose eminent

eminent and distinguished services, during a successful and glorious war, will ever be remembered by every friend of true religion and public liberty.

Your majesty's faithful citizens of London have seen with gratitude, the constitution of this country, settled and established by our great deliverer king William, maintained and improved by the illustrious house of Brunswick; and therefore they cannot sufficiently applaud your majesty's great wisdom and goodness, in further strengthening it by this happy alliance.

May this marriage answer your majesty's warmest wishes and expectations; and may the prince and princess be blessed with an offspring truly worthy of so royal and illustrious a descent.

Permit us to assure your majesty of our firm attachment to your majesty's sacred person and government; and of our constant endeavours, within our sphere, to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of your majesty's reign.

#### His Majesty's Answer.

I return you my thanks for your dutiful congratulations on the marriage of my sister the princess Augusta with the hereditary prince of Brunswick Lunenburg; and am glad that this happy alliance gives such general satisfaction,

I receive, with pleasure, your assurance of duty and affection to my person and government. The city of London may always depend on my favour and protection.

They then went to Leicester-house, and waited on the princess dowager of Wales with an address on the same occasion. And afterwards waited on the prince of Brunswick, at Saville-house, with separate addresses, and were very graciously received. In the address to the prince are these warm expressions of gratitude: "We esteem it our happiness that we have an opportunity of testifying to your serene highness our sentiments of obligation and gratitude to the illustrious house of Brunswick; and to your serene highness in particular, for the eminent services which this country has derived from your great valour and distinguished conduct, in the course of the late glorious and successful war."

In that to the princess they say, "No-

thing could allay our concern at the thoughts of being deprived of the presence of a princess adorned with every accomplishment, beloved and admired by all his majesty's subjects, but the pleasing prospect we have of her enjoying all the happiness which she so justly deserves."

Dr. Pierce, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, resigned both his see and his deanry, and retired to a private life. His great age disengaged him for the conscientious discharge of his function, which was the sole motive of his resignation. He has no pension or other reward.

Sat. 21. James Sampson otherwise Jones, was committed to goal by sir John Fielding for forgery. He is a genteel young fellow, dressed in blue and gold, and had a servant to attend him.

Sun. 22. His serene highness the hereditary prince set out for Hays in a post-chaise, attended only by one gentleman and two domestics, to pay a visit to Mr. Pitt, with whom he had a conference of near two hours, and expressed great satisfaction. Her serene highness appeared this day at court in a rich suit of silver brocade that cost eleven guineas a-yard.

Wed. 25. This day his majesty went to the house of peers with the usual state, and gave the royal assent to the bill for naturalizing his serene highness the prince of Brunswick; to the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and to some private bills. His serene highness was present at the house when the above bills were signed, dined afterwards at Leicester-house with the princess and her younger brothers and sisters, and then set out with her serene highness for lord Abercorn's, in his way to Harwich. His sudden departure has occasioned much speculation. His majesty, it is said, presented the princess with a diamond necklace worth 30,000*l.* her majesty with a gold watch set with jewels: the princess dowager with a diamond stomacher, the duke of Cumberland, with a set of jewels for her hair, and the princess Amelia made her likewise a very valuable present. The whole valued at 100,000*l.*

At a general court of the governors of the Bank, it appeared, that the renewal their charter for 21 years, from 1765, had cost 110,000*l.* and that they had likewise agreed to lend the government a million on Exchequer bills, to the year

1766, at 3 per cent. and then to be paid off.

*Fri. 27.* Their royal highnesses William-Henry and prince Henry-Frederick arrived at *Leicester-house*, from *Witham*, where they had been to accompany the prince and princess of *Brunswick*.

#### *List of Births for the Year 1764.*

*Dec. 28.* **L**ady of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of a daughter.—*Jan. 10.* Lady of Edw. Lascelles, Esq; member for Northallerton, of a son.

#### *List of Marriages for the Year 1764.*

*Dec. 29.* **J**ohn Upton, Esq; member for Westmoreland, to Miss Noble of Westoc, Durham.—*Jan. 10.* Da. Rob. Mitchell, Esq; at Wenburn Whitchurch, to Miss Aylcough of Whatcombe, 2000*l.*—*12.* Mr. Snoxell of Long-acre, to Miss Nicholls of the Hale, 5000*l.*—*17.* John Hill of Bedford, Esq; to Mrs. Cox, 10,000*l.*

#### *List of Deaths for the Year 1764.*

**M**ajor Thompson of the 4th R. of foot at St. Vincent's. Peter Schurman, at Groningen, aged 113,—Jacob Sam a Dutch soldier, aged 111. Mr. Wallace, at Paris, aged 112. Alex. Hamilton, Esq; post-master-general of Scotland. Mr. Robins, procurator general of the arches court of Canterbury.—*30.* Jn. Symons, Esq; member for Hereford. Dr. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, ever since the year 1719.—*Jan. 2.* Mr. Dawson, he had half of one of the 10,000*l.* prizes in the last lottery. Richard Hardwick, Esq; at Spilsby, Lincolnshire; worth 100,000*l.* the greatest part of which he has left to the D. of Lancaster. Mr. Dick, professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow. Mrs. Lane of Norton, Gloucestershire, aged 107.—*4.* Mrs. Noy, at Deptford, possessed of 60,000*l.* Wm. Gilbert, Esq; member for Maryborough.—*6.* His grace James, D. of Athol, Baron Strange, Lord of Man and the Isles, &c. and keeper of the great Seal of Scotland.—*8.* Cha. Townshend, Esq; son of the admiral.—*9.* Sir John Rutherford of Rutherford, Scotland.—*10.* Char. Haughton of Ketten, Staffordsh. Esq; possessed of 2000*l.* per

*Ann.—11.* Dr. Purnell, warden of *N* College, Oxford.—*12.* Sir Justus Der Beck, in Wood-street. Mrs. Barker, Kinsland-road, aged 100; she has let daughter in her 85th year. Mary E grave, at Oxford, aged 106: she live widow 85 years.—*17.* Rt. Hon. Han ton Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery, Ireland, and Lord Boyle, of Marston England; dying unmarried he is succeeded in his titles and estate by the He Edmund Boyle, Esq.—*19.* Lady of Vi Lisburne, at Cross-wood.—*27.* Fra Honeywood, Esq; a banker in Birch lane, and member for Steyning.

#### *List of Promotions for the Year 1764.*

*From the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall,* **T**HE king has been pleased *Jan. 22.* to grant unto Wm. Hutton of Chaderton, Lancashire and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet. T. George Bridges Rodney, Esq; vice Admiral of the Blue, and his heirs male the same dignity. To appoint Geo. Cockburne, Tho. Slade, Wm. Bately, Edm Mason, Tim. Brett, Rob. Osborne, and Wm. Bateman, Esqrs. Sir Rich. Temple, Bt. Fred. Rogers, Rich. Hughes, T. Hanway, Esqrs. commissioners of the navy. To appoint Andrew Elliot, Esq; receiver of all duties, dues, and revenues, at New York, (the revenues of the customs excepted).

*St. James's, Jan. 28.* The king has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Marchmont, keeper of the great seal of Scotland. (Duke of Athol, dec.) To appoint Lord Cathcart, first commissioner of the Police, in room of the Earl of Marchmont.

*Whitehall, Jan. 28.* The king has granted unto Henry Moore of Jamaica, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet.

#### *New Members in Parliament.*

*Argyleshire,* Lord Wm Campbell, in room of D. Campbell, a place.

*Hereford,* John Scudamore, in room of John Symon, dec.

*Westmoreland,* John Robinson, in room of R. Lowther, a place.

*Aylesbury,* Ant. Bacon, in room of John Wilkes, expelled.

THE

# GENTLEMAN's and LONDON MAGAZINE, For FEBRUARY, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

## CONTAINING,

- I. A Letter to a Member of the Club in Albemarle-street, (entire.) 66  
II. Verses on Lord Chief Justice Pratt getting his Freedom of London, 71  
III. A List of the Friends of Liberty, 72  
IV. Proceedings at Exeter on giving Lord Chief Justice Pratt his Freedom, with his Letter on the occasion, \*73  
V. Improvements in Agriculture, \*74  
VI. The Register-Office, \*75  
VII. Verses on Mrs. Macaulay's History of England, ib. An Address to Liberty, \*76  
VIII. The Parliamentary History, The Act to prevent the great Abuse in making occasional Freemen, 73.—Proceedings on the Petition of Mr. John Harrison, on his claim to the reward of 20,000*l.* for discovering the Longitude at Sea, 76  
IX. Physigamy, wherein the different Tempers, Passions and Manners of Men, will be particularly considered, with Mr. Hogarth's Instrument for the weighing of their Abilities, 78.—The degrees from Absolute Gravity, or Solemn Fact, to the Horizontal, or happy Perfection, 83 to 85.—The Regions of Wit, 86.—The Coxcomb, ib.—The pert Fool, or the Gnat, buzzing every where, ib.  
X. The North Briton, No. 85, on interesting Subjects, and Mr. Brecknock's late Tale of the Blood Hounds, 90—No. 86, on the indiscriminate Conduct towards Debtors, 93.—No. 87, Pointing out some further Instances of Oppression, and a Peep into Time to come, 96  
XI. The Life of Dr. Berkeley late Bishop of Cloyne, 99  
XII. A particular and circumstantial Account of the East India Affairs, collected from the five different Tracts that have been published on the Occasion, 101  
XIII. The Savoyard Curate's Profession of Faith, concluded, 107  
XIV. A fair and impartial Narrative of the whole Proceedings of the Commons of Dublin, relative to presenting the Freedom of the City to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, with Remarks, 110  
With, I. Mr. Hogarth's MACHINE for weighing the Abilities of MEN.  
II. A MAP of the Course of the Solar ECLIPSE, the 1st of April, with a Representation of its Appearance in LONDON and DUBLIN, &c.
- XV. Another Account of the same differently related, 113  
XVI. Particulars of the Eclipse of the Sun, as it will appear the 1st of April, 114.—The Nature of that which is to appear being Annular, ib.  
XVII. Dr. Theobald's Receipts for making several Medicines, Ointments, Drinks, Elixirs, Plasters, &c. (entire) very useful for all Families, 115

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

- XVIII. Damages by Floods, 117.—Particulars of Edward Dillon of Elliot's Light-horse, ib.—Departure of the Prince of Brunswick, with his Consort, 118.—Intelligence from the East Indies, ib.—Mr. Dunn attempts to escape from Prison, ib.—Remarkable flow of the Tide in the River Severn, and at Bristol, 119.—Particulars of the Riot at the Morocco Ambassador's, ib.—Trial of John Wilkes, Esq; 120.—Thanks of the City of London to their Representatives, 121.—Freedom of London given to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, ib.—Particulars of Mr. Brecknock's Piece, entitled Le Dr:it de Roy, which was burnt by Order of the House of Lords, ib.—Names of the Dissenting Lords, 122

## IRISH CHRONOLOGER.

- XIX. His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the Lords and Commons, 123

- XX. Freedom of Dublin given to the Hon. Sir James Caldwell, and Lieut. Col. Howe, 123.—The Thanks of the Commons of Dublin to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, 124

- XXI. The Address of the Lords and Commons on the marriage of the Princess Augusta, with his Majesty's Answer, 124.—The Address of the City of Dublin, 125

- XXII. The joint Address of the Lords and Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their Opinion of the late tumultuous rising in Munster and Ulster, 125.—His Excellency's Answer, 126

- XXIII. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions, for England, 122.—For Ireland, 127

D U B L I N:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

A Letter to a Member of the Club, in  
Albemarle-street.

I, bone quo VIRTUS tua te vocat; I,  
pade FAUSTO.

HOR.

(Entire, Price One British Shilling.)

My dear Sir,

I thank you for communicating to me the agreeable news of your admission into a most honourable Society. The characters of men, of young men in particular, being in a great measure collected from the company they keep, you have grounded a presumption in your favour, from your steady adherence to your old friends. I have no doubt, that you will persevere in thinking and acting with them, whilst they appear to you as upright, as you have hitherto had reason to think them.

But you will meet with various attempts to shake your constancy. Your friends will be misrepresented, and you may be terrified or dissuaded, according to the state of your own mind, or the temper of the seducers.

As you know my sentiments too well, to suspect me of any design to discourage you, I will venture to state the dangers you may incur, from your entrance into this association; but I should not do full justice either to you or myself, if I did not, at the same time, place before your eyes the dangers you will escape.

The name of a CLUB, is in itself not very formidable. You know, there are many in this town, of which you might have been a member, without the least offence to the persons, who will be disgusted at seeing you a member of this. You might have been admitted into some, from which your reputation could hardly have escaped unblemished, were they not honoured with the names of persons, of pure characters, in high offices.

You might have found in those societies much of that sort of mirth, which is apt to delight and inflame the minds of young men; and you might have seen it carried on, under the sanction of men, distinguished in public by their decency, who have passed the prime of their years, and only attend such meetings, with the harmless view of feasting their imaginations with the recollection of a vicious youth.

Such societies subsist even in these virtuous times, and no man's fortune in life appears to have been obstructed, nor his eminence of station disgraced, by his continuance among them. He may be as radically and avowedly vicious, as nature perhaps, has formed him, without any real danger to his ambition, provided he has the official talent of appearing, upon occasion, most eagerly and scrupulously virtuous.

But a Club, erected with a view to unite men in the preservation of the constitution, cannot fail to offend, and the greater necessity you may plead for such union, the more reason you have to expect, that you and your company will be misrepresented, and, if possible, disgraced and ruined.

The word CONSTITUTION comprehends that happy mixture, which distinguishes our government from every other. Whilst this subsists in any degree, it will, from the admirable texture of it, have some appearance of stability; the underminers of it, therefore, will boldly deny apparent dangers, and fix the charge of FACTION upon the best intentioned men. You, among the rest, must expect to be represented as a FACTIONAL man, joined in a confederacy, which is supported by false alarms, and tends only to gratify the ambitious views of the leaders.

You have, doubtless, heard and read declamatory language of this sort. But you have also, perhaps, from the same quarter, heard things, which very much justify your alarms.

Have not the power and prerogative of the CROWN been needlessly and officiously magnified, in print as well as conversation, beyond the example of any period since the revolution?

Has not the ARISTOCRATICAL part of our constitution, which, 'till lately, was thought an essential part, been depreciated, not only as if it were useless, but as if the natural weight and consequences of great families were a nuisance, and were become the more so, from the known public merits of those families?

And has not the DEMOCRATICAL part of our constitution been treated so very contemptuously, that, if the language of some orators had any weight, the best founded popularity would in time be thought a real disgrace to an Englishman?

You

You must have been frequently a witness to this, for I know of no one, who has not; and the very charge of REPUBLICAN spirit, against your friends and you, which is every day thrown out, without reserve, is a sufficient mark, what sort of spirit actuates your accusers?

Can they with any face, unless they entertain ideas of monarchy, which they dare not yet avow, accuse of republicanism the men, who have supported monarchy for such a number of years? If they agree with you in a zeal for the illustrious house on the throne, under the limitations of Magna Charta, the revolution, and the act of settlement, they are not less republican, than you, and the term is impertinent, as a term of reproach. Treat it as what it is, or if ever it should stagger you, recollect yourself, and put them to shame, by fairly comparing your own intentions with theirs, the integrity and services of your friends, with the character and pretences of their accusers.

I know your delicacy so well, that I am apprehensive, another of their charges may make a deeper impression upon you. They pretend, upon all occasions, that the whole opposition is a struggle for power and places, and that, nothing else being meant, the present clamours will subside, upon the first change of hands.

You are obliged to them, for confessing so strongly the expediency of a change of hands. But let me beg you to consider a little the weight of this charge. Your ample fortune and disinterested spirit sufficiently refute it, with respect to you; and I may truly deny it, with respect to most of your friends. There are few of them, who might not have surfeited either ambition or avarice, had those been their ruling passions. Their enemies know, that their bare passive compliance with things, which they could not approve, would have secured, and, in many cases, have improved the situation they were in.

How then can it be truly said, that the sole objects of the struggle, on their part, are power and places, merely as things beneficial to them? I appeal to a comparison of their names, with the names, whom they oppose, whether it be a matter indifferent to the King and the public, in whose hands the power and places are? To suppose it a matter indifferent,

is treating important stations, as if they were merely *lucrative*; and the men, who consider them in no other light, do indeed act up to their opinion, when they obviate comparisons invidious to them, by propagating this doctrine of indifference.

I hope you will not be discouraged by such an objection, from such a quarter. Your independency is sufficiently known, and you have a happy disposition, which would make you as independent, with a much inferior fortune. Being thus constitutionally qualified for the public service, I wish you honourably called to it, in conjunction with your friends. Your conduct in office will shew, as theirs has shewn, that the public is safe in your hands and theirs, for power and places are not temptations to you and them, to contribute towards a change of the constitution.

We hear frequent lamentations concerning the divided state of the nation. Some ingenious men are quite pathetic on the subject. You may chance to be melted by complaints, of the cruelty of involving an amiable young prince in trouble and distraction, during the infancy of his reign. You may hear of the anarchy, to which popular discontents may lead, and to enforce these terrors, you may be personally alarmed with the dangers of anarchy to every man, who has either property or domestic happiness to lose.

I have heard many florid things of this kind said, but must acknowledge myself to have heard them with a callous indifference, knowing how grossly they are misapplied, and how common it is to deprecate opposition, by the same sort of pleas, in a different state of things. Supposing his majesty were far advanced in years, as we hope and wish he may live to be, would not expostulations of the same kind avail his then ministry?

" Consider, they would say, the venerable age of our sovereign. Will you plant thorns upon his pillow, and deny him the repose, which the meanest of his subjects may securely enjoy at the eve of life?"

Or, supposing his Majesty was arrived at a middle age, blest with health and vigour, then an opposition might be told; " What! would you weaken the hands of your sovereign, in the fulness of his manhood,

" manhood, in the proper season for  
" counsel and action, and bring down  
" upon him the cares and sorrows of  
" age, which are always but too atten-  
" dant upon a crown, without the aid  
" of a declared opposition to public mea-  
" sures?"

You see, that this argument will suit every part of his Majesty's life, and every opposition against his ministers. It is therefore an exceptionable argument, and it is particularly exceptionable in this country, where the constitution distinguishes between the King and his ministers, and supposes no opposition to public measures to be an opposition to the crown. It would be quite impertinent in me, to give you assurances of the affection and zeal of your friends for his present Majesty. If you knew it less perfectly than you do, yet you might be sufficiently assured of it, from the nature and manner of their opposition to the present ministers.

Indeed, I blush at the prostitutions, which I hear repeatedly made of the King's name. It is not only urged, as a logical and political argument for the merits of his servants, but it is inforced upon us as a moral argument for passive obedience to them. No libeller can insult or hurt his majesty more sensibly, than such advocates; and, if it be true, that his great name has been made use of in a premature canvass for an election, \* which we hope is distant, and which, from the nature of it, as well as from the character of the electors, should be particularly independent and free, I shall want words, to describe, with safety, the nature and extent of so high a crime and misdemeanor.

The argument drawn from the dangers of anarchy, to shew the mischievous tendency of your association, is likewise one of those arguments, which may be applied, with equal propriety, to different times. In the reign of Charles the Second, we may suppose the public discontents to have been louder, than they now are. He had favourite points to carry, and he had instruments, who would stick at nothing to carry them for him. Might not his advocates, and probably they did, attempt to disgrace the opposition of that time, by every possible misrepresentation; and, among the rest, by foreboding anarchy to the nation, as a natural con-

sequence of a strong opposition to power

An argument, which proves too much, is ill adapted to the point, which it is intended to prove; and I have too good an opinion of your understanding, to imagine you capable of being deterred from the cause of your country, by the mere bugbear of anarchy, which seems, if I have any skill in prognostication, to be at a much greater distance from us, than its opposite extreme, which I hope is at a very great distance from us. I know all the dangers and demerits of licentiousness, and am not afraid of any consequence, which may be drawn from confessing them; for I know, that your friends and you are not licentious.

But still your meeting is called a *conspiracy*, and, I doubt not, that there are learned gentlemen, who may pronounce it illegal. They would be puzzled indeed, to fix any illegality upon the natural acts of eating and drinking; but may there not be found some book of reports, from which a distinction may be drawn, between those acts themselves and the intention, with which they are performed? **Quo ANIMO** is it, that you dine at Widdman's?—Take heed; there are sages, who may discover a plot in the very nature and quality of your food.

But when I consider your numbers, as well as your characters, I cannot think you seriously alarmed at this charge. Conspiracies are formed and conducted in closets and cabinets. Your meeting is in the eye of the world. The end and design of it well understood, and you may securely defy the vigilance of spies, as well as the forward activity of prosecutors.

Yet upon these several charges, futile as they are, it is possible, you may hear some indirect menaces grounded. Your fortune cannot be threatened. You never had a place to lose, else I might venture, without disrespect to you, to affirm, that you would have lost it long since. But your character may be attacked various ways.

You may be told, "that it is always imprudent to provoke powerful enemies: that the credit of your understanding has suffered enough already, by your refusal of the offers, which have been made you, it being quite ridiculous, not to embrace, upon any terms, an advantageous offer." But the world being at present divided in opinion on that subject, you may, perhaps,

\* High Stewardship of Cambridge, now vacant by the death of the E. of Hardwick.

haps, survive the charge of folly and stupidity.

There is another way of affecting you more sensibly, by searching for some flaw in your morals. How are you sure, that a keen and active enemy, whose interest may suffer by your conduct, or be promoted by your ruin, may not detect something, which you might wish to conceal, and that open profligates may not triumph in the discovery, that there was, perhaps, an hour of your life, in which you were not perfectly virtuous? This is only a possible danger, for I do not gather it from any thing, that has hitherto happened; but I may fairly presume it from your known opposition to some men, whose talents qualify them most for that species of war, for which an honest and generous enemy is unprepared.

However, I would not have you be alarmed even at this danger. Your reputation will subsist upon your general character, and if you have had your foibles, you have relinquished them. I wish every man could truly boast as much, and demonstrate it by something more solid than an occasional assumed sanctity of countenance.

Thus the dangers before you are of a very trifling nature, and you will find them amply compensated by the comfortable consideration of the many dangers of a different kind, which you have escaped, by the consistency and uniformity of your conduct.

You will not have the trouble of embarrassing yourself and the company you keep with disagreeable apologies, which always, leave an impression of something wrong. You would have made those apologies with the eagerness of an uneasy, agitated mind, and might have been exposed to the frequent mortification of seeing your most valuable friends receive them with a silent coldness.

You have not changed your principles, nor deserted your family, nor deceived your benefactors and friends. Look about among the men, whom you oppose, and you will find very few, who can lay their hands upon their hearts, and say as much for themselves. You are engaged with the same friends, in the same cause, and rest your expectation of success upon the most honourable ground, the goodness of your cause.

What a labyrinth of self-contradictions,

onions, palliations, subterfuges, evasions and fallacies do you escape! The times have unhappily produced all these from persons, who would have passed through life with credit, had it not been their misfortune to survive a day of trial.

It is, in the next place, no small consolation to you, that you keep better company, than you would have kept, under a different conduct. I mean not with respect, either to their rank, or their private characters, for they appear to me only as public men; and it is your happiness to converse with better public men; with men, whose conduct you are not obliged to defend, because it needs no apology; with men, who love you, not for the hard service, of acting in defiance of yourself, upon the hard terms of persisting in the approbation and support of more and more hard services of the same kind, but for the gallant sacrifice of an immediate interest of your own to your ideas of general good, and to your attachment to the friends, whose zeal for general good is known and attested by millions.

But conversation with the gentlemen of that side would have been only a transient difficulty. The dulness of some might have compensated for the profligacy of others. There is something much more shocking to an ingenuous pride like yours, in a connection with men, who would have left you not a taste of the most valuable sort of liberty.

You know, with how much violence they have proceeded against persons, who have dared to differ from them in opinion or action. Indeed it was astonishing to see, how patiently this was borne by other men, who stood in like manner exposed to their power. It had more effect, than public executions commonly have, for it deterred the rest from the like exercise of Liberty.

Men are no longer proud of being MEN, which they might be upon very reasonable terms; but they are proud of their luxuries and ostentations, and in order to gratify this, they stifle the emotions of a better pride. They are content to be KICKED in one place, provided they may have the supreme delight of STRUTTING in another. The figure is rather coarse, than unnatural, for some things have happened, very similar to it, within all our memories.

I can

I can easily conceive, that your continuance under such circumstances would have been short, but I should have been sorry to have seen your mind contaminated by that spurious prudence, without which you must have fallen into immediate disgrace. Had you been weak enough, to give way at once to a self-evident truth, you might have been an honest, but you would not have been an useful man.

The plain proposition, that two and two make four, notwithstanding there is something like a conviction upon most minds of the truth of it, must not have been so deeply impressed upon your's, as to resist occasional considerations of prudence. Very few would in direct terms oppose it, but, if it came from the Club in Albemarle-street, reasons might be alledged, why it should not be abruptly assented to, and some spacious arguments might be brought by those knaves in disguise, called Candid men, to prove it better for the good of the whole, that such a proposition should be left untouched.

If you had been prevailed upon, to become thus prudentially indifferent to the clearest truths, the loss of your character could not have been concealed, without diverting the attention of the world to your former friends, by some aspersion of their characters, in the way of invective or ridicule. Had you been above such an expedient for your own sake, yet it might have been expected from you, for the benefit of a cause, which needs such methods of support.

Is there a man, who has eminently distinguished himself by services, which can never be forgotten, and has he been as intractable, as very great and honest men commonly are, you might have had the hard task imposed upon you, of undervaluing his services, against your own opinion, and against the tenie of almost all the habitable part of the globe.

You must have magnified the expence, at which his services were conducted; you must have regretted the unanimity, which plunged us into so enormous an expence; you must have drawn a veil over the glories of your country, and have inscribed on that veil the state of the account, by which it might appear, with all the precision of arithmetic, that every subject of Great Britain is perhaps five pounds the poorer for the honour of his country, and the splendid pre-eminence of the British name over the face of the earth.

Is there another man, who carries his notions of public liberty as far, as the constitution of this kingdom will permit them to be carried, and has the courage to assert, in his judicial capacity, that a Freeman is not a Slave; and have the people in general rashly applauded so bold a declaration: it would have been your hard lot, to suppress your inward approbation of the man, and to concur in any little endeavours to censure his conduct. You must have imputed it all to foreign motives, such as a factious spirit, or a vain desire of popularity, and you must perhaps have gone so far, as to have pointed him out, as a black man, whom it is the concern of every Briton as well as Roman to shun.

This painful drudgery, which would have been imposed upon you, of thus labouring to suily the brightest characters, would have been aggravated by the cruel necessity, of unsaying all that you have formerly said; of hearing your former friends either pleasant or grave upon the subject of your inconsistency; and of gradually sneaking from the acquaintance of persons, whose integrity of conduct must have excluded them from your friendship.

Could the tyrants of Sicily have inflicted greater torments upon a good mind, than these? It is evasive to say, that they would not have been inflicted upon you. They would not have been inflicted upon you by any written law, or perhaps by any verbal directions; but you would have found by the degrees of confidence, with which you have been treated, the difference between keeping your private friendships sacred, and freely sacrificing them to the will and pleasure of the men, to whom you had devoted your public conduct.

I almost tremble at the mere imagination of seeing you enlisted under such banners, and congratulate you upon the spirit, with which you have disdained to act against your opinion, against your friends, and against your country. I am far from insinuating, that every individual of the party you oppose proceeds to the most odious extremities. They are not all eloquent, nor all under an equal necessity to rush into the hottest services. Nor would I be thought to censure the conduct of any persons in assemblies, to which I do not belong. My observations extend no farther, than to the men, whom I have occasionally seen and heard in mixt companies

panies, where I have, at a single view, discerned the side, to which every man was engaged, from the real honesty, or the prudential subtlety, or the affected candour, or the avowed profligacy of his conversation.

But after all the encouragements I have given you, one difficulty still remains, in which your adversaries seem to triumph. They tell you, that your success is very improbable, and that you will be divided amongst yourselves, whilst their hands are strong and united. It seems very strange to affirm, that men, who have but one disinterested point in view, Public Good, approach more naturally to discord than men, who have much spoil in their hands, and are said to be rapacious. But their hopes of your division are at length defeated; you have convicted them of an error in judgment, by your present association, and if you wait with very little patience, they will satisfy you, where the genuine seeds of discord lie.

How long you may be obliged to keep up your opposition and vigilance, is not easy either for you or them to foresee; but I may flatter you with a certainty of success, when I look back at what has happened to an association, neither so strong in numbers, nor so respectable in characters, nor so laudable in its object. You have seen a body of gentlemen, professing a principle quite out of date, treated by the rest of the world as mere humourists, deserted by almost every member of their society, who had talents to recommend him elsewhere, yet subsisting in a body for a long course of years, by the mere dint of pertinaciously adhering to their first principle; and at last accomplishing almost all they wished, and, which is wonderful, accommodating their obsolete principle itself to a different object, and to modern times.

You cannot do all, that they have done, but you may be taught by them, who have been such experienced opposers, to carry your point, by UNION and PERSEVERANCE. You may be also taught by them, to expose yourselves to the power of your enemies, as seldom as possible. There was something in the nature of their principle, which rendered them suspicious; but they have had the caution to evade prosecutions, and the luck to outlive all suspicion; and are now fallen into times,

when their opinions, which were heretofore thought absurd at best, have assumed the air of law, and good sense, and even of merit.

Is it possible, that the principles, upon which you act, which you dare avow, which no man dares very openly to contradict, should be for ever under a cloud? It would baffle all history and experience, and all speculation about the natural tendency of truth and right to prevail. Appearances will sometimes contradict all these, but you know, that even they are not quite adverse to you, for you may observe, upon all occasions, one appearance, which will more than counterbalance the exultation of your enemies. They glory in standing upon their precipice somewhat longer, than nature intended they should. It is your comfort, that you stand upon firm ground, supported by the constitution of your country, and by the disinterested approbation and warmest wishes, of a greater MAJORITY of your fellow subjects, than ever interested themselves in the cause of any party.

I am, &c.

*On the City's presenting Lord Chief Justice Pratt with their Freedom in a gold box, and desiring him to sit for his picture, to be placed in the Council Chamber.*

STATUES of brass, and monuments  
of stone,  
Which men express, and famous deeds  
make known,  
Through time decay, and moulder into  
dust,  
The stately pillar, and the gilded bust;  
What then can give our Pratt immortal  
fame,  
Transmit his Virtues, or preserve his  
Name?  
Canvas will rot, and parchment lose its  
date,  
And golden boxes share an equal fate;  
O Citizens! as Life your Freedom  
prize,  
And Pratt will always live before your  
eyes,

T. L.

The

The following is a L I S T of Gentlemen who have remarkably distinguished themselves in the Defence of LIBERTY, on a memorable Occasion, and are in return Thanked and Toasted in all Companies, that have a feeling for that inestimable Blessing, and will ever be remembered as true Friends of the Constitution. (See p. 47, 1763.)

Sir Anthony Abdy	General Conway	Thomas Hutchins	Henry Pye
General A'Court	George Cook	George Jennings	William Plummer
George Adams	Velters Cornwall	Colonel Irwin	Martin Rebow
William Aislabie	Thomas Coventry	Thomas Knight	John Roberts
Lord Allen	Henry Curwen	Sir Robert Ladbroke	Hon. John Robinson
Thomas Anson	John Damer	General Lambton	Lord Royston
Andrew Archer	Sir Edward Deering	Edwin Lascelles	John Rushout
Sir George Armytage	George Delaval	Daniel Lascelles	Denis Rolle
William Ashburnham	George Demster	Edward Lascelles	Lord George Sackville
Pierce Ashe	John Dodd	William Lawrence	Sir George Savile
Sir John St. Aubin	William Dowdeswell	Peter Legh	Sir Charles Saunders
Sir William Baker	Sir Francis Drake	Sir Robert Long	Edwyn Sands
Sir John Barrington	Lee Dummer	Simon Lutterel	James Scawen
Charles Barrow	Edward Elliot	Joseph Mawby	Fitzroy Scudamore
Isaac Barré	Sir John Elwel	Joseph Mellish	Charles Scudamore
Benjamin Bathurst	Sir Matt. Featherston	Sir William Meredith	Thomas Sergison
Aubrey Beauclerk	Saville Finch	Sir George Metham	Robert Shafte
William Beckford	Brice Fisher	Hugo Meynel	John Shelly
William Bentinck	William Fitzherbert	Lord Middleton	Sir Edward Simson
Peregrine Bertie	Gen. John Fitzwilliam	Richard Middleton	Edward Southwel
Wilbraham Bootle	William Fitzmaurice	Lord Middlesex	Thomas Staunton
Crab Bolton	Charles Fitzroy	Richard Mills	Richard Stevens
Edward Bouverie	Thomas Foley	Lord Char. Montagu	Humphry Sturt
Sir Piercy Brett	Brook Forrester	Edward Morant	Thomas Sullivan
Henry Bridgman	Thomas Foster	Sir John Morgan	Thomas Tempest
Sir Brooke Bridges	Thomas Frankland	Thomas Morgan	John Thomlinson
John Buller	Rose Fuller	Thomas Morgan	Charles Townend
James Buller	Thomas Fuller	John Morgan	Charles Townsend
John Bullock	Lord Gage	Sir Roger Mostyn	Thomas Townsend
William Burt	Sir John Gibbon	James Murray	Sir Christopher Treise
Peter Buriel	Sir Alexand. Gilmore	Arnold Nesbit	Sir William Trelawny
Bartholomew Burton	Richard Glover	Lord Newnham	William Trevannion
Richard Burton	Sir Richard Glynn	Thomas Noel	John Tuckfield
John Butler	Francis Godolphin	John Norris	Clement Tudway
Plummer Byde	James Grenville	Henry Onley	Foster Tuftnel
Colonel Calcraft	Lord Grey	George Onslow	Frederick Vane
Nicholson Calvert	Sir John Griffin	George Onslow	Arthur Vansittart
John Calvert	Thomas Grovenor	John Page	Lord Villiers
Pryse Campbell	James Grant	Sir Thomas Palmer	Sir Francis Vincent
Daniel Campbell	Lord Galway	Thomas Pelham	Edmund Waller
Lord Geo. Cavendish	Sir Thomas Hales	Richard Pennant	Thomas Walpole
Lord Fred. Cavendish	Capel Hanbury	Henry Penton	Horatio Walpole
Lord John Cavendish	Harbord Harbord	William Pitt	Sir Edward Walpole
Sir Thomas Cave	Thomas Harley	John Pitt	Boyle Walsingham
Anthony Champion	John Hervey	John Plumtree	Sir George Warren
Wm. Rich. Chetwynd	Hon. William Hervey	Edward Popham	Thomas Watton
Nath. Cholmondeley	Serjeant Hewitt	Harcourt Powell	James West
Tho. Cholmondeley	Rowland Holt	Mackworth Praed	Thomas Whicheot
Sir Kendrick Clayton	General Honeywood	Charles Prat	John Whyte
William Clayton	General Howard	George Prescot	General Whitmore
Charles Cocks	Lord Howe	Richard Price	John Wishut
Sir Wm. Codrington	Colonel Howe	Pugh Price	Andrew Wilkinson
Wenman Coke	George Hunt	Chase Price	John Willy
Sir George Colebrook	Richard Hussey	Sir W. Beauch. Proctor	William

William Wilson  
Lord Winterton  
William Woodley

Sir George Yong  
Charles Yorke  
John Yorke

The following Gentlemen being omitted in the above List, directions were sent to the Printer to make this Addition, that they might not be deprived of so honourable and respectable a Station.

Miles Barnes  
George Brudenell  
Richard Cavendish  
Hon. Wm. Craven  
Peter Denis  
Samuel Egerton  
Cecil Forrester  
Joseph Gulston  
Sir George Heathcot  
John Hewit  
Hon. Aug. Keppel  
Hon. Henry Legge  
James Long

John Luther  
Hon. Geo. Monson  
John Offley  
John Parker  
Lord Harry Powlett  
Thomas Prowse  
Mathew Ridley  
Sir John Rushout  
Hon. Wm. Stanhope  
Thomas Tracy  
Hon. Geo. Vernon  
Hon. Jos. Yorke  
George Wright

courage, and inflexible integrity, which he hath so signally displayed in the public administration of justice, and in maintaining and vindicating the private liberty and property of the subject, which make so essential a part of the legal and constitutional rights of this free people.

*Ordered,* That the admission to the said freedom be presented to his lordship in a gold box.

*Ordered,* That the town clerk do transmit to his lordship a fair copy of the above resolutions with the respectful compliments of this body.

And a copy of the said resolutions having been accordingly transmitted to the Lord Chief Justice by the town clerk, the following letter from his lordship was yesterday received by him.

S I R,

I Received the favour of your's this post, importing the unanimous resolution of the chamber of Exeter, to present me with the freedom of that antient and respectable city; for which I beg you will be pleased to return my most respectful thanks, and to inform the Chamber, that I feel an uncommon pleasure in this testimony of good will from the city of Exeter, as it is the capital of that county where my father, and all his ancestors took their birth, and where I myself heretofore received an encouragement in my practice far beyond my merits.

If I have deserved in any part of my conduct, the approbation of my countrymen as an honest and impartial Judge, I shall not be ashamed to confess, that I take a pride in that applause that flows from an opinion of my integrity, leaving the praise of capacity to others whom God has endued with more shining parts and superior abilities.

I can make no other return, (and I know the Chamber of Exeter expect no other) for this valuable compliment, than a promise to persevere in an upright and impartial execution of my office, and I hope this promise will obtain some degree of credit, when it is considered, that by deviating from this path, I shall not only forfeit the esteem of your city, which I am now so honourably possessed of; but

\* K

shall

*Proceedings of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Exeter, relative to the Freedom granted to Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the 27th of February.*

*Resolved unanimously,*

**T**HAT the Right Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's court of Common Pleas, be presented with the freedom of this city; and that he be most respectfully requested to accept thereof as an expression of our profound veneration for his consummate abilities, and as a testimony of that gratitude which he hath merited at the hands of every Englishman by the unshaken

February, 1764.

shall likewise disgrace my Royal Master's nomination and break my oath.

I am, SIR,  
With all due respect to yourself,  
As well as the Chamber,  
Your most obedient faithful servant,  
*Lincoln's-Inn Fields,*      C. P R A T T.  
March 1, 1764.

*Account of Proposals for encouraging Agriculture, &c.*

**A**RT. I. **N**EW oats and horse-beans sell three if not four shillings in the pound cheaper than old, because they are unwholesome food for horses; many a good horse having been well and dead in a few hours, by having been fed with new beans: But new beans, by having that done by art, which would otherwise be done by time, become wholesome; and the difference of the price between old beans and new may be saved by the following process, deducting only the expence of it, which is a trifle.

Soak your new beans ten hours in water, then lay them in a heap on the floor, till they begin to heat; then spread them thinner, and moving them often with a malt-shovel, let them lie in beds till the germ swells; then dry them gradually in a malt-kiln, and they are fit for use.

The great nicety in this operation is, to prevent their sprouting or malting, and not to dry them by too quick a heat.

Oats may be prepared in the same manner, except that, instead of soaking them, it is only necessary to sprinkle them with water till they are thoroughly moist, and they are dried in less time, and with less heat.

**I**I. One acre of carrots, properly planted, will fatten a greater number of sheep or bullocks than three acres of turnips, and their flesh will be firmer and better tasted. If they are given to oxen, with a little sweet hay, the beasts will thrive much better than if they had been stalled. If they will not at first eat them raw, they will readily take them parboiled; and if they are boiled every day less and less, they will soon take them raw.

In winter, and early in the spring, carrots greatly increase the milk of cows.

If carrots are sowed (supposing the soil fit for them) instead of fallowing the land for wheat, it would turn to much better account than sowing turnips, which is fre-

quently done, and reckoned good husbandry.

Hogs thrive greatly on carrots, and are fond of them boiled, tho' they can scarcely be brought to eat them raw.

Hounds may also be fed with carrots, much cheaper than in the common way; three brace of pointers, and six couple of cock-dogs, were kept a whole year upon carrots and the liquor they were boiled in, mixed with a little flet milk and barley-meal: these dogs were in high health, good order, and constant wind.

Carrots are also a very heartening food for hunters, if given with discretion; common plough and cart horses may eat them indiscriminately, and while they are so fed, they need have no corn, nor near so much hay as they would otherwise eat.

Carrots have also been cultivated for feeding deer in parks, which has been of the greatest advantage in hard winters, when other food has been scarce.

**III.** The common way of giving sheep turnips as they grow, causes great waste; for they scoop them out, and leave a hollow shell in the ground, which, when forked up, they will never touch, as it is soaked in the urine and dung of the sheep, and dirted with their feet. It is recommended therefore to pull the turnips, and lay them up at the beginning of the winter, secured from wet, and not exposed to frost. When they are pulled, the dirt should be scraped off, and the tap-root and heads cut off, which may be given to the cattle in general. The best way of storing turnips is to have a place built on purpose, in form of a small barn, and boarded round; between the boards and the turnips that lie next them, there should be straw to keep out the frost.

Hogs eat turnips greedily, and thrive on them apace, especially if boiled in swill or wash till they are tender. If a few bushels of boiled peas are given them, a week or two before they are killed, it will harden their fat.

**IV.** Lucern should not be sowed by drilling and hoeing, by broad cast, like clover. The stronger the land, and deeper the soil, the better; the land should be prepared as for barley, and the seed sown after the rate of fourteen pounds to an acre. Before the last ploughing, the land should be manured with such stable dung that has been thrown on a heap 3 or 4 weeks to ferment.

**V.** Woollen rags are known to be an excellent lasting manure ; but instead of making them into a dunghill, they should be reduced into flocks in a paper-engine, which will render the article cheaper, and where water is wanting, may be done by a horse. A small quantity of these flocks will suffice for an acre, as they will be in a manner sown on the land.

**VI. Directions to search for COAL.** Wherever there is iron ore, coal is certainly near ; but in order to find coal, by noting the surface of the ground, observe the following directions : Wherever there is *Bath* or *freestone* on the surface, no coal is to be expected to the South or South-East, but the search must be directed North and North-West. Next to the *freestone*, seeking in this direction, you will find *sandy rock*, with large harder stones interspersed ; then white *lyasstone*, or *lime stone* with *grey flint* upon a stratum of marle of various colours ; then proceeding still in the same direction, *clay* over a stratum of the *penant rock*, in which there are frequently veins of iron, with lumps of pure coal and thin veins of coal, between the layers of stone in this stratum ; next to this, and often mixed with it, is the coal, which is discovered by the ground's being springy, and subject to green moss, among which water frequently stands in little puddles, the bottom and sides of which are covered with yellowish slime. As these several streaks of earth lie in the order described, so any streak may be found by the discovery of any one ; consequently, which ever is first found will be a guide to the coal.

**VII.** In order to preserve turnips from the fly, take of turnip-seed of last year and of the year before equal quantities ; mix them well together ; then take half the quantity so mixed, and soak it 24 hours in water ; then mix the half thus soaked with the half left dry, and sow the whole in the manner commonly practised, only let the quantity be at least one third more ; the consequence will be, that the herb will rise from the seed so treated and sown, at different times, and tho' the fly destroys one part of it, there will be enough left to afford a full crop.

#### The REGISTER-OFFICE.

##### WANTED,

**S**EVERAL sums of money—by many poor people.

Wanted, Good sense—by fools.

Wanted, Charity—among the rich.

Wanted, Humility—for the proud.

Wanted, Sincerity—for courtiers.

Wanted, Among the Nobility—public spirit.

Wanted, Fair dealing among Tradesmen

Wanted, A great many ladies with good fortunes—by young spendthrifts who have none left.

Wanted, Constancy—for a Coquette.

Wanted, A competency—for an officer reduced in the service of his country.

Wanted, A *chaplain*, who can explain bawdy essays.

Wanted, A great number of pimps—for different persons of quality.

Wanted a good-heart and a wise head—for a prime minister.

Wanted, Ease and health—for an old debauchee.

To be lett, A widow's jointure, with a great quantity of love for her first husband, which will be transferred to her second.

To be sold to the best bidder, All the stock of honesty of a poor man, who can't afford to keep it.

To be lett, at very easy Rents, Several consciences of an elastic nature. Inquire at Westminster-Hall.

To be lett to some of the inferior clergy, All the divinity, rhetoric, &c. of an over-grown pluralist, who has several fat livings.

To be sold, several Covent-Garden maidenheads.

To be sold, warranted originals, The levity of a Dutchman, the gravity of a Frenchman, and the sincerity of a Scotchman.

To be lett, the brevity of a lawyer, and the virtue of a whore.

To be sold, a pair of pistols and a target, fit for practice. Inquire for Mr. Martin Aimwell, at a great house in South Audley-street.

#### On Mrs. MACAULAY'S History of England.

**B**ORN without souls ! born but for man's delight ! [ring sight ! To charm the sensual touch, and wand'- This the sole use of women ? Impious Turk !

Profane reviler of Heaven's fairest work ! Shall

Shall bolts and bars their noble fire restrain,  
By genius, as by beauty, form'd to reign ?  
To empire here one fair superior see,  
Who bids ev'n lordly man himself be free.  
No priestly jargon cramps her native flame,  
No party non-sense warps her generous aim.

[trod,  
To man she points the paths his fires have  
Bursts his fond chains, and snaps the states-  
man's rod :

And while, by pay, or prejudice, misled,  
*Smollets* and *Humes* enshrine the guilty dead ;

[grave  
She from the pedant's hearse and tyrant's  
Strips the false plumes that slave-historians  
gave,

[his flight,  
And, soaring free, where man has check'd  
Shews woman fitter both to rule and write.

*Address to LIBERTY ; from a Poem just published, called Liberty and Interest\*.*

O ! Liberty ! assist my lays !  
Inspire me while I sing thy praise !  
To aid thy visionary friend  
From thy romantic throne—descend !

Behold she comes—(avaunt *Excise* !  
Nor dare before my goddess rise :  
Hie thee to *Scotland*, or to—*Hell*,  
With *B*—, or *Lucifer* to dwell !

Crackers and serpents, squibs and rock-  
ets,  
Gunpowder-proof of golden pockots !  
Like blazing stars adorn her way,  
"Till smoke and stench their source betray.

In armour bright from head to heel,  
Not gold, or silver, bras, or steel,  
But—(form'd to ward off wounds and  
weather)

Of bold *North Britons* tack'd together ;  
For (tho' some blows may make her stag-  
ger)

A quire of paper foils a dagger.  
Accoutred thus, the *phantom* fair  
Descends, propitious to my pray'r ;  
Descends and smiles—O, how I'm blest !  
I feel the goddess in my breast !

Chimerical, delusive pow'r,  
Thy *non-existence* I adore !  
Me, as I guide the humid quill,  
With thy unmeaning influence fill ;  
And while she hymns thee to thy throne,  
Instruct the *Muse* to form the song !

\* Notwithstanding the masculine beau-  
ties of this piece, which, perhaps, is more  
in Swift's manner and spirit too than any  
thing that has been published since his  
death, it is the performance of a Lady.

O Liberty ! our darling theme,  
Our idol shade, our waking dream !  
Courted by all, by all caress'd,  
By all alike, or *none* possess'd—  
(By *some* what though thou be mistaken ?  
And us'd by *some* "to save their bacon."  
Thou art—and who this truth can gain-  
say ?

The fairest fruit of crazy fancy !  
The prisoner's *wish*, the public *toast*,  
The patriot's *claim*, the beggar's *boast*,  
The peasant's pride, the poet's laurel,  
The fool's *excuse* to pick a quarrel,  
The lawyer's *plea*, the *Scotchman's* blun-  
der,

The knave's pretence, for *legal plunder*,  
The statesman's jest, the hero's *prize*,  
The people's *rod* to scourge *excise* !  
Much more than can be said, I wot  
Thou art !—in short what art thou not ?

Thou potent echo of a voice !  
Thou *popular*, thou pleasing noise !  
Our friend, our *charm*, our joy, our trou-  
ble,  
Our care, our *crown*, our *bliss*, our—  
bubble,

Sweet sounding from the trump of fame—  
Aloud we praise thy—*empty name* !

Magnetic meteor in a vapour !  
Dear jumping *Jack o' lantern* taper !  
Now up—now down—now dark—now  
light,  
Obscure sometimes, and sometimes bright :  
Now here—now there—now in—theu  
out—

How blythesome dost thou dance about !  
So frolic thou, so full of glee,  
Who glories not in *aping* thee ?

The mountain, desert, rock, or den,  
The murky wood, the swampy fen,  
Secure of thee, we fondly chuse,  
And—*Cyder*, for thy sake—refuse !

Mysterious, universal soul,  
What can thy influence controul ?  
Religion's laws, and *Hymen's* chain  
With it compar'd, are void and vain !  
E'en *females* ! fraught with thy opinion,  
Mutter at masculine dominion ;  
And many a *fair one* dics a martyr  
By scuffling for thy *magna charter* !  
For thee we clamour, and dispute ;  
For thee we d—n the name of *B*— ;  
For thee we bluster night and day,  
And curse, and swear, and fast, and pray ;  
For thee we wrangle, rail, and write,  
And pant, and pine, and fret, and fight ;  
For thee we sigh, for thee we sing,  
For thee ! we—do, but *every thing* ! —

The

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 14.*

THE preamble of this act recites, that whereas great abuses have been committed in making freemen of corporations, in order to influence elections of members to serve in parliament, to the great infringement of the rights of the freemen of such corporations, and of the freedom of elections: Therefore to prevent such practices for the future, it is enacted, 1st, That after the 1st of May, 1763, no person claiming as a freeman to vote at any election of members in England, where his right of voting is, as a freeman only shall be admitted to vote, unless he shall have been admitted twelve months before the first day of such election. And if any person shall presume to vote contrary hereto, he shall every time forfeit 100l. to the prosecutor, and his vote shall be void. 2d, This not to extend to persons intitled to freedom by birth, marriage, or servitude. 3d, Any mayor, &c. who shall wilfully and fraudulently antedate, or cause to be antedated, the admission of any freemen, shall every time forfeit 500l. to the prosecutor. 4th, The record of every corporation wherein the admission of freemen shall be entered, shall be permitted to be inspected by any candidate or his agent, or any two freemen, upon demand, and the payment of 1 s. between nine and three o'clock in the day time, upon any day before, or within one month after any election; and they are to have copies of the admission of such freemen as they think fit, upon paying a reasonable reward for writing the same; and the said record itself, is to be produced at every election if demanded, on penalty of forfeiting every time 100l. to the prosecutor. 5th, All forfeitures to be recovered with full costs of suit, by action of debt, &c. 6th, But no person to be liable to any forfeiture, unless prosecution commenced within one year after incurred. 7th, This act to be read at every such election. 8th, Not to extend to London or Norwich.

Feb. 1764.

Thus by this act the reader will see, that care was taken to prevent occasional freemen appearing at any future election for representatives for a city or borough, and on the same day that this bill was moved for, that is to say, on the 25th of February, a motion was made, and it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prevent fraudulent and occasional votes in the election of knights of the shire so far as relates to the right of voting by virtue of an annuity, or rent charge; and Sir Walter Blacket, the lord Strange, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Vane, Mr. Shaftoe, and Mr. Delaval, were ordered to prepare, and bring in the same. On the sixteenth of March the bill was presented to the house, by Sir Walter Blacket, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 18th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 22d; but an extension of the bill having in the mean time been resolved on, the order for this commitment was, from time to time, put off until the 30th, on which day, when the order was read, an instruction was ordered to the committee, that they have power to extend the provisions of the said bill to cities and towns that are counties of themselves; after which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning, which it accordingly was, and the amendments with amendments to several of them, being agreed to by the house, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed. On the 11th of April the bill was read a third time, being now intitled, a bill to prevent fraudulent and occasional votes, in the election of knights of the shire, and of members for cities and towns, which are counties of themselves, so far as relates to the right of voting, by virtue of an annuity or rent charge; and being then passed, was sent to the lords, where it was passed with one amendment, and returned on the 18th to the commons for their concurrence with the amendment: this was something extraordinary, as the bill related only to the election of the members of the house of commons: However, as the amendment was necessary, the house took it into consideration the same day, K and

and having agreed to it, ordered Sir Walter Blacket to carry the bill to the lords and acquaint them, that the house had agreed to the amendment made by their lordships; so that the next day, which was the last day of the session, the bill received the royal assent.

By this law it is enacted, that no annuity or rent charge issuing out of freehold lands, of which a person was seized before the first of June, 1763, shall after the first of August, 1764, intitle the annuitant to vote at any election, unless a certificate, upon oath shall have been entered twelve months at least before the first day of such election, with the record keeper of the county, city or town where the lands lie; nor shall any such annuity coming to a person by descent, &c. within twelve months next before such election, intitle the annuitant to vote, unless a certificate, upon oath, or affirmation if a quaker, shall have been entered as aforesaid, before the first day of such election. In both these cases the form of the certificate is by the act prescribed, and the annuitant is to declare, that he is really and *bona fide* seized of such an annuity, for his own use and benefit, without any trust, agreement, matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding; and when or how he became seized thereof; and moreover he is therein to describe the lands out of which the annuity is to issue, and to whom they belong.

Then as to any annuity or rent charge granted after the first of June, 1763, it is enacted that no such annuity shall intitle the annuitant to vote at any election, unless a memorial of such grant shall have been registered as aforesaid, twelve months at least before the first day of such election: which memorial is to be drawn up and registered according to the directions in the act: and that no assignment of an annuity, or any part thereof, shall intitle the assignee to vote at any election, unless a certificate or memorial of such assignment shall have been registered at least twelve months before the first day of any such election. There are other clauses for obliging every such record keeper to keep such a register; and to attend any election with his record, at the request of any candidate, and for punishing him, if guilty of any wilful neglect, misdemeanour or fraudulent practice.

Upon the whole it is to be hoped that this act will be found to be effectual for preventing any man's voting at an election by virtue of a sham grant or assignment of an annuity; but I must think, that the effect would have been more certain if with respect to every grant or assignment made after the first of June, 1763, it had been enacted, that to the memorial thereof there should be added a certificate, upon oath, by the grantor and grantee, or assignor and assignee, that the grant or assignment was really and *bona fide* made, for the use and benefit of the grantee or assignee, without any trust, agreement, matter, or thing, to the contrary notwithstanding. As the law stands at present, a gentleman of a large land estate may create a number of voters for any ensuing election, by granting a great number of annuities at least twelve months before the end of a septennial parliament, and getting a memorial of each duly registered as soon as granted; and may secure himself by taking from each a defeasance declaring the grant to be in trust, and obliging himself to restore it to be cancelled against such a day, or as soon as demanded. Whereas, were such a certificate as I have mentioned added to the memorial, and registered with it, no grantee would give such a defeasance, as it would if produced, be a proof under his own hand for convicting him for perjury, nor could the grantor ever by law recover his deed or grant, without not only confessing, but, proving himself guilty of perjury, no voters could therefore by such means be created, but by the grantor's trusting entirely to the honour of the grantee, which no gentleman would venture to do with respect to any great number of persons, and the putting of such a trust in two or three only, would but seldom answer any candidate's purpose.

However I hope no such evasion of the act, as it now stands, will ever come to be practised: If it should, it will be easy to put a stop to it, by adding such a regulation as I have proposed; which was my reason for adding such a remark; for if no stop should be put to such a practice, this act, instead of lessening would add to the expence of elections, which are already so expensive, that if an effectual method be not soon taken to reduce that expence,

Expence, it will put an end to the inde-pendency of, and consequently to any benefit the nation can ever expect from Parliaments. No gentleman who is really independent, will ever appear as a candidate at any election, if a man must purchase, and purchase at a dear rate too; no man will purchase that is not secretly resolved to sell, either to the court or to a faction that is become formidable, by the misconduct of ministers or the madness of the people, and the nation never reaped any advantage by a civil war, seldom by a faction's forcing themselves into the administration.

But when I consider the present enormous expence of elections, and how destructive it is to the morals as well as the industry of the people, I am surprised that instead of the many ineffectual remedies we have of late years invented and prescribed, we have never thought of returning to our old constitution, by reviving those antient statutes and customs which confined elections to those that were resident in the county, city or borrough, with respect to the electors as well as the elected. In those days a constant residence in the country, attended with a generous hospitality, and the general affection and esteem of the people in his neighbourhood, were the only interest that could procure a gentleman the honour of representing his county, city, or borrough, in parliament, and would be so still, if those antient laws were revived. Such a country gentleman could not then be bribed out of his natural interest by a fortunate stock jobber or gamester coming down from London, with his pockets full of ill-got gold, and spreading idleness, drunkenness, riot, corruption and perjury through a whole country; nor could such a gentleman be bribed by a minister to forfeit such an interest by sacrificing the true interest of his country to any foreign connection, especially if we were again to have, as of old, a new general election for every new session of parliament, which in a short time would render our general elections as quiet as the elections of the annual magistrates now are in the city of London: A gentleman once chosen representative for any county, city or borrough, would continue to be annually chosen without opposition, unless he should forfeit his interest by his conduct; and if he should decline serving any lon-

ger, his recommendation would have great weight in the choice of a successor.

If these old laws were to be revived, it would certainly be necessary to make some alterations and exceptions, in order to accommodate them to the present circumstances of the nation; but in general we ought to adhere as near as possible to the original plan; for those who reside in the place for which they were chosen, must certainly be best acquainted with the sentiments of the people they represent. Such a parliament would really be a parliament of Great Britain; whereas, at present, our parliament may in some measure be said to be the parliament of London and Westminster, and their adjoining counties, as most of the members reside there, during the greatest part of the year, and some of them, I believe, never see the place they represent from the time they are chosen till they go there again to be re-chosen by the same means by which they were at first elected, that is to say, by illegal and corrupt influence, either of a public or private nature. It is this that is the cause of the country's being in some measure deserted by all our great and rich families; and this with the prodigious increase of our national debt, have been the two chief causes of the late dangerous increase of the cities of London and Westminster: for no man can be surprized at this increase who considers, that the yearly interest of our national debt now amounts to above four millions, every shilling of which must be paid here at London, as we are told by the highest authority, that "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also;" and our not confining the right of voting to residents in the county or place, is the cause of a monstrous expence to the candidates at every contested election, as every one knows what coach-fulls of voters are at every such election carried down from London, to the most distant parts of the kingdom, most of whom insist upon being paid by the candidate, not only for the expence of their journey, but often for their loss of time also, and that even when they are men retired from trade, whose time for want of business hangs heavy on their hands; and for that reason would probably have purchased an estate, and retire to live in the county or place where they were born;

born; but having invested their money in our public funds, they must continue to reside in or near London, in order to receive the dividends upon their stock in the public funds, as they become due, experience having shewn that it is dangerous as well as expensive to trust it's being done by an attorney.

March the 2d, a petition of John Harrison, of the parish of St. George the Martyr, being offered to be presented to the house, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer stood up, and, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon the petition was brought up and read, and recited, that by an act of the 12th of queen Anne, a reward of 20000l. was enacted, for the discovery of the longitude at sea; and alledged that an instrument which could keep true time at sea, notwithstanding the differences of climates, had been allowed on all hands, to be the best method of discovering the longitude, for the use of navigation; and that the petitioner had employed himself, for thirty-five years, in the forming of such an instrument, and had at length succeeded in bringing it to due perfection, which had proved its sufficiency by a trial made of it in a late voyage to Jamaica, of which he was ready to give full evidence to the house and that the petitioner would not, by any means decline any further trial of the instrument before the principles thereof should be made public, but that his advanced age, the weakness of his sight, and the danger of the voyage to the health and life of his son, upon whom alone this affair would depend, might risk the loss of this useful discovery, to the disadvantage of the petitioner, and of the public; and that at a meeting of the commissioners, appointed by act of parliament, for the discovery of the longitude at sea, on the 26th of February last, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the petitioner, to make an application to parliament for that purpose; and therefore praying the house, to grant the petitioner such a part of the reward as should be thought adequate, on the proof of his case; and that the remainder might be secured to him, when the utility of the instrument should be proved to the satis-

faction of the house; and the petitioner would immediately disclose the manner and principles of framing it, to such persons as the house should appoint, in such manner as that other workmen might be able to execute the same, so that it might in a short time, become serviceable to this kingdom, and to all who use the sea; and that the house would have regard to the security of the petitioner, against any other claim of the said reward for discovering the longitude at sea, by means of any instrument for keeping time, until the merits of this instrument, invented by the petitioner, should be ascertained to the satisfaction of the house.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, and that they do examine and state to the house, the matter of fact contained in the same; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records. On the 12th, Mr. Gray, reported from the said committee, that they had examined the matter of fact contained in the said petition, and directed him to report a state thereof to the house, which, after reading, he delivered in at the table, where the same was read, and referred to a committee of the whole house for the 15th, in which the following resolutions were agreed to, and being next day reported, were agreed to by the house, viz.

1. That the instrument invented by Mr. John Harrison for keeping true time at sea in various climates, has been found, by trial already made, to be of great utility for discovering the longitude.

2. That it would be of great service to the public, if the principles and manner of making the said instrument were to be now disclosed and made known, on giving to the said John Harrison part of the reward, ordered to be paid by an act passed in the 12th of queen Anne, to the first discoverer of a proper method for finding the longitude, with security for the residue on further trial, and consequent approbation.

After which it was ordered, that the said report be referred to the committee of supply, where it occasioned the last of the resolutions agreed to on the 17th of March; and it was then ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill upon the said resolutions and also upon the two re-solutions

solutions before mentioned ; and that Mr. Gray, sir Robert Newdigate, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Wilbraham, Lord Harry Powlett, and Mr. Wicheote, do prepare, and bring in the same. The next day the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Gray, when it was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 31<sup>st</sup>, being intituled An act for the encouragement of John Harrison, to publish, and make known, his invention of a machine, or watch, for the discovery of the longitude at sea.

This act, after a long recital of the said act of the 12<sup>th</sup> of queen Anne, and the several acts since passed in consequence thereof, as also of the said Mr. Harrison's petition, enacts, 1<sup>st</sup>. That so soon as the said Mr. Harrison, his executors, or administrators, shall make a full and clear discovery of the principles of his said instruments or watch, for discovery of the longitude, and of the true manner and method in which the same is, and may be constructed, unto the noblemen, gentlemen, and watchmakers, therein named ; who, as well as the said Mr. Harrison, are required to publish and make the same known, so that other workmen may be enabled to make other such instruments, or watches, for the same purpose ; and so soon as the said nominees, or the major part of them, shall certify under their hands and seals to the commissioners of the navy, that the said Harrison hath fully and clearly made the said discovery for the purposes aforesaid, then, upon producing such certificate, the commissioners of the navy are to make out bills, for 5000l. payable immediately to the said Harrison, his executors, or administrators by the treasurer of the navy. 2d. That so soon as it shall appear by future trial, that the said watch shall be a proper method for finding out the longitude, within any of the limits prescribed by the said act of the 12<sup>th</sup> of queen Anne, and the commissioners of the longitude, or the major part of them, shall certify the same to the commissioners of the navy, the latter are to make out bills for the respective sum or sums to which the said Harrison, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be intituled by the same act, to be paid by the treasurer

of the navy, first deducting 1500l. already received by the said Harrison, and 5000l. granted by this act. That no other person shall be intituled to any of the reward granted by the said act, on account of any instrument for keeping time, until the merit of Mr. Harrison's instrument shall be ascertained ; provided it be so within four years next after the passing of this act.

This is the substance of the act, and the history of this act, must, I suppose, give the reader a curiosity to know something of this instrument for keeping time, therefore I shall give him the following account of it, as given by the royal society :

" If clocks or watches could be made to keep time exactly on ship-board, it is allowed on all hands, they would be the best means for determining the longitude at sea.

In this, the famous monsieur Huygens was so fully satisfied, that he spent much time, and thought, upon the improvement of pendulum watches for that purpose ; and proceeded so far, as to prevent that irregularity in their motion, which the agitation of the ship would otherwise occasion. And accordingly his watches were found very useful in quick voyages, to correct the ship's reckoning. But being still subject to small irregularities, which in time would amount to a considerable error, they could not safely be trusted in very long voyages.

It is well known, that the variation of heat and cold, of moisture and dryness of the friction of bodies in motion, and of the fluidity of oil, are the causes of very considerable irregularities in the motion of the best clocks at land. Mr. Harrison at first was led by mere curiosity into a consideration of these causes ; and after various expedients, happily contrived to remove some, and to balance others against one another, he has in effect removed them all ; and made a pendulum clock \* that keeps times so exactly with the heavens, as not to err above one second in a month, for ten years together ; an invention not only admirable in itself, but of very great use towards the improvement of astronomy and navigation.

\* The clock appears to have been finished in 1726, by an inscription on the case.

After

† After this Mr. Harrison living near a sea port town, was induced to consider how to alter the construction of his clock, so as it might not be subject to any of the said irregularities, even on ship-board ; and did accordingly construct a machine for keeping time, which, upon trial, answered his expectation. For being put on board a ship, after a voyage to Lisbon, and back again, it corrected the reckoning at the mouth of the channel, about a degree and a half, as appears by certificate from the master of the ship.

The commissioners appointed by the act of parliament, for providing a public reward for such person or persons, as shall discover the longitude at sea, having seen and approved this machine, were pleased to encourage Mr. Harrison, to make another of the same kind, but with several improvements.

The second machine was finished about two years ago, and a journal of its motion, compared with that of the clock above-mentioned, has been kept ever since, with little interruptions, and at sundry times the machine has been very much heated by fire, and suffered to cool again ; and has been agitated for many hours together, with greater violence than what it could receive even from the motion of a ship in a storm. And the result of all these experiments, is this ; that (as far as can be determined without making a voyage to sea) the motion of the machine is sufficiently regular and exact, for finding the longitude of a ship within the nearest limits proposed by parliament, and probably much nearer.

But as all inventions are capable of improvements, Mr. Harrison, by the knowledge he acquired from experience has been enabled to contrive a third, upon the same principles, but of a construction something different, less in size and more simple ; so that ships may be furnished with the like machines at a much cheaper rate.

We therefore, whose names are under-written, are of opinion, that these machines even in their present degree of exactness, will be of great and excellent

† 1727. His first drawings were made, and the machine begun 1729.

use ; as well for determining the longitude at sea, as for correcting the charts of the coasts. And as every step towards further exactness and security is a matter of such importance to the public, is greatly to be valued, We hereby recommend Mr. Harrison to the favour of the commissioners appointed by the said act, as a person highly deserving of such further encouragement and assistance, as they shall judge proper and sufficient to finish his third machine.

M. Folkes, pr. R. S. Rob. Smit D. D. astr. prof. Camb. Ja. Bradle A. M. astr. prof. Oxon. J. Colson A. M. Lucas. prof. math. Camillo Geo. Graham. Edm. Halley, astr. royal and savil. prof. geom. Oxon. Wm Jones. Macclesfield. James Jurin. Ch. Cavendish. A. De Moivre. John Hadley. Jan. 16. 1741-2.

*PHYSIOGNOMY; wherein the different TEMPERATURES, PASSIONS, and MANNERS of Men, will be particularly considered.*

*Hear you! whose graver beads in equal scales*

*I weigh, to see whose heaviness prevails  
Attend the trial I propose to make. DUN*

*By the Editor of the History and Antiquities of WHEATFIELD in SUFFOLK.*

*With Mr. HOGARTH's Print of the Weighing Machine.*

*Reference to the Plate.*

A. absolute Gravity. B. Conatus against absolute Gravity. C. partial Gravity. D. comparative Gravity. E. horizontal, or good Sence. F. Wit. G. comparative Levity, or Coxcomb. H. partial Levity, or pert Fool. I. absolute Levity, or stark Fool.

[ENTIRE, Price, 1s. 7d. <sup>1</sup>]

*PHYSIOGNOMY, as it was practised by the antients, was founded on careful observations upon the complexion, lines, and shape of the body in general, compared with the manners, tempers, and understandings of men : but custom, which oftentimes dispenses with etymological propriety, has now confined it to the lineaments of the face only ; and has taken so large a stride as to make physiognomy and countenance the same thing ; and index animi vultus is in every man's mouth.*

*The most famous in this science were the*

the *Egyptians*; owing probably, not so much to their unquenchable thirst after knowledge, as to the formation and constitution of their language; which, consisting of the representations and figures of animals (*primi per figuras animalium Aegyptii sensus mentis affingebant*, says *Tacitus*) instead of letters, obliged them to trace minutely the nature and properties of each, before they could express their ideas by them; and this necessity brought on a habit of enquiry, which led them to their observations on human beings.

There are innumerable instances of their sagacity upon record; but the greatest is the well known story of the physiognomist who came to *Athens* in the time of *Socrates* to exhibit his art; for, being asked the disposition of that great philosopher, he pronounced him a passionate, sour fellow; which *Socrates* himself allowed to be true, before he conquered his natural temper. *Dante's* characters, in his view of purgatory, are founded on the same principles; and *Shakespear* makes *Caesar* regard the larger lines of it, when he remarks upon *Cassius's* "lean hungry look," and wishes him "fatter."

The modern pretenders to this science have brought it into disrepute, particularly the *gypsies*, by confining it to lewd prognosticks of love, and by joining *palmistry*, or the art of picking pockets to it. The first appearance of these vagabonds was in *Germany*, tho' they claim their descent from *Egypt*; and their subfusc complexions were probably acquired by greasy unguents and fuliginous mixtures dried in by the sun; which have been carried on through many successions by generation; so that for aught we know, the first *nigro*, about whose colour *sub judice lis est*, might be a chimney-sweeper with his soot washed in.

But tho' this science in its genuine sense be lost, or not properly cultivated in *England*, it is certain that to this day we unwittingly make use of many of the terms of it: we familiarly talk of men of *gravity*, and men of *levity*, of *open* and *reserved* countenances, without considering that we then speak in the character of *physiognomists*; for, neither *gravity* nor *levity*, *openness*, nor *reservedness*, in their primary meaning, imply any particular make or arrangement of features. Terms of art are dangerous things for those to

meddle with, who know not the art they belong to, and generally lead men into errors and absurdities: to this ignorance is owing the gross misapplication of the term *gravity*; which, according to the laws of *physiognomy*, means *heaviness*; yet, because the God-like countenance of a studious, thoughtful, meditating man, is at the time fixed and unmoved, the insensible face of a grave (dull) one, claims, and possesses, from that circumstance, an equal rank with him.—The *lion* is a most noble creature, and every beast of the field would be glad to be like him; but we read of none but the *ass* that ever attempted to be taken for him.

The *Greeks*, who studied this science under the *Egyptians*, were exceedingly careful not to confound *Minerva* and her *Owl* together, and constantly distinguish in their language the serious, venerable man, from the grave, heavy man. The *Latin*s have guarded the terms from all possible misapprehension. *Virgil* says, *pietate gravem ac meritum—virum*; and it is said somewhere of *Pomponius Atticus*, that his *comitas non sine severitate erat, neque gravitas sine facilitate*; which nearly answer to the *Αστριθης* and *Σιγρωνες* of the *Greeks*.

But, after all, as scrupulously exact as these Distinctions may be, I cannot forbear questioning the general soundness of the science itself. In some glaring instances indeed, the Professors of it may, and so may every *abnormis sapiens* judge right; but in the main, so many circumstances must concur, that, at best, it is very precarious.—If we consider the object of *Physiognomy*, that cannot always be in the same state; for, granting that every line in the body has a correspondent line in the mind (if I may so speak) yet outward accidents may disturb the disposition of the one, without affecting the other. So likewise the passions may disturb the internal lines without giving any external marks of it.—If we consider the Artist, he cannot always be in a fit disposition to make his observations; for, his skill depends upon his seeing and feeling, accompanied with a certain happy sagacity arising from both; but if either of these senses fails, the art fails also. The Poet says, "All seem yellow to the jaundic'd eye;" and the faculty allows that the fevered hand will often unfeke the patient's pulse.

It may then be asked, how came this art ever into reputation? I answer, by the same means that Urinal Quacks and Conjurors had a run here in this kingdom; by a difficulty of access and a parade of hard words; and by giving time to their *Zanies* to pump out the secrets of the vulgar: thus furnished with a previous knowledge of their several cates, they enter upon their office with the certainty of *Sir George Trueman* in the *Drummer*, or the *Haunted House*, when, in the disguise of a conjurer, he is consulted by his servants. By some such secret intelligence, in all probability, the disposition of *Socrates* was discovered to *Zopyrus*: he worked by the assistance of some servant, or perhaps an idle scholar of the Philosopher's, who watched the good old man in an unguarded hour, and then betrayed him — Sometimes intelligence is picked up from the votaries themselves; who, under the influence of prepossession or sudden astonishment, gape out their own secrets, and then impute the discovery to the superior abilities of the Practitioners. Upon these sandy and fallacious foundations stands the science of *Phsiognomy*.

But as all forgeries and counterfeits take their first rise from realities, or the supposed want of them; so this art implies there being such a power in nature, or that such a power would be useful to mankind. And, indeed, the utility of the thing itself is a good presumptive proof of its existing somewhere; because to none, but atheistical and narrow-minded men, are there any deficiencies, or *desiderata* in nature. The difficulty is to trace it out with that precision and exactness, as will exclude all conjecture or surmise; for nothing can be more arbitrary than determinations founded upon mere imagination, because it has not one property that can absolutely be depended upon. To remedy this evil, I shall endeavour to put this science into a different channel, still retaining the name, and by a course of *statical* experiments to reduce it to a system that cannot be controverted; thereby striking off the artful and lucrative decisions of some, the uncandid Prognosticks of others, and the common errors and absurdities of all who pretend to *Phsiognomy*. At the same time, I would not be thought to bear any malevolence at the Professors themselves, by thus questioning the certainty of their principles; on

the contrary, (as they are fit for nothing else) I wish them all places in this new system; some as *Planets* of the first magnitude, others as *satellites*, and so down to the fourth house; as commissioners, collectors, supervisors, and petty-officers; and I promise, that if I have the appointment of their salaries, they that do most, shall be best paid.

When I call this a *new System of Phsiognomy*, I would be understood in the same sense that we call this or that a *new* fashion, when it is really a revival or improvement of an old one; (*Multa renascuntur quæ jam cecidere*) because, from some classical expressions, I am apt to think the Antients, tho' too much, did not always go upon conjecture: for, when they talk of *plumbum ingenium, afinus, plumbus, gravastellus, &c. &c.* what can we think but that they weighed men's heads against these heavy bodies, and thence denominated and classed them in their several departments? — The ambiguous use of the word *Trutina* also favours this supposition; for we read of putting men, writings, virtues and vices, as well as beef and mutton, into it. Add to these the term *Gravity*, which has certainly a Philosophic cast in it, and we can scarce doubt of its being taken from some System of *Staticks*.

But, tho' many passages in antient authors thus lead us to think they had, in some cases, better guides than mere conjecture, yet it is certain their process or course of experiments is entirely lost to us; we have no Idea of it: For, granting the head to be the Palace of noble understandings, the Seat of private Gentlemen's, and the Cottage of vulgar, how shall we come at a certain knowledge of it's furniture? We cannot weigh it separately from the body, because, as *Seignior Vigani* complained over his *Succedancum*, when dissecting a living Grey-hound, *præ iniquitate temporum non licet vivos homines dissecare*; and if we cannot weigh it alive, it answers no purpose to weigh it at all; because the life-less clod of the *bel-Esprit*, and the *Esprit grossier*, may be of equal gravity; for it is a certain fine vital Flame that makes all the difference between the wit and the fool.—“Alas! poor Yorick.”—“Where be your Gibes now? your “Gambols? your Songs? your flashes “of merriment that were wont to set the “table in a roar? not one to mock your “own

" own grinning ? quite chap-fallen !"—From this posthumous equality the *Heathen* moralists take frequent occasion to mortify the pride of human greatness, as *Lucian* does that of female beauty by ridiculing the scalpless musty skull of the famous *Helen*. *Shakespear* carries the mortification farther in the following reflection of *Hamlet*. " To what base uses may we return ! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of *Alexander* till he find it stopping a bung-hole ?"

" Imperial *Cesar* dead, and turn'd to clay,  
" Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

As then I can have no assistance from Antiquity, nor from any anatomical Experiments, but must make my own way through obsoleteness and obscurity, I hope to be indulged the common privilege of bewildered travellers, to beg as I go along ; to beg, not to shew me the way, nor for alms, or old cloaths, but for some terms of art, which may be lent me without any injury to the Artists themselves, and yet may facilitate my journey thro' shadows, clouds, and darkness : And I shall stop at the doors of the writers upon *Hydrostaticks* to relieve me with some of theirs ; which I will endeavour to apply, with as little variation from their primary meaning as I can ; but if my subject will not, in all points, submit to strict and exact conformity, I hope for their excuse : The man that lends me a great coat to put on in bad weather, is no ways injured, nor is his favour made less, if I only hang it loose about my shoulders.

I shall first speak of *specific Gravity* ; though this is so little appropriate in truly grave Men, that it is difficult to distinguish it from the specific Gravity of an Ass ; there is the same stupidity, the same lumpishness, the same *deorsum* tendency in the one as in the other ; they agree indeed so much in *eodem termino* that their specificality is swallowed up in their general likeness : We must have recourse therefore to their primary qualities, and distinguish them by their most specific difference, which is, That one goes upon two legs and the other upon four. Philosophical men, perhaps, will be offended at this untechnical account of specific Gravity : but I must desire them to consi-

February 1764.

der the difficulty of coming at a more certain knowledge of it ; for, though they, rather than fail of an Experiment, will contentedly be the subject of it themselves, it is not so easy to persuade other men to throw themselves into a river to be weighed *Hydrostatically* ; and, in truth, if I could find a man grave enough to submit, I should fear his Gravity would not suffer him to rise again. But Chance, who has been a great Philosopher in all ages, has happily furnished me with an Experiment.—A grave old man and his ass attempting to pass a rivulet in a flood, the stream was too quick and rapid for the sluggish animal, and carried him and his rider into the deep : The whirling of the water, and fear of drowning, soon parted this congenial pair ; and each of them, regardless of the other, tried to get to land. Their Struggling at first overcame their Gravity, but at length, after much toil and many fruitless efforts, they submitted, and quietly drove down the current. At this time, it was observed, that their heads were both under water, but that the tips of their ears just pricked up above it ; their backs were covered, but ever and anon a certain part of both would emerge and peep above water ; and had it not been for the sport of winds, the experiment had been correctly made ; however enough was seen to shew that their Gravity was very nearly, if not exactly the same.

By *relative* or *partial Gravity*, I mean that degree of heaviness which one body has when compared with another of the same species ; which definition supposes, and I am afraid it must be granted, that there is gravity in all men. When the *Regulus*, as the *Chymist* speaks, is taken away, some *caput mortuum* will be found at the bottom.—By *absolute Gravity*, a certain centripetal force, a precipitate descent to the lower regions ; for, whoever is, " with all the might of Gravitation blest," and has as *Sir John Falstaff's* " alacrity in sinking," will instantly preponderate, and his head fall down as in an exhausted Receiver.

To come at the weight of mens heads with an exactness that enables me to range them under this proposed order, I have contrived a *Steel-zone* or girdle to go round their waists, and a *Load-stone* to take them up and suspend them in the air, L.

as

as Mahomet's tomb was once believed to hang at Media : for I find that men thus trussed up, and unable to turn the scale by any foreign matter, must fall into their several and respective departments of Gravity : let them squirm about as much as they will, and struggle to support their heads from sinking, they can no more keep them up, than a witch can keep her's down, when she is tried by water Ordeal. It is with the rational, as with the material world ; mens understandings subside according to the laws of Gravitation ; that which is heaviest sinks lowest ; that which is less heavy sinks next, and so on in their several courses, till we come to almost absolute Levity.

As this is entirely a new-invented Engine, it may be necessary to give some instructions in what manner to put it up : now, if we may trust to *Atomic* and *Atheistic* Philosophers, to your *totū* and *anima mundi* Gentry, it will fix itself up ; no first cause is wanting, every thing is its own cause ; but my advice is, not to depend too much upon such ingenious refinements, but upon plain Carpenters principles, to put out a beam from the loft of some house, and near the end of it fix the Load-stone by a pulley ; then sink or raise it 'till you find the true sphere of it's attraction. The following plate may make it more intelligible to the reader, where all the figures are supposed to have been weighed by the Load-stone's taking them up separately by their Girdles, and to have fallen into the directions they are placed according to their different Gravities.

I shall exemplify the operation and use of this *Apparatus*, after first premising, that when any one comes *voluntarily* to be weighed, he must be carefully searched that he has no lead in his shoes, or about any ballancing part of his body ; as Jockies are weighed at *Newmarket*, *on* and *off*.—That none be weighed, but when they are perfectly sober ; because some sorts of liquors, as some sorts of fevers, are apt to make men light-headed ; I except morning drinkers ; for, as they are not elevated by their beer, they may be weighed at any time.—That Books divided into Columns be kept, and every one's name be entered according to his weight un-

der proper heads.—That the offices be open every day in the week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from ten to one, and from three to six ; and that every body have the liberty of copying his neighbour's understanding for the small price of six-pence.—N. B. As there is to room to distinguish between *occasional* and absolute Gravity, I advise men not to suffer themselves to be weighed immediately after lying in bed too long in a morning ; a full meal, or a nap in an elbow chair ; after five hours at cards, or two hearing a *Metabolist* Preacher, or indeed any Preacher, &c. &c.

I am very sensible that great opposition will be made to this my Scheme, because I know the danger of attacking or even rectifying any established System ; and especially one that has been thought so infallible, that the sentences of *Ostracism* and death have been pronounced upon it.—The Zealots in this art I would pacify with this Sugar-plumb ; that I mean to fight under their banner, and not to overturn, but corroborate their Systems ; for, *abundans castela non nocet* is a maxim in *Westminster Hall* : and I don't think that saving advice of *Cicero*, as great a man as he was, *neve major cura et opera suscipiatur quam causa postulet*, should be regarded in this case, whatever it might be in the *Roman Senate*. But if this will not sweeten their tempers, and they reject me as an auxiliary, I claim the Privilege of being angry too, and make no scruple to assert, it as a dangerous and wicked art in their hands. They may, by way of revenge, find out the lines of my face, and make what conclusions they please from them ; we have no executions, or banishments in this happy Island, upon such slender evidence ; tho' the total extirpation of them was reserved to grace the annals of *GEORGE the Second*, in whose happy reign the statute against Wizards and Witches was repealed,

*Fronti nulla fides* is an *Adage* of very long standing, and it's verity is as great as it's antiquity ; which circumstance reflects much discredit upon the *extempore* sentences of *Physiognomists* ; it is a fallacious way of judging, and must not be too much encouraged nor relied upon ; for, unless we could tell how the temperament and muscles of the face act upon

upon the mind, and *vice versa*, which the *Metaphysicians* have not explained to us, the present doctrine of *Physiognomy* is of a piece with *astrological* and *Rosicrucian* absurdities : *P. Malebranche*, in his *Recherche de la verite*, says, that, " Material things cannot unite themselves to our souls, because matter is extended, and the soul is not extended," which is point blank against it : tho', with submission, his argument is rather taken from a *Taylor's Shop*, than out of a school of Philosophers ; for, the first would argue for the necessity of two selvages before he can make a seam ; but a Philosopher may readily conceive an union of two substances without a needle and thread. Regardless therefore of *Tbales Milefius*, *Artemidorus*, *Anaximander*, *Adamantus* the Sophist, and *Aristotle* among the Antients ; *Baptista Porta*, and our countryman *Robert Fludd* among the moderns ; or of my worthy cotemporaries the *Gypsies* and Fortune-tellers among the Hedges ; I will confine myself to the experiments I have made with a small hand engine of my own inventing, (a model of the plan already laid down) and the observations I made afterwards upon the understandings of the men I weighed with it : should any errors be discovered when compared with one of a larger scale, be it remembered that watches seldom go so true as clocks.

In the three learned Professions we generally expect to find Gravity, and in truth we are seldom disappointed ; but it is by no means peculiar to any one of them ; and oftentimes that seriousness, which becomes them in office, is mistaken for it : but it may always be known by adhering to the man when the professor is no more : for he that cannot pull off his face with his robe or his gown, has genuine absolute Gravity in him. Few men are born with that cast of countenance, which they must afterwards wear upon the stage of this world, and therefore with their brother Players take the *Larva* or mask to personate their characters in ; but nothing but absolute Gravity can induce them to keep it on, when the Play of the Day is over. For what can be more ridiculous than for men to call for their wine, their candles, or their coals, in

the language of the schools, the Bar, or *Warwick Lane*, when retired from those scenes of busines and importance ? I do not mean that " noisy mirth and " mid-night revelry" should succeed, but a certain *comitas* or facility, that levels a man to a familiarity with his friends in a free and easy conversation.

(A) *Absolute Gravity* is slow, solemn and cautious, keeping close in shore, as well knowing the dangers of the deep ; talks of trifles with importance, and says nothing that can be contradicted ; nods and shrugs when Ideas are all out, and artfully affects a silence 'till the sluggish animal spirits bring in a few more. It's gait is stiff and formal, as walking in an undertaker's procession, or, as *Horace* says, *velut qui Junonis sacra ferret* ; stops sometimes short as full of thought, but really for want of it, and pretends to put on a forgetfulness that is truly unavoidable. A face unsentimental, an eye unobserving, unchangeableness of countenance, and immovableness of features, with a stand off, *procul, O procul este, Profani !* distinguish these men of weight, without importance, these stupid half-burnt lumps of clay.—Now, tho' it is impossible to envy, or wish to be one of this number, yet I must own few men pass through the world more quietly, or meet with more negative respect than they do ; for, being furnished with very few Ideas, as they have not the pleasure, so they have not the pain of thinking ; nor, for the same reason, can they ever offend with a *Bon mot*, or smart expression ; and luckily for them, this very incapacity is considered as a kind of voluntary reserve, from a point of good-breeding, or deference to their superiors ; for, the world is *Cartesian* still, and goes upon a *plenum* when it judges of grave heads. Another circumstance in favor of absolute Gravity, is it's likeness to attention ; which is a more endearing recommendation to most companies, and especially to great talkers ; for, silent slavery exceeds noisy adulation, as admiration excels babbling praise, and steals to the heart under the disguise of natural and unavoidable approbation : but this is Gravity in it's calm estate.

*Interdum tamen et vocem tollit—iratusque Gravis tumido detrigat ore, and then,*

then, as from a fire made of green wood, we have nothing but crackling, sputtering, and smoke; *Magnus sine viribus ignis—incassum furit*—Grave men, like all other heavy bodies, when once disturbed and put in motion, have an equal aversion from rest.—*Si discordia vexet inertes*, they bounce and fly; for anger is a kind of yeast in lumpish constitutions, that ferments and gives a frothy, fretting volatility to sluggish matter.

So have I seen the dumplin fair and plump,  
(Which *Ann* our cook-maid makes for sweet-heart *John*)  
Start on a sudden from the dark Abyss,  
And skud upon the surface; but the fire  
By saving hands once damp'd, and near put out,  
This vain Pretender to a loftier Region  
Precipitately falls, and sinks downright.  
ANON.

I have often attended to these men in their rage, expecting that the furies of passion might work out something, tho' of a freakish kind of liveliness; but the utmost I could ever yet discover never rose above the *Laconic* intermination of *Neptune* to the winds, *Quos ego*—A seriousness of features, a staring wildness will break forth; but lead, hot or cold, melted or unmelted, is lead still, and will preponderate.

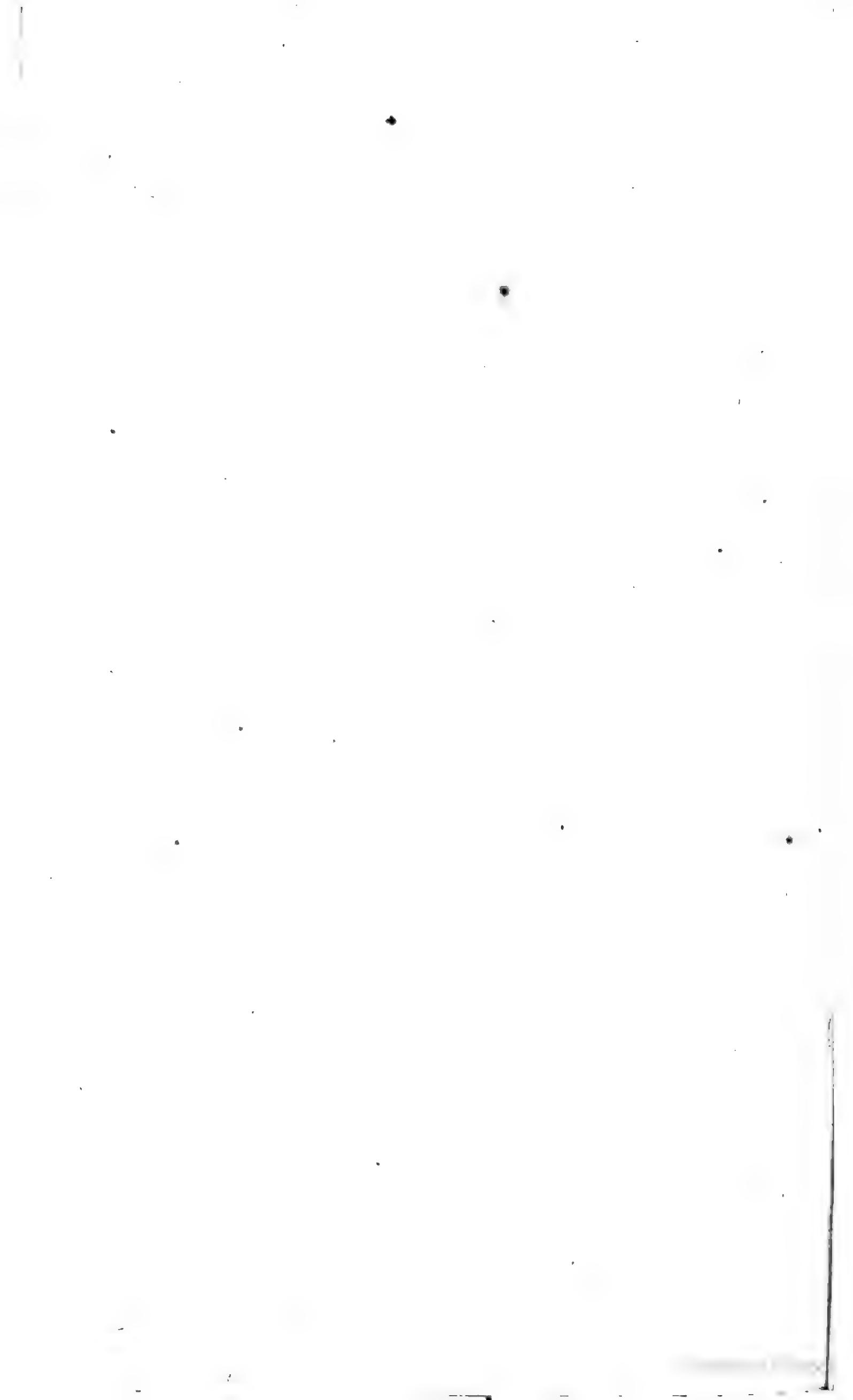
(B) When I see a painful and strangling *conatus* to emerge from absolute Gravity, I cannot help pitying the man, well knowing it is insuperable; and yet, I think, I have sometimes discovered, tho' no difference in the weight, something lighter in his pursuits; which I cannot account for, unless some irregular flux of the animal spirits occasions it. But the difference is so small, that it is impossible to distinguish him by any personal marks from absolute Gravity. If a Divine, he does not read the Schoolmen, but he takes in weekly a sheet or two of one or other of the Histories of the Holy Bible, hackneyed out by the News-hawkers to all parts of this kingdom. If a Lawyer, he does not begin *ab ovo* of the law, but he certainly takes into a dark age or two of it. If a Physician, tho' he does not read the Em-

pyrick *Paracelsus*, yet he will study *Sau-mon's* works, and get by heart the twenty-four good properties of an old nurse by Dr. *Fuller*. If he has no particular employment, he weaves nets or cuts up walking-sticks, and carves Eagles and Ducks heads to them; if crooked, the beaks are ready made, and there is nothing wanting to compleat the works of his ingenuity but ink or black beads to make eyes with. If his circumstances require labour, he will not thresh, but he will serve the Masons, or draw straws for a Thatcher; he will not work in the mines, but he will sweat in smelting the ore; he will not roll barrels, but he will make them; and if not drudge for oysters, have a hand in packing them up; to be sure not spirit to eat them.

(C) The next Figure is less grave, but confused and in great disorder. Such men have many of the rough tools which our understandings sometimes make use of, but none of the finer and finishing kind, which are necessary for perfecting a work. They can hew out the scantlings of a Fabrick, but not put them together; they can saw, but not plane; they can forge, but not polish: They write coarsely, incoherently and absurdly: They roar, not talk; they are bulls, not companions. In religion they are frantick and cruel; in politicks positive, hot and noisy; “change sides and still ‘confute.’” In public conversations, rude and abusive; in *tete a tete's*, backbiting and slanderous.—But as vociferous as these men generally are in conversation, they can, upon occasion, be as mute and reserved; for I never could see, but that they who throw dirt, will sometimes lick it; they will kick, and kiss in the same breath; and Bullies will not scruple to turn Pimps. The *Thra-sonic* and *Gnatbonic* govern by turns; and he, “whose very look's an oath” to-day, will be a fawning sycophant tomorrow.

Crawling in this line, I generally find hopeless Infidelity; for, tho' that noble Science, to speak in the praise of prize-fighters, who are great admirers of it, is some how taken for a mark of quick discernment, and superiority of genius, when it does not proceed from a bad heart, it really springs from a grave and puzzling head. The wholesale merchants in this commodity, are tolerably correct





in their bills of parcels, and seldom err in the accounts of the places they fetch them from ; but then the commodities themselves are of so wretched a quality, like silk and cotton fretting one another, so cold and comfortless in their application and use, that none but poor, confused, and perplexed understandings will have any concerns with them. But the small dealers and little retailers of infidelity are still worse ; for they seldom know even from whence their goods come : sometimes they will present you with a piece of stuff wrought up by the scholars in the *Old Academy*, which was really begun and finished in the new ; sometimes in the *New Academy* what was woven in the old ; and both calculated for very different purposes.

They blunder likewise in the dates of their goods ; some, as made since the *Christian Era*, which were worn on another occasion, and out of fashion long before ; others, as before that time, (which is absurd) that were invented and worn but a few centuries ago ; and some of them even in the present : but all of a texture so lax, coarse, and slimy, as would hardly catch a fly for a spider's supper. And yet these vile goods fringed with the appearance of learning, like the *Pbylasteries* of the *Pbarisees* with words of sanctity, are bought up by weak and ignorant people.—Man, foolish man ! how fond art thou of novelty ! A Rabbit-woman, a Bottle-conjurer, and a Ghost, a Dwarf, a Giant, and the *atra-bilaire Blasphemer*, are equally captivating exhibitions for the silly wonder !—In truth, a mongrel understanding will always be meddling and doing mischief ; absolute gravity never stirs out of its place, but, like the weight of a parish clock, keeps punctually to its perpendicular ; a *conatus* against absolute Gravity only wriggles a little, as the weight does when the clock is winding up ; but partial Gravity has more extent of line, and swings about as the weight striking against the sides of the case which, if it does not stop the clock, certainly makes it go wrong.

(D) The head in this direction is furnished with abilities well adapted, and fit for the common affairs of life, and as such is justly esteemed ; for there are parts in the *Drama* that a *Garrick* will not stoop to, and a — cannot reach ;

which, if left out, or ill executed, make a vast chasm in the performance. A subordination of understanding, as well as of place, is necessary in states and kingdoms ; all must not be prime ministers ; every master builder must have labourers under him of different occupations ; some to execute what he designs, and others to prepare and fetch materials ; and so long as men keep in the character nature designed them for, they are looked upon with respect. But what an inundation of contempt and ridicule breaks in upon them when they depart from it ! when carts and waggons, which are carriages of burthen, usurp the dignity of chariots and coaches, and drive into the *beau monde* ! It is my misfortune to know a young man who has been brought up in a reputable way, and has abilities extremely suitable to his calling ; but is so unlucky as to think a more elevated style in his discourse raises him proportionally in the opinion of men, and gives him a place among the *literati*. With this view, he has had recourse to an English dictionary upon all occasions, not for the explanation of hard words, but to acquire them ; and by changing common for synonymous ones, generally derived from the learned languages, and oftentimes obsolete, he has made himself the jest of his superiors, and wholly unintelligible to his equals ; as a taught *Jay* or *Mag-pye* is ridiculous for his mimicry, and at the same time confounds, and even frightens, his brethren in the woods. I weighed this young man before and since he turned pedant, and found he sunk in exact proportion to his imaginary rise, and, if he goes on, will fall down to partial, if not absolute Gravity, unless the Coxcomb catches him up as he sinks, and carries him with him into his own apartment.

(E) But I hasten to the *Horizontal* direction, where I see the sensible, the wise, and the good, all ranged in order, where I have the pleasure to see all my friends smiling upon their cheerful companion. I came now to that golden mediocrity,

Where place me Heaven ! and of all  
thy store  
Of worldly blessings, I will ask no  
more.

ANON.  
Here

Here we find sense without pride, wisdom without art, and goodness without affectation ; seriousness without gravity, mirth without levity, and piety without moraloseness or severity. No cruelty in religion, no noise in politics, no coarse reflections, no slanderous conversations approach this hallowest place. In short, here dwells every thing that dignifies a human Being.

(F) If we ascend the region of *Wit*, we shall be highly entertained ; sometimes gathering flowers in the fields of fancy ; sometimes struck with the sprightliness and vivacity of *bon-mots* : well-chosen similes, metaphors, allegories, and all the gay attendants upon imagination surround us : It is a new world of pleasure and delight ; but it is never so, except when we see it supported by the durable columns of good sense and good manners ; when we are assured that no advantage will be taken of our admiration to excite in us indecent and unchaste ideas : For wit is too apt of itself to run riot, and if not moderated and ballanced by some sober and solid principles, will overturn us ; and no matter whether we break our necks out of the chariot of the sun, or a stage-coach. Profaneness and obscenity would be wit from the mouth of a fiend, these may be the characteristics of it in the infernal regions ; but here on earth no man has it genuine, who does not preserve decency and order, as many experiments have convinced me.

(G) A *Coxcomb* may be known by a simpering complacency, and placid admiration of himself ; by a redundancy of small talk upon common occurrences, and sometimes by *frisquipedalia verba*, and a propensity of harangue. The same degree of understanding will answer all these purposes ; for, tho' the *frigid* and *turgid* may, at first sight, seem opposite qualities, yet they are really no more so than water in the ebb, or at high tide, are of contrary temperatures : But if any one has falsely associated an idea of vivacity with the *turgid* (to go on with my simile) there is no greater difference than between the water in my spring, and that which boils my meat ; for, tho' the latter has an effervescence and aetiusity in it that looks like spirit, yet it is really nothing but vapid water at the bottom. This is a Coxcomb in his true position.—But sometimes, I am sorry to say it, the

figure immediately below will vibrate and swing up to this point ; it moves not in a strait line, but in *Zigzag*, as an awkward attempt, and rather against the grain. It hurts one to see a man of genius in this place ; but vanity has often-times an attractive force that overcomes the best understandings. Sometimes the figure above flutters down to this direction, and the pertness and impertinence of the Fool join issue with the Coxcomb ; and then, “bad neighbourhood I ween.” In short, so many different characters disemboogue themselves into this compound of vanity and affectation, that — *loquacem delassare valent Fabium.*— Suffice it to say, that the proposed *apparatus* will so separate the parts as to give every one its due weight.

(H) The *pert Fool* is a Gnat buzzing in every one's ear, he is at your elbow and your mouth ; in your path when you walk, and perches at the back of your chair if you sit down : He hops about a room like a tame *Robin-red-breast*, and picks up the crumbs of conversation. “He is here—He is here—He is gone,” like the Ghost in *Hamlet* ; too silly for sport, and too civil to be kicked ; below ridicule, insensible of mental, and above manual correction. He thrusts himself into all companies, and is familiar with all ranks of people ; shakes hands with his superiors without diffidence, and lolls upon their shoulders without distinction. Regardless of your frowns he talks with you, confident of his *bien venue*, he visits you ; if not at home, he waits for your return ; if busy, for your leisure ; and if sick, to comfort your family : He stays without asking, and takes leave without going. Locks, bars and bolts are no greater security from an impudent fool, than from flies.—But there is no occasion to describe him as we do an Highway-man that has robbed us, or the marks of a horse that is stolen from us ; his looks, his words, his actions, all betray him.

(I) The uppermost Figure is a wretched form of man, which humanity can neither laugh at, nor describe. Over this I draw a veil.

*Quæ genus aut flexum variant, Heteroclitia sunt,* says the Grammarians ; and such erratic and anomalous figures would very frequently present themselves to me ; for as my engine was as correct as any of

of the like size and structure could well be, its variations could not be owing to that, but to the bodies weighed in it. Man is a very changeable animal, and does not long continue in the same character. I once found the perpendicular figure A in a tremulous motion for half a minute and one second before it came to its usual rest. But then I found the man was disconcerted for having said more than Yes or No at a Mayor's feast the day before. Mercury, it seems, who loves mischief as his eyes, had infused something in his wine, which set his tongue a running.—It could not surely be the wine itself!

(B) The *conatus* against absolute Gravity, would sometimes cease, and drop its head; weary of struggling against the grain. To roll a stone up hill is infinite labour.

(C) The next figure amazed me. Twice it fluttered up to comparative Levity, came down to its first direction, mounted again; and in this fluctuating manner continued for a time. Suspecting some unfairness in the subjects of my experiment, I examined their pockets, and upon one I found *Whitfield's Journals*, and a taking Sermon of *Romane's*; upon another, a small common-place-book filled with extracts from *Blount, Toland, Collins, Mandeville, Morgan*, and others. The *Methodist* keeps in his proper rank, whilst he is plotting the circulation of the hat for collections. The *Free thinker* keeps his, whilst he is patching up his motley piece, *undique collatis membris*; but these labours over, enthusiasm catches up the one, and impudence the other, and whirl them both for a time into the *Coxcomb's* apartment.

There is one straggling and irregular figure more which deserves notice, tho' it is so mixed and complicated in its motions, as to come under no one certain Predicament; and this attends upon wit or good sense, as the *Jackall* does upon the *Lice*, to catch up what the other may chance to let fall; (for whatever previous use this animal may be of to his master in taking his prey, all Naturalists agree he partakes with him, or at least picks the bones after him) which opens to us a common character that is all void and waste, without any inclosure or property of its own, but by gleaning in other men's corn fields carries a tolerable sample

to market: Such men have just understanding enough to know what is good sense, cunning enough to steal it where they can, and sometimes memory enough to retain it; but oftener drop some, like shop-lifters in the night, or scramblers at a fire, who scour off with half their booty. If a man of rather absolute Gravity happens to be the thief, a little will serve his turn, as his consumption is but small; for, if he takes out with him four sensible sayings, he will generally have one *led* one, or one to spare. Suppose he makes a visit of four hours; he may fairly pass off one in enquiries after the family, &c. as how does your *Lâship* do? Has Miss Fidget recovered her fright upon her *Chloe's* jumping out at the dressing-room window? The weather is variable, but my Barometer says we are entering into fine, and that never goes wrong, &c. Thus one at an hour's distance afterwards, as we take some sorts of *Physic*, will complete the visit: but if upon an extraordinary occasion he wastes his whole stock, he knows when his clock is down, and marches off. If a man of rather partial Gravity goes to the Horizontal, as boys at school, for sense, he must either steal largely, as his volatility demands more, or he must dilute it, as some cooks spoil broth to make it go the farther: But if at any time he forgets a part of what he heard, or blunders, or makes it nonsense in relating it, he will be ingenious enough to tell the name of his author. When his stock is exhausted, he will some way or other get to the Horizontal again, and rub himself, as Naturalists say a wounded *Pike* does against the balsamic sides of the *Tench*, and thence fetch out fresh matter. Such men may be always known by here and there a *purpureus pannus*; for as it will not assimilate with their own coarse dress, it stands rather as a *Badge* to shew they take alms, and are beholden to other people for what they have.

I was encouraged in this undertaking, by observing the hasty and rash conclusions of these *Phyfognomists*, who have set down certain marks of ignominy as inseparable from the make and shape of some faces. Thus the round face is called *un-thinking*; the *long lean* face *plotting* and *uncandid*; the *square*, *impudent*; whereas I have known, and am at this time acquainted with men of these different shapes,

shapes of face, who are sensible, open, candid and modest. The *os rotundum*, *fibulatorium*, *quadratum*, *transversum*; the *labium densum*, *elevatum*, and *depressum*; the *nasus longus*, *brevis*, and *Katavus-caninus*, the Gypsies have made wicked work with, but their Prognosticks are as false as scandalous.

To rescue men from such slanderous reflections, was the primary design of this essay; but I have the pleasure to see many other advantages springing from it, some of which I shall enumerate; and could I look into futurity, I doubt not but many more would present themselves before me.— Such a machine fixed up in every Market-town, as Steel-yards to weigh hay, will prevent great impositions upon the public; for, if the solid contents of every man's head can be thus come at, every one will know how far he may trust to the understanding of his neighbour.— If the fondness of parents will submit to this experiment of their children's capacities, it will infallibly direct them to a proper choice of their several callings and employments; and they will no longer be governed by the partial inducements of mechanical reading and an audible, or as it is generally called a *laudable* voice; because the former is often-times no more ingenuity than the pratings of a Parrot are understanding; nor the latter more harmony than the dissonant clanging of the marrow-bone and cleaver is musick.— The same machine will be useful to weigh the parts of men going into any public employment, before they have made their first blunder, which oftentimes, like an error in the first concoction, never is got over afterwards; for, if we know upon certain principles they are not fools, we have nothing to do, but to hang them for rogues if they act wrong.

— It will save the difficult, as well as disagreeable task of shaking off an intimacy we have once contracted; for I believe there is not a man living, who has not in some instances wished himself quit of some of his acquaintance, though few have courage to do it: And for this reason I have often pitied those Gentlemen, who remove to any distance from their proper settlements, because it must take a great deal of time before they can be fitted with suitable companions. But if my scheme takes place, a man has no-

thing to do but to send to the office at the next market-town for a copy of the understandings of men of equal rank with himself. So likewise, when any stranger fixes in a town or neighbourhood, the people of the place, by making the same enquiry, may know whether it is worth their while to visit him.— Such an establishment therefore will preserve great order and decorum in all places; for, when men are conscious to themselves that their abilities may be known at so easy a rate, they will endeavour to conceal their weaknesses as far as they are able.

But, after all, I am afraid men will not readily come into this scheme, because something may be lost, as well as won by the experiment; and until a court of understanding, like a court of conscience, be established by authority, obliging all people of a certain age and upwards to be weighed in this ballance, it will never come into general use. However, till such a law be made, which is much to be wished, I shall put about a subscription with printed proposals (the subscribers names to be printed) for erecting such machines in different parts of London, and all market-towns; and if any one should be unexpectedly snapt up as he saunters along the streets, let him take it for his pains; he might have been more privately weighed if he would. For the same reason, if any discrediting circumstances should attend his elevation, why had not he the proper habiliments on? For instance, if he be suspended by the tongue of his shoe-buckle, be his parts what they will, he must fall into absolute gravity; if by his watch-chain or breeches-buckle, neither of which is in the ballancing center, he must fall into relative or partial gravity; and if by the *ferrum humanae Frontis*, into the line of stark fool.— As this suspension will be very sudden, and I don't know a more ridiculous figure than a man with his hat and wig off in a public street, I recommend it to every one to straiten his hat-band, and make it to go very tight and close to the head; if it shou'd cause a red circle upon the forehead, be it remembered, that the *Crispini rubra corona* was no small honour in ancient times; tho' now *ecce iterum Crispinus* would affront many a modern Gentleman.— When I say *all* people, I mean only those of the masculine gender; for as

as the female sex cannot be weighed with decency, so really there is no occasion for it : A peculiar delicacy of sentiment, and ease of expression, shew that their understandings generally play between wit and good-sense ; and the few " fair defects of nature," from an eager propensity to speak their minds, will discover themselves.

I know of no just exception to my proposal as to the utility of the thing itself ; but the world in general is so unwilling to admit, and, indeed, so seldom sees a pure act of public spirit, I expect some by-ends will be imputed to me. It will be said I am bribed by the Inventors of the artificial Load-stone ; or I am a white, or black-smith ; or I have a convenient lost to hang my Engine out at ; one or other of these selfish motives will certainly be objected to me ; but I protest not one of them hits my case ; my sole views are, to take men out of the false scales of conjecture, and weigh them in the ballance of equity and truth : And I have invented this, because I do not know any other engine, (if it wou'd answer the purpose) but what rather degrades a human being : For, if we take him into a butcher's scale, it is weighing him after beasts ; if to a chandler's, it is after the putrified fragments of one ; and if to a hay-engine, it is after their provender. Hemp-dressers, Rope-makers, &c. &c. every one cannot bear the smell of.—Others will say, I clip the wings of fancy by bringing things too near to demonstration ; but in my opinion, fancy is nothing without a little truth for its foundation : For, what are ruffles without the substantiality of a holland sleeve, or the froth of a whip-syllabub without wine at the bottom ? Others, that I hurt the general topics of modern conversation ; and I hope in time I shall ; but reformatory efforts are not to be made all at once ; and therefore I shall accommodate myself to the reigning humour for the present, and give men leave, instead of calling Blockheads, Coxcombs, Fools, &c. to lay, I know such a man's weight, or I guess such a man's weight, or I wish I knew such a man's weight, &c. This indulgence will filter the sauce, with which most characters are served up, from the coarser lees of asperity, but at the same time leave sufficient poignancy behind.

When I speak thus familiarly of weight, the reader I hope remembers, I do not

Feb. 1764.

mean either *Troy* or *Averdupoise* ; for that Brobdingnag Bright of *Malden* might weigh no more than the *Norfolk dwarf* upon my principles ; for, I mean by weight, only so much *intellectual Gravity*, as determines a man's position in one or other of the lines already laid down ; and therefore, if any one likes it better, he may say, I know such a man's point, or I guess such a man's point, or I wish I knew such a man's point. Over-timorous people will start perhaps at this expression, as it is one of the technical terms of sporting ; but, to ease their fears, I do assure them no qualification is necessary, and that no one has been taken up for a poacher for making use of any of them in common conversation.

Before I make my *exit* a word or two to the Critics may not be improper ; for, I hope I shall have some, it being a bad omen when all the rats forsake a ship. The nodding shrugging Critic, as who should say, I wonder what some folks mean ! I answer with a nod and a shrug, as who should say, I neither wonder at, nor regard what some folks think. The whispering Critic, who intimates I might spend my time better, I answer with this question, Does he spend his time so well ? His very whisper betrays he does not. The gloomy Critic I defy, with all his Inquisitorial tortures, to rack out a confession of Prophaneness, Immorality, or Indecorum. The loud talking Critic, who roars out his no notion of a man's trifling in such a manner, I ask, How he spends his vacant hours ? Are studying Magazines, drowsing in an elbow chair, lolling at a window, or knotting of fringe, more significant amusements ? But these men are Bush-fighters, and aim rather at your legs than your head, to mangle, not kill. The true writing Critic enters the lists boldly, and cries out, There is neither fancy, spirit, nor language in this performance. I plead guilty and kiss the rod ; For why should the Court be troubled with his long circumstantial evidence to convict me ? To the common questions of the Ordinary of *Newgate*, as " How entered it my head to write ? What instigated me, &c." I shall only say, it was not breaking the Sabbath, and keeping lewd women company ; " I left no calling for this idle trade :" My eyes fail me for closer applications, and I amuse myself in this way because it requires

M

quires neither. Doing nothing, or doing nothing to the purpose, is indeed generally said to be the same thing ; but with respect to the mind of man, which loves employment, there is surely a great difference.—The Emperor that killed flies would have been miserable upon the lazy *Sofa* of an Eastern Monarch ; for, that diversion of his, which has always been ascribed to his love of cruelty, I can scarce think was any thing more than his love of action ; for the little agonies of an expiring fly would not gratify the ordinary spleen of an ill-natured man.

And now, my gentle reader, I unwillingly take leave (I wish you could say the same) and I beg of you never to ask me, nor so much as guess at the names of the persons I have already weighed ; for it is a secret that shall never be divulged : And the more effectually to prevent a discovery, I have never plucked two feathers from the same bird, I have never painted two features of the same face ; nothing personal is intended, and therefore *qui capit, ille facit.*

### *The N O R T H B R I T O N, No. 85.*

*On the sudden Departure of the Prince of Brunswick, with his amiable Consort, &c.*

" *It is very natural for a People bred up in high Ideas of their own Liberty, to be very inquisitive into the Conduct of every Man in the Administration of Public Affairs.*

*COMMON SENSE, No. 173.*

*SATURDAY, February 18, 1764.*

THE painful state of suspense the public were in last week, for the safety of the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, could not but rouse in the minds of all true Englishmen, and every sincere friend to that illustrious family, a strong resentment against the Scottish herd, whose dark intrigues had so suddenly driven their Serene Highnesses from this island, and forced them to expose themselves to all the dangers of the seas in such an inclement and tempestuous season. The sorrow, however, which we felt on this interesting occasion, is at last happily removed. Our fears on that head (no thanks to that party which triumphs in our griefs) are at an end ; and we have now full leisure to deliberate, without that additional load on

our minds, on the various mismanagement of our puny politicians of state ; to reflect on our confusion at home, and our anarchy abroad.

The slaughter of our fellow subjects in the East Indies, is a too melancholy event to pass unnoticed ; and must have been the effect of misrule somewhere. Great pains have been taken to throw the blame wholly on the servants of the company, but that, I believe, is carrying it too far : no man of common sense can believe that our good friends, the French and Dutch, have been totally unconcerned in this dreadful mischief. Have we already forgotten how the Dutch acquired a treacherous possession of Batavia ? Have the innumerable perfidies of the French, from our earliest knowledge of them, escaped our memories ? Or can we imagine that either of these people are become more just and conscientious than their ancestors ? The truth is, every foreign account gives us but too much reason to fear the instability of our highly extolled peace ; every mail confirms our strong suspicions of a rising storm ; and the warlike preparations of Holland, France, and Spain, plainly point out their hostile machinations.

The disregard shewn to Lord Clive, who, by a kind of *intuitive* military merit, not only rescued the company's affairs from DESTRUCTION, but absolutely raised them to the highest Pitch of OPulence and GLORY, was a most unexampled proof of ingratitude in the *voting Stockholders* ; and the *fawning* address on the peace, was a celebrated evidence how strongly MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE can command SERVILITY from the GREATEST BODIES. Can we with reason suppose that the Court of Directors differ in temper from their electors ; or can we imagine that the dispositions of their servants in the East, are opposite to the affections of those who deputed them ? A similar cause naturally produces similar effects. For instance ; the man who is the *buyer* of Votes, on any occasion, will certainly *sell* whatever Favours a majority of such voices may have given him the power of granting, or the interest of procuring. Again, the servant who *purchases* such a Favour, whether it be a GOVERNORSHIP, or any other post whatever, will undoubtedly *reimburse* his expences, and *pay* himself for his trouble, although in the effecting it, he *barter'd* his honour, and *injured* his master. But

But to return. Ignorance, inaccuracy, obstinacy, or some thing worse, has given a mortal stroke to our national interest in Asia, and exposed our settlements there to the malice of *secret* foes, and the depredations of *open* ones. Are the present Governors in the East, men of the most shining merit in *that* service? I fear not. Are the abilities of the *now* directors of that company, equal to those who opposed them? They themselves are too *modest* not to answer for me, *No*. Have we not already seen a fearfulness, lest the argus-eyed public should peep into the management of affairs, which the upright managers of them are not willing should be inspected? Trembling at the voice of truth, they *immure* themselves in WESTMINSTER HALL. Dreading the liberty of the press, they threaten us with the *legal* ROD OF POWER. Instead of *Argument*, we are shewn an *Information*. Instead of *openly* trying the merits of a cause, before the great tribunal of the public, every *slipping* means is taken to prevent the nation from knowing what they have an undoubted *right* to be acquainted with. I will take upon me to *assert*, what every one who has the least knowledge of him will *confirm*, that if Lord Clive was at the head of the direction in the East India company (whatever were his *political* tenets) there would be no agents appointed abroad, who would shrink at an examination which every honest man would be glad to undergo; that no pitiful Nabob would venture to murther the subjects of *this* realm; and that every remonstrance from the press, any way relative to that society, would meet with all the attention which a due regard for truth deserves, and a proper veneration for the opinion of the public persuades. But be this as it may, I must think it scarcely credible that the Nabob of Bengal would have plunged himself into a war with the English, if he had not been secretly instigated to it by our rivals. The cowardice of these Asiaticks almost exceed belief. An hundred of them will fly from half a dozen *armed* Europeans. Without some of the latter to head or excite them, they are too dastardly to attempt any thing of moment; and even then the most spirited endeavours can hardly rouse a score of them to look *One* European in the face. Romantic soever as this may appear, I dare, nevertheless, appeal to all who know them, whether it is a whit more strange than true.

If we turn to America, what is the change? We are presented, indeed, with a view of another quarter of the globe, but do our affairs, there, wear a more *peaceable* or less *sanguinary* aspect than in the other! Cast our eyes to either, they are equally engaged in the horrid sight of English subjects dying beneath the butchering hands of *tutored* Savages. There is but one way to stop or mitigate, the bloody practices of the west. Let *all* intercourse if possible, but, at any rate, an *open* one, be prevented between *our* Indians and the French. At present they make frequent journeys to *New Orleans*, and in return for their comodities (for reasons too obvious to specify) are *more* than amply supplied with MILITARY STORES and FRENCHIFIED SENTIMENTS: And though this proceeding is *publickly* known, yet no efficacious (if *any*) instructions are sent to our Governors to abolish or discourage such a baneful commutation. Have the enormous sums raised for the prosecution of the late war, been *insufficient* to command us an *universal* peace? A peace as well in Asia and America, as in Europe? I should think not.

Speaking on this topic, I cannot conceal a wish I have long entertained that a true copy of the *Exchequer Books*, concisely stated and clearly adjusted, was laid before the public. The people have borne the stupendious charges of the late war with an alacrity never known in former ages; and they have therefore, a right to expect (I had almost said *demand*) in return, an open account in what manner those immense sums have been expended? I will not *affirm*, that a great part has been applied to purposes for which it was never intended; but as many jealous *Surmises* have arisen on that head, it is absolutely incumbent (as well for the Honour of those who have had any share in the management of the public money, as to *remove the suspicions* of the nation) that such a salutary step should be taken. It is certain, all *great* and *good* statesmen pay that regard to their own fame, and that veneration to the approbation of the kingdom, as to leave no stone unturned by which they may attain so high an acquisition, as an unbounded credit with the people. When Pitt, that unparalleled servant of the public, was faction'd from the share in the administration which his unequalled merit entitled him to, he request-

ed, he intreated that his papers, the Exchequer Books, and every other Voucher of his INTEGRITY, whilst he was in power, might undergo the strictest, and most public examination: but this glorious *Ordeal* was denied him. Why it was refused, I must acknowledge, is above my comprehension; unless, indeed, it was thought that it might be establishing a precedent of too delicate a nature. If a distinct account of the several sums that have been raised by taxes, excise, &c. from the commencement, to the final termination of the late war, (or rather to the present time) together with an authentic state of the uses to which those vast sums have been appropriated, were laid before the world, I may safely assert, that such a requisite and well-judged measure, would put it beyond the reach of CALUMNY to asperse that upright administration, which submitted to give so ample a testimony of its own fidelity, and the justice of the people's expectation. If it should be thought an impropriety to print such an arrangement of national expences (though I cannot see wherein it can be deemed so) it might sufficiently answer the end proposed, if it was fairly disposed in suitable books, and deposited in an office, set apart for that purpose, to whichever person who thought proper might have a free recourse, whenever, and as often, as they pleased. A measure of this sort (I cannot repeat it too often) would be the most popular and patriotic imaginable; and if the Legislature was to impose a continuation of it from year to year, I apprehend it would prove such an effectual check upon all future ministers, as would infallibly prevent any dissipation of the PUBLIC REVENUE whatever.

I should think myself ill-deserving of that character I aspire to—I mean a *watchful servant of my King and Country*—if I were to conclude this paper without animadverting on an incident of a very astonishing nature; and remarking the daring arrogance of the TORY scribblers, enlisted under the banners of the SCOTTISH party. The meanest tools of that insolent faction licentiously assume the most unheard of liberties with the greatest names; and (confounding every distinction between vice and virtue) wickedly calumniate the most patriot endeavours, by raising, as far as they are capable, the highest criminal distrusts of those illustri-

ous personages, who are constitutionally leagued for the support of their country, and honour of their prince. I was led into this Reflection, at this particular juncture, on reading the [Scotcb] London Chronicle of the fourth instant, in which the Principles of the WHIGS, or REVOLUTIONISTS, are not only scurrilously misrepresented, but the Loyalty of almost the whole English Nation is basely traduced: And this, too, by a supposition, amounting nearly, if not altogether, to a *Mispriſion of Treason*. The Lines are these;

“ *On the Calves Head Club, in 1764.*

“ At last, it is plain, some Whigs are  
“ as of yore,  
“ The same in forty-eight and sixty-four;  
“ Kings, and all kingly Government  
“ they hate,  
“ Add Whig and Roundhead differ but  
“ in Date.  
“ *Take Care, great G— who's next;*  
“ for those who dine  
“ On sacred Charles's Head, may sup on  
“ thine.

I should be glad to know how, or in what instance, any of the Whigs have made it plain, or even given the least reason to suppose, they are Haters of Kings and all kingly Government? I hope the Scotch Editor of the London Chronicle, does not mean to insinuate the glorious Revolution of Eighty Eight, as such an instance! How scandalously is the loyalty of the whole nation struck at, by the intimation that there possibly can exist any Club or Set of Men, and much less Whigs, who are such enemies to Kings and all kingly Government! IS there such a society as the C—ves H—d C—b in being? The Editor of the London Chronicle, I presume, must know there actually is, or he would never have introduced HIS Lines with these words, “ *On the C—ves H—d C—b in the year 1764.*” I am no stranger to the Club of WHIGS, or REVOLUTIONISTS, in Albemarle-street, and I glory in that Knowledge; but where the C—ves H—d C—b is kept, which the Scotchman affirms subsists at this time, remains in the Editor of the London Chronicle to tell. Nay, he ought, he MUST declare it. Loyalty COMMANDS it. It is certainly a meeting of the most dangerous nature; because was it not so, there

there would not have been the least reason for the Scotchman's caution

" TAKE CARE great G. who's next." I will positively assert that it is very nearly, if not ABSOLUTELY Misprision of Treason, against the best and most amiable of Sovereigns, in the Editor of the London Chronicle, to CONCEAL it. Had the writer, indeed, said

" —— those who dine  
" On sacred C—— es's Head, would  
" sup on thine"

it might, perhaps, have passed unnoticed. That word would have only exposed the treasonableness of their desires. But the Expression of

" —— MAY sup on thine" absolutely implies not only the Possibility, but even extends to the Probability of such a DETESTED, TRAITEROUS, PARRICIDAL event; and, therefore, strongly and loudly calls on the Scotch Editor of the London Chronicle (whoever he is) to make an open declaration where that infernal Club is held, and who the parties are that compose it; in order to disperse such a DIABOLICAL SOCIETY, and bring to Punishment a Set of TRAITORS who, he says, DO dine on sacred C—— es's Head; and, according to him, unless great G. takes Care, MAY next sup on his. I will freely acknowledge (and I hope it is a laudable as well as loyal confession) that my unbounded zeal for the welfare of the most amiable monarch in the world, might hurry me to mistaken interpretations of some things; but I believe, in this case, there is not a man existing who reads these atrocious Lines, so daringly handed to the public in the London Chronicle, that will, that can think, they may possibly bear a different construction from what I have given them. How the Scotch Editor of that paper will reconcile his CONDUCT to Loyalty; or find any PERSON to shelter him, or any LAW to protect him, from that Punishment he is certainly liable to, for such an almost, if not really, treasonable publication, I own I am at a loss to guess.

B.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 86.  
On the indiscriminate Conduct towards  
Debtors.*

SATURDAY, February 25, 1764.

" Imprisonment for Debt is certainly hurtful to the Nation that allows it. I wish there was no such Law in Being; but particularly in a Land of Liberty like England."

SIR WM. TEMPLE.

THE riches and sinews of a state consisting in the multitude of useful subjects, all wise legislators have made it their chief & ultimate View, by every politic measure, to increase their number by every salutary method to excite a restless Spirit of industry; and by every prudent ordinance to remove whatever obstacles might arise to prevent a due application of their Faculties, for the improvement of their circumstances. A WHOLE nation is nought but an Assembly of all the Individuals that compose it; whatever, therefore, obstructs the advantage of the meanest member of the commonwealth, is in some degree, noxious to the WHOLE body of the People; for whatever ties up the hands of any of the trading or labouring part of the community, certainly lessens the wealth of the kingdom; as it inevitably transforms those persons into BURTHENSOME DRONES, whose daily Toil would have otherwise proved a daily Recruit of RICHES to the STATE.

This naturally leads me to reflect on a point wherein LIBERTY is most essentially concerned, which I do not recollect that I have hitherto touched upon: I mean the imprisonment of persons for debt. In the first ages of the world, laws for the confinement of debtors were utterly unknown; nor doth it appear, by any histories in being, that the great empires of Persia and Egypt, ever adopted maxims so extremely incongruous to common sense; and we are well assured, that the HEAVEN-TAUGHT legislator of Palestine, hath promulgated no law to authorize so impolitic a proceeding.—That obstinate debtors, able to discharge their obligations to their creditors, should be compelled to this piece of justice, by wholesome severities, is equally consistent with strict equity, unbiased reason, and sound Policy; but that the man who is willing to exert his abilities, in an useful occupation, for his own support, towards the payment of his just debts, should be immured in a Jail, is utterly repugnant to them all! Such an oppressive practice is

as

as prejudicial to the nation that permits it, as hurtful to the unpitying creditor who exercises such an inhuman power. *Mercy* cries out aloud against it: *Justice* condemns it: *reason* proclaims there should be some distinction made between the debtor that *cannot*, but *would* if he *could*, pay the utmost farthing, and he who *robs* his neighbour by contracting debts which he knew he never *could*, or (what is worse) never *would*, discharge. That the **HONEST MAN**, and the **ROGUE**, in debt, shoud meet with the *same* treatment is the most barbarous absurdity imaginable; but that *either* of them should be, on *that* account, deprived of their *Liberty* for *LIFE*, (as in cases of bankruptcy, *both* at the election of a tyrannical creditor, *may* be) is certainly not only without precedent in antient times, but a reflection on the humanity of the present.

In the early days of Rome, the republic (who borrowed her laws from Greece) appointed every man that wanted substance to discharge his debts, to be sold for a slave for the benefit of his creditors. If this method was more cruel than confining their persons—I say *if*; for it might pose a casuit to determine whether **IMPRISONMENT OR SLAVERY** strikes the *deadliest* blow to **LIBERTY**—it had, however, this seeming propriety, that it served for the payment of part, if not the whole of the debt: but a *Goal* is absolutely *hurtful* to all; the state of the creditor, and the debtor. It robs the *first* of the advantages accruing from the labour of an useful citizen. It deprives the *second* of that chance of payment, which the being at large might possibly throw in the power of the debtor to make: and it consumes the life of the *third*, in an indolent inactivity; destructive of his health, and corruptive of his Morals.

The savage custom of selling insolvent debtors soon grew obsolete in Rome. It was quickly observed to be extremely detrimental even to the creditor: for though by the sale he received a small sum of money, yet if this sum was not sufficient to discharge the whole of his claim, he could never expect to receive a single *Obole* more; because, whatever the slave, thereafter, acquired, became the property of the master who bought him: Whereas, on the contrary, it often happened, that the merciful creditor, whose humanity would not permit him to reduce his debtor

to a state of servitude, recovered his full debt, through some happy accession of good fortune to the free and industrious citizen.

In this, as well as in **EVERY OTHER** case, the voice of mercy is found to be the voice of Reason. A rigid severity is almost always productive of the total loss of a debt; a lenitive suspension of legal cruelty, frequently of a happy, seldom of an unfortunate event. The wise Romans, for this reason, very soon resolved that no creditor should be indulged with a power over the person of his debtor, beyond what is warranted by the great laws of equity. To infringe the liberty of a subject, because he was not able to perform impossibilities, could not long be admitted in that free commonwealth. It is certainly the highest absurdity to *imprison* a man, in order to enforce a payment, which he could not compass when *at large*. It is truly inconsistent to deprive a man of the *only* chance he has for discharging his debts, I mean his *Liberty*, and yet from *that very deprivation*, to suppose he will be capable of doing so! The man that surrenders his **ALL** to his creditor, has *fully* obeyed the **DICTATES** of **JUSTICE**: is *no way* deficient in the **PRECEPTS** of **MORALITY**. Why then should **PUNISHMENT** be inflicted on the *Just*? Why take away the **LIBERTY** of the *Honest*? Neither law nor reason can *justify* such a proceeding. A nation of heroes and philosophers could not long countenance such evident inhumanity: The Romans (and so too the Greeks) decreed, that the debtor who was willing to surrender his *All* to his creditor, should be no farther disturbed 'till he accumulated farther effects. So often as the latter could point out a new estate, the laws of justice could not be said to be infringed in the obliging the former to surrender it: And if the debtor was *willing* to renew his surrender of assignment, he could not be reckoned deserving of imputation or restraint, how much soever might be yet remaining unpaid.

The *Roman* and *Grecian Laws*, on this head, exactly agreeing with reason and justice, have been received in all the nations of Europe—England alone excepted. This country, tho' acknowledging the same principles of equity with other nations, has, however, always been satisfied with *temporary* laws for delivery of insolvent

solvent debtors, without establishing any general rules for this salutary purpose. The reasons urged in support of this maxim are, that such general rules would afford too much room for fraud, destroy personal faith.

But how unreasonable are these suggestions against an establishment of merciful regulations! Let us examine them. Will an adoption of such general rules in England be more apt to encourage fraud in this country, than appointments of the like nature, are found to be in *France* or *Holland*? Surely no! To answer in the affirmative here, would be to make a supposition most evidently contradicted by every day's experience; namely, that the English people are *more* inclined to Knavery than those of the other countries. What cause is there to affirm that regulations of this kind would in the least affect personal credit? No man trusts another because he one day hopes for the cruel satisfaction of *enshrining* him in a jail. It cannot be pretended, with the least degree of truth, that any such apprehensions enter the thoughts of dealers when they make proposals for a mutual Reliance. In such a case, the industrious disposition, honest temper, and natural abilities of the person to be entrusted, are the *only* considerations. The conduct of the party, his connexions and qualifications, confer the only real title to that respectful regard which enforces mankind to believe themselves *perfectly safe* in every confidence they repose in so approved a character. This unspotted reputation must obtain every credit that is wanting, if there was not a GOAL for debtors in the world; and though there was a COMPTER in *every Street*, and a BAILIFF at the end of *every Lane*, yet no man would the sooner, for that cause, credit a Stranger, or trust a suspected party. The convenience of a writ, a bailiff, and a prison is never thought of when trading or mercantile negotiations are on the carpet. The "Law's Delay," and the feeble force of legal compulsories to restrain dishonest views, as well as the *certain loss* attendant thereon, are so well known, that no prudent person will deal with any one, whom he imagines will lay him under the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to courts of justice for the recovery of his own; much less will he part with his goods for the barbarous plea-

sure of, sometime or other *entombing* his debtor in a jail.

Besides not allowing of the imprisonment of a DEBTOR, the laws of Moles, alio, provided jubnees for the release of DEBTS or *all joris*, once in seven years; and our blessed Saviour, the great Christian Lawgiver, by an apt parable, (St. Matthew chap. 18.) teaches us the wickedness and dangerous consequences attending the throwing a debtor in prison, and mercilessly detaining him there till he shall have paid the utmost farthing.

From what I have said I am no way doubtful, but that confinement *for debt* will appear to every unprejudiced and compassionate reader, as a most impolitic and barbarous custom: Nor should I have entered on a subject which has been so often and ably discussed, if I had not thought I could have offered some persuasive arguments against a maxim which has hitherto been deemed unanswerable, viz. that laws annulling imprisonment, in this case, would nearly be destructive of personal credit, and, I flatter myself, I have done it satisfactorily. The utility of some alteration in this important circumstance is clearly evident. Private or public resentment, and the patrimonial interest of individuals, ought always to give place to this great national advantage, *the multiplication of the bands of the kingdom*. Reason tells us, that if debtors even **MUST** be imprisoned, or driven from their native country **TO AVOID IT**, that there nevertheless, ought to be some stated and frequent periods appointed for the enlargement of the *one*, and the recallment of the *other*. The strength and aggrandizement of every state require it; and, sure I am, if we consider our extensive trade and manufactures at home, and our vast uncultivated tracts abroad, no nation ever demanded such an excellent institution more than our own.

Nor, if some such regulations took place, would I have those persons excluded who, for *petty offences* to the government, have flown to foreign countries: but I would on no account wish to see the *rebellious* and *attainted* Scots comprehended in such an act of oblivion. That baneful brood of vipers, can never be rendered useful in a *free kingdom*; though, if the following paragraph does not deceive me, some of them experience a *sufferance* which I hope we may not

one day have reason to repent. "They write from Scotland (say the several news-papers, a few days ago) that the lenity of the present government appears in nothing more conspicuous, than its conduct with regard to three persons who lately appeared again in that kingdom, and who were considerably dipt in the REBELLION of the year 1745; concerning whom no other notice has been taken, than only a gentle admonition that their future peaceful residence in their own country depended wholly upon themselves." Is not every reader astonished at this paragraph? Is it possible that a set of Traitors who have persecuted a kingdom with every sort of hostility, should in defiance of the laws, return again, and meet with ONLY a gentle admonition, for such an audacious temerity? Is it possible that any men, with the stigma of their being rebels to their king and country still upon them, should be tolerated by the ministers of a prince whose family they treasonably attempted to dethrone? The consequences might be so fatal, and may be reasonably apprehended, that I cannot reconcile the tale of truth! The presence of such People in Scotland, must be considered by all the friends of the House of Hanover, under which alone we can expect to be free and happy, as a most alarming evil! That country is replete with the nearest and dearest relations of these unnatural subjects, so prone to civil rage! It is always true that a little leaven leavens the whole lump, but this truth appears infinitely more forcible, where the lump is previously disposed to Fermentation. The disposition of too many of the Scots to rebel against a family we adore, has been too often, and too fatally experienced by this kingdom. Taught by the former calamitous storms which she has been cursed with from the North, England should never suffer, for she can never do it safely, the residence of men whose principles will ever impel them to plunge us into civil dissensions. If we must once more receive the irreconcileable enemies of our happy constitution, why not drive them to our uncultivated America? There their herding with their poorest companions, Wolves and Bears, could not disturb the peaceful plains of England; never watched (in our time)

with Blood, but when the sword that gave the wounds came from the REBELLIOUS SONS of Scotland.

B.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 87.  
Pointing out some further Instances of  
Oeconomy, and a Peep into Time to  
come, &c.*

"Whilst one honest Englishman remains, there will always be one found to expose the Transactions of weak or wicked Statesmen, and labour for the Preservation of Liberty."

DE FOE.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1764.

IF an impartial person considers the great duties incumbent on the ministry after so long and so expensive a war, and compares what is really done with that which evidently ought to have been, in order to relieve the distresses of the nation, he must admit that there is undoubtedly great ground for animadversions, great room for censure, and great occasion for complaint.

A total reduction of the regular forces in England might have safely succeeded the peace; because the national militia, at such a time, would, of itself be sufficiently capable of giving a due vigour to the laws, protecting the executive part of our constitution, and (in conjunction with our navy) defending us against any sudden attempts of foreign foes. Instead of this just and equitable measure, we are saddled with a more numerous standing army, than ever existed in any former days of the Olive: And, that ministerial dependents, of every sort, might the more securely triumph over that Oeconomy so necessary to have been observed, every vacant commission into those regiments proposed to be disbanded, was filled up immediately previous to their being so; which, in the article of half-pay, was wantonly exhausting the public money as far as the most inventive, prodigal fancy could possibly contrive.

That half-pay was originally designed as a reward for those, only, who had performed long and dangerous services, may be gathered from a review of the statutes respecting the army. It was intended as a national Incense paid to military merit, in grateful remembrance of that valour which

which had protected the state against the assaults of its enemies; but it was never instituted to colour a wanton dissipation of the public revenues, in bestowing the wealth, the sweat, the blood of the people, on those *favourite Soldiers* (if such men may be called *soldiers*) who had never seen an enemy, or heard the clashing of weapons in hostile disputes! Is it a mark of reason, that those who never faced the foes of the nation, should be provided with the *bread of idleness* by a kingdom, whose resources are *insufficient to reward even that heroism to which it owes its present independency?* Is it a proof of equity, that the creditors of the public, the holders of navy and victualing bills, should suffer, to make way for the half-pay of officers that never beheld the banners of France? Is it a sign of *JUSTICE*, that the arrears of those who sustained the severest duty against the French and Spaniards, should remain undischarged, for the sake of obliging men who never mounted guard? Are *these* the evidences of that amazing *FRUGALITY* with which our ears are hourly insulted? And are *these* the means (added to an unnecessary standing army) to remove that enormous load of *millions upon millions*, which constitute the debt of the kingdom?

How will the faithful page of the historian, some time before the year 2000, record this memorable plan of politics! "At this time (he will say) a ministerial *SYSTEM OF FRUGALITY* was broached, so curious in itself! so much *above* the comprehension of common capacities! that I could not answer it to my conscience, were I to omit the laying before my readers a sketch of such a truly admirable doctrine. A revival of obsolete posts, in the gift of the crown, was denominated nothing more than—*Frugality*. A creation of new ones—*Frugality*. An extension of those in existence—*Frugality*. The keeping up a numerous body of mercenary regulators beyond what had ever been done in any former times of peace, and that without the least necessity for any such forces in England—*Frugality*. A with-holding of large arrears from that part of the officers who had been on actual and dangerous duty, for the

" more facile distribution of half-pay to  
" another part who had never seen ser-  
" vice—*Frugality*. The supporting of  
" various expensive law-suits in defence  
" of the arbitrary, iniquitous, and cruel  
" practice of seizing and confining of  
" persons for offences they never com-  
" mitted—*Frugality*. The being a-  
" mersed in damages to a large amount  
" (WHICH, HOWEVER, I CANNOT  
" LEARN WERE EVER PAID)—*Fruga-*  
" *lity*. I could name an infinity of o-  
" ther instances; but these, I presume,  
" will suffice to shew the extreme pro-  
" priety of this PARADOXICAL TENET.  
" If the NORTH BRITON (a per-  
" formance of which I have little occa-  
" sion to speak, as it is still in the high-  
" est estimation with every true born En-  
" glishman, and will, probably, conti-  
" nue so while the name of *Liberty* ex-  
" ists) does not deceive me, this very  
" SINGULAR SYSTEM was first intro-  
" duced under the public-spirited admi-  
" nistration of that able Statesman, and  
" unparalleled friend to his Country, the  
" EARL OF BUTE; and afterwards  
" continued to be sedulously propagated,  
" during the no less patriotic administra-  
" tion of all his immediate and equally  
" able successors; from the plain Mr.  
" Grenville to those dignified ministers,  
" and zealous detestors of licentiousness,  
" obscenity, and blasphemy, the EARLS  
" OF HALIFAX, and SANDWICH."

These will, undoubtedly, be the sentiments of all future honest historians; but, most likely, conveyed in much severer terms. They may speak of men and actions in a light that we would wish to do, but cannot. Though, whilst the freedom of the press survives, there can be no assurance of that slavish silence which oppressive ministers ardently aim at. For this reason, I am not in the least surprised when I hear an odious faction, whose conduct will not bear a public scrutiny, thunder out their Anathemas against this sacred remain of our inestimable LIBERTY.

The licentiousness (say they) of the North Briton, No. 45, the Essay on Woman, Le Droit de Roy, and some other works (including, no doubt, this popular paper) renders it inevitably necessary to lay the press under some degree of restraint. Respectable characters (they con-  
N

tinue) cannot, otherwise, be protected from that virulence which now knows no bounds; nor can the internal quiet and modesty of the public, which of late have been often shocked by daring, scandalous, and exceedingly profane *Libels*, be preserved, without such a requisite institution.

In respect to the NORTH BRITON, No. XLV, it is needless to say any thing; and in regard to the ESSAY ON WOMAN (thanks to the pious Mr. Kidgell!) that ineffably obscene piece has been too sufficiently canvassed to need a repetition. But as to LE DROIT DE ROY, I must beg a few words on that head. Mr. Brecknock, the author of this tory work, some ten or twelve days previous to its appearance, published a political tale entitled the BLOOD HOUNDS, inscribed to the Earl of Bute; in which he not only sacrifices the characters of the leading personages in the opposition, but even bursts through the Latin Adage (*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*) and replenishes his Censer with the ashes of the dead as acceptable Incense, on the Altar of his Patron. But hear what follows;

" Them to succeed, a Statesman came,  
So free from vice, so void of blaine,  
So much above Man's level,  
One might mistake him for a God,  
Descending from his bright abode  
To rid us of the Devil."

It can be no wonder, after such *Oblations*, that Mr. Brecknock should think it proper to deify the Thane, in order to evidence the necessity of his *Sanctity*, and the propriety of his *Offerings*. But what must we think of our northern Alexander who could cherish such impious Notions of Immortality, and reward the Sycophant for his fulsome FLATTERY! Is it to be wondered at, that, so encouraged, the writer should still proceed, and produce (what he knew must be agreeable to every professed Tory) a DROIT DE ROY? However, thank Heaven! such an audacious attack upon our constitution, has been duly resented by the proper protectors of our constitution, the great Assemblies of the Nation.

After these strictures on Mr. Brecknock and his patron, it would be an injustice to both, were I not to acknowledge that there is one line in his Blood-hounds, to the truth of which Natives and Foreigners—

English, Irish, and Scots—French, Spaniards, and all Europe—must agree. Speaking of the godlike Statesman, he says,

" *Abroad ador'd—at home rever'd.*" The Reader will easily perceive that the idea of the Thane's *Divinity* is still carried on; however, we must all acknowledge, that our *enemies* undoubtedly ADORE him for the *Peace*, and the *Scots* (for Scotland is *his home*) must incontestably revere him for the innumerable and unmerited *Blessings* which his *Godship*, in his great partiality, has so bountifully showered down upon them.

For my own part I willingly appeal to my readers (the sanctified Mr. Pack-a-s, the pious member of the Beef-Steak Club, his noble Colleague, and their *Dependant*, excepted) whether this paper is not evidently consigned to the service of TRUTH, the cause of LIBERTY, and the advantage of the COMMUNITY; and whether the firmest loyalty to my PRINCE, and the most ardent love for my COUNTRY, do not breath in every Line? However I will not offer to excuse myself so far, as to affirm, that these exalted motives have not, sometimes, impelled me into passionate expressions, much exceeding the narrow bounds of those rigorous rules prescribed, on many occasions, by Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL; and enforced, when opportunity invites, with all the powerful eloquence natural to that obsequious ministerial office: But that I have ever, unprovoked by arbitrary attempts on the freedom of the subject, infringed the standing precepts of decency, or the strictest letter of the law, I utterly deny. A laudable resentment against the upstart Favourite, who debarred the natives of this country from bread and employment in that kingdom which gave them birth, could not fail to fire the breast of every Englishman not dead to Patriotism; nor could the oppressive projects which accompanied, or have since succeeded, this partial measure, escape the curses of an injured nation. By what rule, then, are my endeavours to disown these unjustifiable proceedings to be construed into a crime? Am I to be accused of factious insolence because, in support of the liberties of England, I censure those tyrannical stretches of power that are subversive of Freedom, and strongly infractive of that

that great Charter which is the badge and glory of my country.

As to the supposed licentiousness of other performances, I do not pretend to be advocate for them. My province is confined, by my duty to my country, to write in behalf of England and her immunities. For her, what reason offers and what justice dictates, I must, I will speak. In behalf of her freedom I MUST say, that the ABUSE OF LIBERTY, in no case authorises the reduction of mankind into slavery, nor intitles presuming ministers to exercise a tyrannical rule. The abuse should certainly be punished to prevent its mischievous effects; but to abridge, or abolish liberty because it is abused, is as unreasonable, with respect to the political body, as it would be absurd, in regard to the natural, to deprive us of food because we sometimes use it in an intemperate manner. The plainest the wholesomest food —even milk, water, and bread—may be abused, to the prejudice of that health which they are intended, by nature, to promote; and even to the destruction of that life they are calculated to prolong. But are we, therefore, to be deprived of the natural supports of existence, or are these necessities, on that account, to be parcelled out to us, by the hands of an inspector?

Where an Inspector is really wanted, I mean over our markets, in order to abolish those cruel monopolies which grind the face of the poor, and practice the most barbarous extortions on housekeepers of every denomination—There, I say, where an Inspector is so exceedingly needful, not one of our adepts in the science of politics, ever mention the creation of an officer, to watch over the interest of the public, in such an universal concern. But in that particular department where, in a free country, an Inspector must be an intolerable grievance, there we are threatened with an odious Placeman, whose power can only be formed for the base end of concealing from the knowledge of the nation, what none but wicked, corrupt, and arbitrary statesmen, could desire to be kept from them.

For this infamous purpose, I repeat it, the oppressive office of an Imprimatur can be only erected. It can answer no other view, nor serve any other end. The laws, without any other assistance than the rectitude of our Judges, and the integrity

of our Jurors (neither of which are to be doubted) are sufficient, as they now stand, to curb, defeat, and punish every possible abuse of liberty in the press, or any where else. And thus I must observe, that admitting the North Briton, No. 45, to be altogether as libellous as it is said to be, yet if that paper had never been published, England had still been without that security against the oppressing warrants of secretaries of state which she is now so happily possessed of. This kingdom would yet have wanted those glorious resolutions of the court of Common Pleas, and those untainted verdicts of our honest Juries, which at once do an unspeakable honour to the present age, and firmly fix not only the LIBERTY and PROPER-TY of this, but of future Generations, to (I hope) the latest period of this sublunary World.

B.

#### Anecdotes relative to the celebrated Doctor Berkeley, late Bishop of Cloyne.

"George Berkeley was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, of a small living, but at the same time remarkable for his learning and piety; he therefore gave his son the best education his circumstances would admit of; and, when fitted for the university, taxed his little fortune, in order to send him to Trinity college, Dublin.

Here he soon began to be looked upon as the greatest genius or the greatest dunce, in the whole university. Those who were but slightly acquainted with him, took him for a fool; but those who shared his most intimate friendship, looked upon him as a prodigy of learning and good-nature. Whenever he appeared abroad, which was but seldom, he was surrounded by a crowd of the idle or the facetious, who followed him, not to be improved, but to laugh. Of this he frequently complained; but there was no redress; the more he fretted, he became only the more ridiculous. An action of this sort, however, soon made him more truly ridiculous than before: Curiosity leading him one day to see an execution, he returned home pensive and melancholy, and could not forbear reflecting on what he had seen. He desired to know what were the pains and symptoms a malefactor felt upon such an occasion, and communicated to his chum

the

N 2

6121853

Digitized by Google

the cause of his strange curiosity. In short, he resolved to tuck himself up for a trial ; at the same time desiring his companion to take him down at a signal agreed upon.

The companion, whose name was *Contarine*, was to try the same experiment himself immediately after. Berkeley was accordingly tied up to the ceiling, and the chair taken from under his feet : but soon losing the use of his senses, his companion, it seems, waited a little too long for the signal agreed upon, and our inquirer had like to have been hanged in good earnest ; for as soon as he was taken down, he fell, senseless and motionless, upon the floor. After some trouble, however, he was brought to himself ; and observing his band, " Bless my heart, Contarine," says he, " you have quite rumpled my band." When it came to Contarine's turn to go up, he quickly evaded the proposal ; the other's danger had quite abated his curiosity.

Still, however, Berkeley proceeded in his studies with unabated ardour. A fellowship in that college is attained by superior learning only ; the candidates are examined in the most public manner, in an amphitheatre erected for that purpose, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry of the city are present upon the occasion. This examination he passed with the utmost applause, and was made a fellow, the only reward of learning that kingdom has to bestow.

Metaphysical studies are generally the amusement of the indolent and the inquisitive ; his business as a fellow, allowed him sufficient leisure, and his genius prompted him to scrutinize into every abstruse subject. He soon, therefore, was regarded as one of the best metaphysicians in Europe ; his logic was looked upon rather as the work of a man skilled in metaphysics, than in the dialects of the schools ; his treatise upon matter was also thought to be the most ingenious paradox that ever amused learned leisure ; and many were the answers it procured amongst all the *literati* of Europe.

His fame as a scholar, but more his conversation as a man of wit and good-nature soon procured him the friendship and esteem of every person of fortune and understanding. Among the rest, Swift, that lover, yet derider, of human nature, became one of the most intimate ; and it

was by his recommendation that he was introduced to the Earl of Peterborough, who made him his chaplain, and took him, as his companion, on a tour which he made through Europe. —

Some time after his return, he was promoted to a deanery ; in which situation he wrote his *Minute Philosopher*, one of the most elegant and genteel defences of that religion which he was born to vindicate, both by his virtues and his ingenuity. It was at this time also, that he attempted to establish an university for our American colonies, in Bermudas, one of the Summer islands. Dr. Depusch, an excellent musician, and some others of great abilities, were engaged in this design, and actually embarked in order to put it in execution ; but the ship being cast away, Berkeley was left to contrive something else to the advantage of his country.

He was also deeply interested in a scheme for promoting [the author's expression] the English language, by a society of wits and men of genius, established for that purpose, in imitation of the academy of France. In this design Swift, Bolingbroke, and others, were united. But the whole dropt by the death of Q. Anne, and the discontinuance of Harley from being prime minister.

His friendships and connections, however, did not, as was the case with Swift and some others, prevent his promotion : he was made bishop of Cloyne. And sure none ever had juster pretensions to the mitre than he ! No man was more assiduous or punctual in his duty, none exacted it more strictly from his inferior clergy, yet no bishop was ever more beloved by them. He spent his time with the utmost chearfulness, innocence, and humanity ; the meanest peasant within ten miles of his seat, was familiar with him, those of them that wanted, shared his bounty ; and those that did not, had his friendship and advice. The country, which was desolate and unimproved, he took the utmost pains to improve, and attempted to set an example of the proper methods of agriculture to the farmer, as he had before of piety and benevolence to the whole kingdom.

Metaphysical studies were his amusement, and the dispensations of charity he looked upon as his duty.—But the opinions of metaphysicians he, at last, began

to contemn, and to doubt of the certainty, not only of every argument upon this subject, but even of the science. He therefore turned his thoughts to more beneficial studies, to politics and medicine, and gave instances in both of what he could have done had he made either his particular study.

In politics, a pamphlet published by him, intitled *The Querist*, is a fine instance of his skill, and was attended with some beneficial circumstances to his native country.—His treatise on Tar water rendered him more popular than any of his preceding productions, at the same time that it was the most whimsical of them all. Here he pretends to prove *a priori*, the effects of this, sometimes, valuable medicine; but then he extends them to every, and even opposite disorders.—The public were long undeceived before his Lordship, who was the inventor, could be so. He had built an hospital at his own expence, near his gate, and to it all the poor were welcome: he attended them himself as a physician; dosed them with tar-water, of the virtues of which he was entirely confident.—His intention in this particular cannot be sufficiently applauded, though perhaps, the success might not have answered his expectations. Perhaps he carried his veneration for tar-water to an excess: he drank it in abundance himself, and attempted to mend the constitutions of his children by the same regimen. This however, he could never effect; and perhaps, his desire of improving their health, and their understanding, at which he laboured most assiduously, might have impaired both. But his faults, if we know of any, all proceeded from motives of humanity, benevolence, and good-nature.

He preserved the closest intimacy with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood; and while he cultivated the duties of his station, he was not unmindful of the innocent amusements of life: music he was particularly fond of, and always kept one or two exquisite performers to amuse his hours of leisure.

His income he was entirely contented with; and when once offered a bishoprick much more beneficial than that he possessed, he declined it, with these words: “I love the neighbours, and they love me; why then should I begin, in my old days, to form new connections, and tear

myself from those friends whose kindness to me is the greatest happiness I enjoy? Finding his health a constitution impaired beyond the power of medicine, or his own tar water, to rest in, he removed to Oxford; an university he always loved, and at which he received a great part of his education.

After a short passage, and a very pleasant journey, he arrived at this famous seat of learning; where he was visited by many of his former friends and admirers: but the certainty there was of speedily losing him, greatly damped the pleasure they would otherwise have had in his company. In a short time after his arrival he expired, greatly regretted, by the poor, whom he loved, and the learned, whom he had improved?”

*Some Account of what has hitherto appeared concerning the late Transactions at Bengal, and the causes which are supposed to have produced them, particularly the Pamphlets, intitled,*

1. *Reflections on the present Commotions in Bengal.*

2. *A Letter from certain Gentlemen in the Council of Bengal to the secret Committee of the E. India Company.*

3. *A Narrative of what happened in Bengal in 1760, with an Account of the Revolution.*

4. *An Address to the Proprietors of the E. India Stocks, by J. Z. Holwell, Esq;*

5. *A Letter to the Proprietors, from Lord Clive.*

**W**HEN Lord CLIVE left Bengal, in January 1760, the political state of the province was as follows:

Our alliance with the Nabob Jaffer Ally Cawn, (See Mag. 1762. p. 508.) had continued uninfringed 3 years, and we had rendered him very signal services.

Our character throughout the empire was respected and admired; our military reputation in particular was in its highest lustre.

The force left by Lord Clive was greater than had been seen in the country since the battle of Plessy, and there was no enemy to contend with but the Shahzada, son to the Mogul, who had never dared to make a stand against us, when we had scarce half the force.

Yet in a few months, by the ill conduct of Ramnarain, deputy Nabob of Baber,

*Babar*, the Shahzada gained such an advantage, that the government was obliged to make head against him every way : In a second engagement, some advantage was gained against the Shahzada, by the young Nabob, & n to *Jaffier Ally Cawn*, assisted by us. But before it could be sufficiently improved, a stop was put to all operations by the death of the young Nabob, who was killed by lightning, as he was sleeping in his tent, on the 20th of July.

This event threw *Jaffier Ally Cawn* into the greatest distress ; he had no other child grown up to manhood ; and though nobody would have attempted his life, while there was a successor to revenge his death, yet he now became suspicious and apprehensive, and not without reason. He was pressed on every side for money ; some provinces were in rebellion, his army mutinying, and his friends the *English* in almost equal distress, the provinces that had been mortgaged to them paying little or no revenue, no money from *Europe*, and the Nabob greatly in arrear at the same time. The gentlemen of Fort St. George wrote pressingly for money, declaring they could not carry on the war without it. There was an investment to be provided, and a large army to pay.

At this juncture, *Coffim Ally Cawn*, son-in-law to the Nabob, came down to Mr. *Vansittart*, to consult with him on the distresses of the state. The gentlemen of the secret committee seemed determined to have him appointed minister, upon which a treaty was made on the 15th of Sept. 1760, between *Coffim Cawn* and Mr. *Vansittart*, in which it was stipulated.

1. That *Jaffier Ally Cawn* should continue in his dignities ; that all affairs should be transacted in his name, and that a suitable income should be allowed for his expences.

2. That *Coffim Cawn* shuold be deputy, and administer the government, and succeed to the Nabobship, at *Jaffier's* death.

3. That firm friendship and union should subsist between us and *Coffim*, his enemies and friends to be ours.

4. The *English* army shall assist *Coffim* against all his enemies, its charges being paid, for which the lands of *Burdwan*, *Mardinport*, and *Chittigong*, shall be assigned ; the company to stand to all losses,

and receive all the profits of these three countries.

Against this treaty several of the council protested.

Of what happened in consequence of it, the following account is given by Mr. *Vansittart*, in a Memorial, the date of which does not appear.

" The Subah *Jaffier Ally Cawn* was extremely tyrannical, avaricious, and indolent ; and the people about him being abject slaves, or the instruments of his vices, there was no chance of having the government properly conducted but by their removal. He attributed the ill success of his affairs to imaginary plots and contrivances, and sacrificed numberless lives without mercy to his excess of jealousy.

An order was sent to *Jeffaret Cawn*, the Nabob of *Dacca*, to put to death all the survivors of the family of the Nabobs *Allworde Cawn*, *Shamut Jung*, and *Suraja Dowla* ; but upon his declining to obey it, the messenger, who had private instructions to execute this tragedy, in case of the others refusal, massacred them all, with about twenty women, their attendants.

Executions of this kind had made the Nabob the dread and detestation of all good men, and he necessarily became a prey to people of mean extraction, and abject dispositions, who sought only to make themselves rich by oppression ; which increased taxes, and occasioned a scarcity of provisions.

The Nabob, immersed in sensuality, was wholly indifferent about his affairs. No money came into his treasury, nothing was paid to his army, his troops mutinied, and surrounded his palace, threatening his life, which they would certainly have taken away, had not his Son-in-law, the present Subah, *Coffim Ally Cawn*, become answerable, and paid them a large sum out of his own treasury. This happened last June ; yet the danger was no sooner over, than he fell back into his former lethargy ; the same unworthy ministers managed his affairs, and another month would hardly have passed, before he would have been cut off by his own Seapoys, and the city became a scene of plunder and disorder.

Two hostile armies were also in the field, and waited only for the fair weather to advance ; the Shahzada towards

*Patna*,

*Patna*, and the Beerboon Rajah towards *Muxadavad*. The Rajahs of *Biffonpoor*, *Rangies*, and the other countries bordering upon the mountains, were ready to shake off their dependance, and had already offered considerable supplies to the Beerboon Rajah. The Rajah of *Currach* had committed open hostilities, and taken possession of all the country about *Bogglepoor*, which intirely stopped the communication between the two provinces on that side of the river. In a word, the whole country seemed ripe for an universal revolt. To encounter all these difficulties, there was nothing but troops without pay, from whom no great efforts could be expected.

All who are now in *Bengal*, and acquainted with the transactions of government, will bear witness that this is a true state of the fact. Affairs were therefore at an extremity no longer to be neglected without manifest danger, and I was resolved to use my utmost endeavours to get these bad ministers removed ; in order to which, I judged it convenient to carry with me a detachment of *Europeans* and *Seapoys*, under a pretence of sending them with Col. *Caillaud* to reinforce the army at *Patna*.

In the conversation I had with the Nabob, I took occasion to represent to him, in general terms, the bad management of his ministers, the universal disaffection of the country, and the desperate state of his as well as the company's affairs. To convince him of the weakness of his administration, and to point out the means for their removal, I had prepared three letters, which, after a short and friendly introduction, I delivered to him."

The first represented that the *English* forces were unpaid ; that the country forces were also unpaid, and therefore mutinous ; that the Seapoys had endangered his life, when *Coffim Cawn* interposed : That his ministers plundered and murdered the people, and were bringing desolation on the country : That provisions were scarcely to be procured on any terms : That the coin minted at *Calcutta* was not suffered to pass for its full value ; that the war with *Shahzada* was not near a conclusion ; that only a small part of the whole province of *Patna* remained in his possession ; that all the lands and villages were in a state of ruin, and the Chiefs every where ready to join the *Shahzada*.

The letter concludes with these words : " After long considerations, I concluded that I would make one vigorous trial, immediately to remedy these evils ; hoping by gods assistance to surmount all difficulties. For this reason I am come with great joy into your presence, and am happy in paying you my respects."

The second letter represented, that the troubles at *Patna* were owing to the non execution of an order he himself had solicited from the governor.

The third letter informs him, that the affairs of regulation, which were the objects of his visit, were submitted to his consideration in a separate Address, containing seven articles, which Address is not inserted in any publication yet made relating to this affair. It contains also a requisition of certain lands, to pay the *English* troops and incidental expences ; and intimates, that if what is required is not granted, recourse will be had to force.

The Subah seemed much affected by the perusal of these letters, and at length confessed himself, thro' age and grief for the late loss of his son, incapable of struggling alone against so many difficulties : he desired he might have time to consult with his friends. I told him, the men with whom he had lately advised, were his greatest enemies ; that his returning again to them could only be the means of augmenting his difficulties ; that he had much better take the assistance of one from amongst his relations, on whose fidelity he might more safely rely. He named five or six, and amongst them *Coffim Aly Cawn*, who was, as he owned himself, the most proper ; nevertheless, it was with the utmost difficulty I could prevail on him to send for him, and the jealousy he discovered on the occasion was such, that I saw he would never consent without some sort of force to give the other the means of restoring order to his affairs. When *Coffim Aly Cawn* arrived at *Mauraubaug*, he seemed extremely apprehensive that the Nabob, instead of trusting him with the management of his affairs, would endeavour to get rid of him. I agreed, therefore, that he should not go to the Nabob's palace until measures were taken for his security. We resolved to give the Nabob the next day, the 19th, to reflect upon

the letters before mentioned, in hopes that he would propose some means of regulation. I heard nothing from him all day, but found by my intelligence that he had been in council with his old advisers, whose advice I was sure would be contrary to the welfare of the country in general, and that of the company in particular. I determined to act immediately on the Nabob's fears; there could not be a better opportunity than the night of the 19th afforded, it being the conclusion of the Gentoo feast, when all the principal people of that cast would be pretty well fatigued with their ceremonies. Accordingly I agreed with Col. *Caillaud* that he should cross the river with the detachment between 4 and 5 in the morning, and having joined *Coffim Aly Cawn* and his people, march to the Subah's palace, and surround it just at day-break, being extremely desirous to prevent any disturbance or bloodshed. I wrote a letter to the Nabob, and delivered it to the Colonel, to send it to him when he should think most expedient. Measures were taken at the same time for seizing his ministers. The necessary preparations being accordingly made, the colonel embarked with the troops, joined *Coffim Aly Cawn* without the least alarm, and marched into the court-yard of the palace, just at the proper instant, the gates of the inner court being shut. The Colonel formed his men without, and sent my letter to the Nabob, who was at first in a great rage, and threatened he would make what resistance he could, and take his fate; but at length sent a message to *Coffim Aly Cawn*, informing him, that he was ready to resign the seals, provided he would take the government upon him; discharge the arrears due to the troops, and pay the usual revenues to the king; to save his life and honour, and give him an allowance sufficient for his maintainance. These conditions being agreed to, *Coffim Aly Cawn* was proclaimed; the troops took possession of the gates; the general officers and persons of distinction made their acknowledgments; and in the evening every thing was perfectly quiet, as if there had been no change. The people in general seemed much pleased with this revolution; which was brought about without the least disturbance in the town, or a drop of blood spilt.

The Nabob did not think himself safe even one night in the city, and requested that he might be permitted to live in *Calcutta*, where he should be extremely happy, which was granted. *Coffim Aly Cawn* supplied him with boats, and suffered him to take away his women, with a reasonable quantity of jewels. I furnished him with a strong escort of Europeans and Seapoys, and intended to lodge him the first night at *Herageib*; but he chose to sleep in his boats. The next day I visited him with Colonel *Caillaud*; he appeared reconciled with the loss of a power which he owned to be too much for his abilities to manage since the death of his son; and the enjoyment of the rest of his days in security, under the *English* protection, seemed to be the chief object of his wishes.

On the morning of the 22d he set out for *Calcutta*, and arrived there the 29th; he was met by a deputation from the council, and treated with every mark of respect due to his former dignity.

*Coffim Cawn*, who had more abilities than his predecessor, applied himself to the regulation of his finances, and his measures were greatly facilitated by the total defeat of the Shahzada, which happened soon after, and the reduction of the rebel Rajahs.

This strengthened the Nabob in his new power, and at the same time we imprudently gave up to his resentment *Ramnaran*, whose power was the only check upon him, and whose attachment we had often experienced on the most interesting occasions: By this sacrifice we also lost the confidence of all the country powers.

The deposing *Jaffier Ally Cawn* had divided the council and settlement into two irreconcileable parties; and the new Nabob himself, not knowing how soon he might quarrel with his new friends, retired from his capital to a strong fort 300 miles from *Calcutta*, where he busied himself in forming an army on our model, receiving our Seapoys and their officers into his service, to teach his troops our discipline, and procuring a vast quantity of firelocks, instead of metal locks, with a good train of field artillery.

In the mean time many disputes arose between us, concerning some encroachments in trade on our part, which the Nabob just complain'd of and then check'd by force.

Mr.

*Mr. Vansittart*, unwilling to use force on his side, went up to the Nabob to adjust their differences, and at length concluded a treaty, which his council refused to ratify, because, among other articles, there was one which subjected our servants to the Nabob's courts. In support of this refusal, they called upon the chiefs of the out-factories who had seats at the board; and having over-ruled the governor, they sent a deputation to the Nabob, consisting of *Mr. Amyat* the second, and some other gentlemen, to demand some favourable terms. The Nabob, however, asserted the validity of the treaty then in being; and having a full treasury, and a large army, he seized some boats near *Patna*, for the duties which by that treaty were his right. *Mr. Ellis*, the chief at *Patna*, repelled force with force, and a skirmish ensued, which ended in the capture of *Patna* by our people, with a great slaughter of the Nabob's people: the next day the Nabob retook the place, and all our troops were in their turn either killed or taken prisoners.

A party, also, overtook *Mr. Amyat*, and the other gentlemen of the deputation, while they were yet within the Nabob's reach, and having killed *Mr. Amyat* and *Mr. Wollaston*, both gentlemen of very amiable characters, took the rest prisoners. The council, receiving advice of these transactions proclaimed *Jaffier Ally Cawn*, without the concurrence of the governor; and Major *Adams*, the commanding officer, took the field. By the last advices, our army, with *Jaffier Ally Cawn*, was in possession of the capital, and troops were on their march from *Fort St. George*. As soon as the rivers fall, an action must decide whether *Jaffier* is Nabob, or the English driven out of the country.

The question then, with respect to the late transaction at *Patna*, and its consequences, is not whether *Mr. Vansittart* did right or wrong in deposing *Jaffier Ally Cawn* and setting up *Coffim*; but whether *Mr. Ellis* did right in refusing to pay duties which the Nabob claimed in right of a treaty actually subsisting between him and the governor; and whether, when the Nabob had recourse to force, he did right forcibly to oppose, so as to bring on a war between the company and the Nabob, without waiting the event of *Mr. Amyat's*

February, 1764.

deputation, or a more legal authority than his own for what he did

As to the revolution, it is severely condemned in a letter from *Col. Coote*, *Major Carnac*, *Mr. Amyat*, *Mr. Ellis*, *Mr. Batson*, and *Mr. Verelst*, gentlemen of the council, to the secret committee of the *East India Company* here. Dated *Fort William*, 11 March, 1762, some time before the late troubles broke out.

The general purport of this letter is as follows: *Jaffier Ally Cawn* was deposed in breach of a treaty founded upon the most solemn oaths, and in violation of the national faith, at a time when there was no appearance of a rupture between us.

As to the crimes laid to the charge of *Jaffier*, tho' in themselves they are very horrid, yet they are common to all Asiatic princes, or rather to their form of government; for many persons are cut off without their knowledge, and this was the case of many whose deaths are imputed to *Jaffier*: The cruelties and extortions of *Coffim* are more than those of *Jaffier*; so that, in this view, nothing is got by the change, nor was there any reason to expect there would.

The scarcity of provisions, and want of money, were not the effect of the mal-administration of *Jaffier's* favourites; grain has been more scarce at *Calcutta* since than before; and the want of money proceeded from the distracted state of the country ever since *Col. Clive's* departure; so that scarce any money came in, or could come in to his treasury. The *Burdwan* and *Naddea* countries were assigned over to the Company, for the payment of the Nabob's debts. *Midnapoor*, the frontiers to the S. W. was over-run by the *Marattas*; *Burbon*, and other governments, with the province of *Pucca*, were affected towards the *Shahzada*, who held the whole province of *Babar* under contribution, except the city of *Patna* and a small district round it; *Cibittagona*, the eastern barrier, did little more than defend itself against the incursions of the *Mugs*, inhabitants of *Aracan*, who come every year into *Bengal* for plunder; so that there remained only the province of *Decca*, the districts round *Marshedabad*, with the countries of *Radsby* and *Dangepoor*, to supply the immense expence of the war. With one fourth of the accustomed revenues, he was obliged to O maintain

maintain a greater army than any Nabob maintained before him.

The people in general were dissatisfied with the revolution, notwithstanding Mr. *Vansittart's* memorial asserts the contrary; and *Coffim Cawn* was, before his exaltation, universally despised and detested, for the most flagitious tyranny and oppression.

The apparent perfidy and breach of faith, by which the revolution was effected, have left an indelible stain upon our national character, and injured us in the opinion of the natives.

*Jaffier* was unwilling to part with his power, and uneasy under the loss of it, tho' the contrary has been asserted; and this appears incontestibly from his letters to the Company, and to Col. *Clive*.

Tho' the Company have obtained considerable advantages by the revolution, yet greater ought to have been obtained by more honourable means; and the present tranquil state of the country is not the effect of the revolution, but of the victory obtained over *Shahzada*, which would have taken place if the revolution had never happened. This would at once have removed the difficulties complained of under *Jaffier*; and, but for this, the same difficulties would have remained under *Coffim*.

To what then must this revolution be imputed? to want of knowledge, and an error of judgment? This might perhaps have been the case, if Mr. *Vansittart*, and the rest of the proprietors, had not acknowledged that a present was promised them by *Coffim* of 20 Lack, to be delivered after the Company's debts were paid, and the army satisfied: The letter-writers had also very considerable sums offered them, to join in *Coffim's* measures, which they constantly made public, and refused.

As *Coffim* has bought his power, it is reasonable to expect he will make the most of his purchase; and as the fate of *Jaffier* has convinced him how little confidence is to be placed in our friendship, he will naturally endeavour to establish himself on a more permanent and stable foundation, which he is doing already, by increasing and disciplining his troops after our manner, and making his place of residence beyond our reach.

The *Shahzada* who succeeded to the throne of *Delhi* before he left *Bengal*, and who, after his defeat, put himself under

our protection, offered us the *Dewanny of Bengal*. This post is the collection of all the revenues, and would have produced near 15 lacs yearly, exclusive of the lands of *Burdwan*, *Midnapoor*, and *Cuttac*, which his majesty also offered to confirm to the Company.

It is hard to conceive why so honourable and advantageous an offer should be rejected; and what renders the refusal more extraordinary, is, that it is well known, application was made to the King, soon after Mr. *Vansittart's* arrival, in *Jaffier Ally Cawn's* time, for the sunads or grants of the province of *Bengal*, which were actually drawn out to be sent to us; but the revolution in favour of *Coffim Ally Cawn*, taking place in the interim, an entire stop was put to the negotiation.

This letter concludes with the following important addresses to the Company.

The king has applied for your assistance, to settle him on the throne, and to recover such parts of his territories as are still in the hands of rebels. It is our opinion, that we have troops enough to form an army for the enterprize; many considerable powers, friends to the king, from different parts, would flock to the royal standard, should we ever take the field; and our army most probably (as the king himself has frequently declared) would march to the gates of *Delhi* without opposition. We most humbly submit to you, whether so glorious an opportunity of aggrandizing the company in *Indostan* should not be embraced; and leave it to yourselves to judge the reputation and advantages which would result to them, if thro' the means of the *British* arms, his majesty should be established on his throne.

But should you be unwilling to extend your connections further up the country, and instead of accepting the *Dewanny of Bengal*, choose to confine your views to your new acquisitions, and to the trade of *Bengal* alone, we beg leave to offer it as our opinion, that we ought to maintain an interest in the country, independent of the Nabob, by supporting in power such men as have proved themselves our friends: this will serve as a balance against him, should he entertain evil designs against us.

*The Savoyard CURATE's Profession of Faith. (Continued from p. 48.)*

**I**N establishing rules for my conduct in life, I pursue my own method : I deduce them not from the sublime principles of philosophy, but find them written in indelible characters on my heart. I have only to consult myself concerning what I ought to do ; all that I feel to be right, is right ; whatever I feel to be wrong, is wrong : Conscience is the ablest of all casuists, and it is only when we are trafficking with her, that we have recourse to the subtleties of logical ratiocination. Conscience is the voice of the soul, the passions are the voice of the body. Reason deceives us often ; Conscience never : Conscience is in the soul, what Instinct is in the body \*. Whoever puts himself under the conduct of this guide, pursues the direct path of nature, and need not fear to be misled. If moral goodness be agreeable to our nature, a man cannot be sound of mind, or perfectly constituted, unless he be good. On the contrary, if it be not so, and man is naturally wicked, he cannot become good without a corruption of his nature ; goodness being evidently contrary to his constitution. Formed for the destruction of his fellow-creatures, as the wolf to devour its prey, an humane and compassionate man, would be as depraved an animal as a meek and lamb-like wolf, while virtue only would leave behind it the stings of remorse.

Let us examine ourselves, and see which way our inclinations tend. It has been said, that every thing is indifferent to us, in which we are not interested ; the contrary, however, is certain, as the soothing endearments of friendship console us under affliction ; and even in our pleasures we should be too solitary, too miserable, if we had nobody to partake

\* To establish such a principle in brutes, independent of reflection, and every other mode of thinking, Rousseau refers to the propensity of all dogs to catch moles, which they do not eat ; to the suppliant attitude in which all puppies throw themselves, on being threatened by their masters, before they can have acquired ideas, or gained experience of clemency, &c. &c.

them with us. If there be nothing moral in the heart of man, whence arise those transports of admiration and esteem we entertain for heroic actions, and great minds ? What has this virtuous enthusiasm to do with our private interest ? Wherefore do I rather wish to be an expiring *Cato*, than a triumphant *Cæsar* ? Deprive our heart of a natural affection for the sublime and beautiful, and you deprive us of all the pleasures of life. The man, whose meaner passions have stifled, in his narrow soul, such delightful sentiments ; he, who, by dint of concentrating all his affections within himself, hath arrived at the pitch of having no regard for any else, is no longer capable of such transports ; his frozen heart never flutters with joy ; no sympathetic tenderness brings tears into his eyes ; he is incapable of enjoyment ; the unhappy wretch is void of sensibility ; he is already dead.

But how great soever may be the number of the wicked, there are but few of these cædevourous souls, but few persons so insensible, if their own interest be set aside, to what is just and good. Iniquity never pleases, unless we profit by it ; in every other case it is natural for us to desire the protection of the innocent. The robber who strips the passenger on the highway, will frequently distribute his spoils, to cover the nakedness of the poor ; and the most barbarous assassin may be induced humanely to support a man falling into a fit.

We know that nothing is more agreeable than that testimony of a good conscience. The wicked man is afraid of, and thuns himself ; he turns his eyes on every side, in search of objects to amuse him ; without an opportunity for satire and taillery, he would be always sad ; his only pleasure lies in mockery and insult. On the contrary, the serenity of the just is internal ; his smiles are not those of malignity, but joy : The source of them is found in himself, and he is as cheerful when alone, as in the midst of an assembly : he derives not contentment from those who approach him, but communicates it to them.

There evidently exists, therefore, in the soul of man, an innate principle of justice and goodness ; by which, in spite of our own maxims, we approve or condemn the actions of ourselves and others :

To this principle it is that I give the appellation of Conscience.

At this word, however, I hear the clamour of our pretended philosophers; who all exclaim about the mistakes of infancy, and the prejudices of education. There is nothing, they say, in the human mind, but what is instilled by experience; nor can we judge of any thing but from the ideas we have acquired. Nay, they go farther, and venture to reject the universal sense of all nations; seeking some obscure example, known only to themselves, to controvert this striking uniformity in the judgment of mankind: as if all the natural inclinations of man were annihilated by the depravation of one people, and as if when monsters appeared, the species itself were extinct. But what end did it serve, to the sceptical *Montaigne*, to take so much trouble to discover in an obscure corner of the world, a custom opposed to the common notions of justice? What end did it answer for him to place a confidence in the most suspicious travellers, which he refused to the most celebrated writers? Should a few whimsical and uncertain customs, founded on local motives unknown to us, invalidate a general induction, drawn from the united concurrence of all nations, contradicting each other in every point, and agreeing only in this? You pique yourself, *Montaigne*, on being ingenious and sincere; give us a proof, if it be in the power of a philosopher, of your frankness and veracity: tell me if there be any country upon earth, in which an honest man is desppicable, and knavery held in esteem?

It is pretended, that every one contributes to the public good for his own interest; but whence comes it, that the virtuous man contributes to it, to his prejudice? Can a man lay down his life for his own interest? It is certain, all our actions are influenced by a view to our own good; but unless we take moral good into the account, none but the actions of the wicked can ever be explained by motives of private interest.

To account for virtuous actions, we need only to distinguish between our acquired ideas, and our natural sentiments; for we are sensible, before we are intelligent; and, as we do not learn to desire our own good, and to avoid what is evil, but possess this desire immediately

from nature, so the love of virtue, and hatred of vice, are as natural as the love of ourselves.

Whatever was the cause of our Being, it hath provided for our preservation, in furnishing us with sentiments agreeable to our constitution, nor can it possibly be denied, that these at least are innate. These sentiments are in the individual, the love of himself, aversion to pain, dread of death, and the desire of happiness. But if, as it cannot be doubted, man is by nature a social being, his sociability absolutely requires that he should be furnished with other innate sentiments relative to his species.

Now it is from this duplicate relation to himself, and his fellow-creatures, that the impulse of conscience arises. To know what is virtuous, is not to love virtue. Man has no innate knowledge of virtue; but no sooner is it made known to him by reason, than conscience induces him to love and admire it: This is the innate sentiment I mean.

It is in vain to attempt the establishment of virtue on the foundation of reason alone; what solidity is there in such a case? Virtue, it is said, is the love of order; but can, or ought, this love of order, to prevail over my own happiness? Let there be given me a clear and sufficient reason for my giving it the preference. This pretended principle is, at the bottom, only a mere play upon words; as I may as well say, that vice also consists in the love of order taken in a different sense. There is some kind of moral order in every thing that has sentiment and intelligence. The difference is, that a good Being regulates himself according to the general order of things; and a wicked Being regulates things agreeable to his own private interest: The latter makes himself the centre of all things, and the former measures his radius, and disposes himself in the circumference. Here he is arranged, with respect to the common centre, as God, and with respect to all concentric circles, as his fellow-creatures. If there be no God, the wicked man only reasons right, the good man is a mere fool.

O man! may you be one day sensible how great a weight we are relieved from, when, having exhausted the vanity of human opinions, and tasted of the bitterness of the passions, we see ourselves at last

last so near the path to wisdom; the reward of our good actions, and the source of that happiness we had despised to attain. Every duty prescribed by the laws of nature, tho' almost effaced from my heart by the injustice of mankind, again revived at the name of that eternal justice, which imposed them, and was a witness to my discharge of them. I see in myself nothing more than the work and instrument of a superior Being, desirous of, and doing good; desirous also of effecting mine, by the concurrence of my will to his own, and by making a right use of my liberty. If I do a good action in secret, I know that it is nevertheless seen, and make the consideration of another life, the rule of my conduct in this. If I am ever dealt with unjustly, I say to myself, that just Being who governs all things, knows how to indemnify me. My corporeal necessities and the miseries inseparable from this mortal life, make the apprehensions of death more supportable. I have hence so many chains the less to break, when I am obliged to quit this mortal scene.

For what reason my soul is thus subjected to my organs of sense, and chained to a body which lays it under so much restraint, I know not; nor presume to enter into the decrees of the Almighty. But, I may, without temerity, form a modest conjecture or two on this head. If the mind of man had remained perfectly free and pure, what merit could he have pretended to, in admiring and pursuing that order which he saw already established, and which he could lie under no temptation to disturb? It is true, he would have been happy, but he could not have attained that most sublime degree of felicity, the glory of virtue, and the testimony of a good conscience; we should in such a case have been no better than the angels, and, without doubt, a virtuous man will be one day much superior. Being united on earth to a mortal body, by ties not less powerful than incomprehensible, the preservation of that body becomes the great concern of the soul, and makes its present apparent interests contrary to the general order of things, which it is nevertheless capable of seeing and admiring. It is in this situation, that the making a good use of his liberty becomes at once his merit and his reward; and that he prepares for him-

self eternal happiness, in combating his earthly passions, and preserving the primitive purity of his will.

But even supposing that in our present state of depravity, our primitive propensities were such as they are pretended to be, yet if all our vices are derived from ourselves, why do we complain that we are subjected by them? The criminals, who pretend they are compelled to sin, are as false as they are wicked: Is it possible for them not to see that the weakness they complain of is their own work; that their first depravation was owing to their own will; that by their wilfully yielding at first to temptations, they at length became irresistible? How easily might men preserve the mastery over themselves and their passions, even during life, if, before their vicious habits are acquired, when the faculties of the mind are just beginning to be displayed, they should employ themselves on those objects which it is necessary for them to know, in order to judge of those which are unknown; the heart, at a certain age, while it is yet free, arduous, restless and, anxious after happiness, is ever seeking it with an impatient and uncertain curiosity; when deceived by the senses, it fixes on the shadow of it, and imagines it to be found where it doth not exist. This illusion prevailed too long with me. I discovered it, alas! too late; and have not been able entirely, to remove it; no, it will remain with me as long as this mortal body; hence, I long for the moment when I shall shake off that incumbrance, and be myself, without inconsistency or participation with matter, and shall depend on myself only to be happy.

To anticipate as much as possible that desirable state, I exercise my mind in sublime contemplations. I meditate on the order of the universe, and adore its all-wise creator, whose features I trace in his workmanship. With him I am thus enabled to converse, and to exert my faculties in the contemplation of his divine essence; I am affected by his beneficence; I praise him for his mercies, but never so far forget myself as to pray. For what should I ask of him? That he should for my sake pervert the order of things, and work miracles in my favour? Shall I, who ought to love and admire above

above all things that order which is established by his wisdom, and maintained by his providence, desire that such order should be broken for me? No, such a rash petition rather merits punishment than acceptance. Nor can I pray to him for the power of acting aright: for why should I petition for what he hath already given me? Has he not given me conscience to love virtue, reason to know what it is, and liberty to make it my choice? If I do evil, I have no excuse, I do it because I will; to desire him to change my will, is to require that of him, which he requires of me: this would be to desire him to do my work, while I receive the reward. Not to be content with my situation in the order of things, is to desire to be no longer a man; it is to wish things were otherwise constituted than they are, to wish for evil and disorder. No thou source of justice and truth, God! merciful and just! placing my confidence in thee, the chief desire of my heart is, that thy will be done. By rendering my will conformable to thine, I acquiesce in thy goodness, and conceive myself already a partaker of that supreme felicity which is its reward.

The only thing which, under a just diffidence of myself, I request of him, or rather expect from his justice, is that he will correct my errors when I go astray. To be sincere, however, I do not think my judgment infallible: Such of my opinions as seem to be best founded, may, nevertheless, be false. It is to no purpose that the illusions by which I am misled arise from myself; it is he alone can dissipate them.

*A fair and impartial Narrative of the whole Proceedings of the Commonalty of Dublin, relative to presenting the Freedom of that City to Lord Chief Justice Pratt.*

**A**PETITION was presented to the Commons in behalf of some of the Commons, for presenting the freedom of the city in a gold box to Lord Chief Justice Pratt. His Lordship had, a few days before, been presented with his freedom of the Guild of Merchants in a gold box; as also of the Corporations of Barbers and Surgeons. But the certificate of the Guild, on which the freedom should be founded, was withheld, or not lodg-

ed in the Town-Clerks Office, as should be: the corrupt instruments of power had prevented it.

When the Commons had gone through some ordinary business, a Member moved, that all ordinary business should be postponed till the determination of the Aldermen, with respect to the petition for the freedom of the upright Judge should be known: whereupon it was removed, that a message should be sent to the Lord Mayor and the Board.

Some time after this the board sent an answer to this effect: that they had considered the petition for presenting the Lord Chief Justice Pratt with the freedom of the city, but did not judge it proper at this time, to agree with it.

The message being entered in the Journal, the same Member moved that the answer of the Lord Mayor and Board should be also entered. This done, he expressed his surprize at the opposition given to his petition, and informed the House whence it came.

He assured them, that since the freedom of the Guild was given to this great man, all the creatures and dependents of power, not excepting some men in the most sacred stations, were indefatigable in preventing its taking place in the city. That such men spared no application to any part of the Common Council that could be influenced. That he hoped the Commons would acquit themselves of the imputation of all sorts and degrees of sinister influence, by shewing their zeal for the honour of the crown, in giving due applause to so eminent so faithful a Minister as the Lord Chief Justice Pratt; and that unless the petition appeared wrong, or ill-founded, the Commons must be wanting in affection and duty to the best of Kings, in withholding due applause from the most distinguished of his Ministers on the Benches in our days.

He then pointed out some of the most dangerous strides, of ministerial power, by the warrants of Secretaries of State, and gave instances of many of the most destructive abuses of this power, that had, till now, escaped with impunity. He shewed how the curbing and chastising this illicit power redounded to the honour of the King on the throne, as well as to that of his great and upright Judge; then moved for the reading of the petition, of which he produced a true copy.

The

The petition then received two readings; and no man being able to contradict any allegation in it, and the prayer being a natural inference from the allegation, the petition was received unanimously, and ordered to be entered in the Journals—The petition is as follows:

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor,  
Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the  
City of Dublin.*

*The humble Petition of certain of the  
Commons,*

" Sheweth,

" That it is a duty incumbent upon all loyal subjects to give countenance and approbation to all that eminently distinguish themselves, by deeds of virtue and loyalty, those especially who discharge a public trust for the common honour and interest of their King and Country.

That on the other hand, it is the indispensable duty of all good and loyal subjects to discountenance, disapprove, expose and oppose all dishonest and disloyal deeds, and the conduct of men that may tend to prejudice the national constitution, to dishonour the crown, or deprive the subjects of their rights and liberties.

That for these, among otherwise and good purposes, corporations were instituted, as the union of many loyal subjects, in smaller bodies politic, was the likeliest means of preserving the general system of government, supporting the crown, and maintaining the constitution.

That (to the immortal honour of our city be it spoken) from the earliest ages to the present time, she has ever distinguished herself, not only by the practice, but by the encouragement of all virtuous and loyal deeds, of which our archives shew the most honourable proofs, in the many grateful acknowledgments, concessions, and grants, lucrative as well as honorary, made to the corporation of the city from time to time, by the crown, in consideration of their uniformly and constantly promoting virtue and loyalty, defending and supporting the government and its friends, and opposing and vanquishing its enemies, as well English and Scotch, as Irish, at an immense expense of the blood and treasure of the citizens\*.

That this city, thus eminently distinguished and honoured, would appear defective in her duty, could she fail in di-

\* A Phrase in most of the Charters granted to this city.

stinguishing with marks of her approbation and favour, such of his majesty's ministers and servants as have given the fullest proofs of the most perfect fidelity and loyalty in the discharge of the most important trusts to the mutual honour and satisfaction of the sovereign and his subjects, at a time when we are blessed with a monarch on the throne, who has given us his unerring royal word, that he sounds his glory on the freedom and happiness of his people.

That no man appears to us to have acquitted himself in his high station, with such becoming zeal for the honour and dignity of the crown, and the fulfilling his Majesty's most gracious intentions for preserving the freedom and happiness of his subjects, such invincible fortitude, in administering justice and law, as the Right Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Knt. the present Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in England, has shewn in some late judicial determinations, which must be remembered to his Lordship's honour while, and wherever British liberties are held sacred.

That besides this conduct, which must render the name of Lord Chief Justice Pratt dear to his Majesty, and to all his loyal subjects universally, we of this kingdom are bound by other great obligations to that venerable name; for, had it not been for that great lawyer, we should not have enjoyed the benefit of the act of the 31<sup>st</sup> of his late Majesty \* , " For better supplying of this city with corn and flour,"

the

\* The importance of this obligation will be much increased, when we reflect on the fatality of the bill for regulating the Baking trade, in this kingdom; which was framed in 1758, on the highest conviction, in a Parliamentary enquiry, where facts were brought to light, framed by man's evil genius, that required a law to restrain them, particularly as the health of the community, was much concerned. (for particulars, see the Mag. for April 1758) This bill when sent to England, was followed by a CITIZEN of DUBLIN, interested in the importation of flour and wheat from thence, where he made an affidavit, to the following effect, viz. That if the act was to be passed, as it then stood, it would be prejudicial to the trade of England, which occasioned it to undergo such an alteration, that when returned, it was

the happy effects of which, this city and the whole kingdom have so sensibly felt.

That we cannot better testify our gratitude, affection and duty to the best of Kings, than in giving the most public testimony of our regard and respect to such as have so eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their King and country, as the Lord Chief Justice *Pratt* has done.

May it therefore please your Lordship and Honours, to give the best public testimony you may, of your unalterable attachment to the Rights and Liberties of your fellow subjects of *Great Britain*, as well as of your inviolable affection and duty to the crown, by presenting the said Lord Chief Justice *Pratt*, the great Assertor of the Rights of King and People, with the freedom of our city in a gold box.

He then moved for the following resolution :

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Sheriffs and Commons, in Common-council assembled, that the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice *Pratt* should be presented with the freedom of this city, agreeable to the prayer of the above petition."

This was opposed by some gentlemen well known to have connexions with, and dependencies on certain great men. But their opposition had but little weight with the uninfluenced part of the Commons, which, thanks to providence, by great odds proved the majority. So the question was carried in the affirmative.

But that nothing should be wanting to testify the affection and duty of the Commons to his Majesty, or their gratitude to the great judge, who may well be said to give and take a lustre from the throne, another member moved.

"That the thanks of the Sheriffs and

was rejected ; he was afterwards called upon, and the public filled with expectations, that a proper resentment would be shewn on the occasion, as the Members seemed well disposed to chastise so unfriendly a brother, but for some reasons that may not be so proper to mention, he escaped ; the law we now commemorate, blessed be *Providence*, and the hands that gave it, has put us much out of the power of such Factors, filling our markets with corn, from different quarters of the kingdom, encouraging tillage, consequently industry, the best of blessings.

Commons in Common-council assembled, should be presented to the Right Honourable Lord Chief Justice *Pratt*, for the distinguished zeal and loyalty he has shewn in asserting and maintaining the rights and liberties of the subject in the high office which he now fills with such remarkable dignity ; and for the particular services he has rendered this kingdom in the office of his Majesty's Attorney General."

This likewise met with opposition from the same quarter ; but was carried by a still greater majority in the affirmative. After which it was moved, and without opposition.

"Ordered, that the High Sheriff of this city do write a letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice *Pratt*, acquainting him of these proceedings of the Sheriffs and Commons."

"Ordered, that the two preceding orders be published."

Thus zealously did the Sheriffs and Commons acquit themselves in doing justice to the character of this great man, and testifying their love, gratitude, and duty to the most gracious Sovereign, under whom this upright judge acts, and who never fails of promoting and rewarding such transcendent parts and virtues,

And as every man in a public judicial capacity should be able to render a reason for his conduct, this, of the Commons, is placed in this just light for their vindication.

I hope the Board of Aldermen have had better reasons for their negative to this petition than have as yet come to light. It is surely a most strange compliment to the present ministry of *Great - Britain* or I——d, to deny this great man a mark of approbation ; a compliment too liberally bestowed on the worst of ministers and their worst tools. Or are we from this denial to judge, that our Board of Aldermen, or those who dictated to them, are for supporting the illicit proceedings of a Secretary of State, against the solemn determinators of a Court of Law ? No less does this denial imply.

But there is yet, a saving hope for the sages at the Board, and I hope they will publish their own vindication in your Magazine.

It is with no small pleasure to be observed, that while the Aldermen stood uninfluenced by power, in *Guildhall*, no less than

than fourteen of them concurred in the presenting the freedom of that respectable body to Lord Chief Justice Pratt unanimously. These, we may suppose, the first, the honest, and uninfluenced emotions of the Aldermen's hearts. And it must give pain and grief to reflect, secret means were found to make the majority of these sages change their sentiments. Let them then give up thier leaders, and justify themselves if they can.

Dublin, Jan. 1764.

*The foregoing Proceedings are differently related in another Letter from Dublin, dated January 17.*

THE party which opposed the late Address of both H—— of P—— to the King having failed in their attempt to prevent that P——y Act, determined to bring about something like a public act, to counter-balance it. This they accomplished yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the guild of merchants, (*with the same justice it may be said, their influence has spread over a neighbouring kingdom,*) where the freedom of that corporation was voted to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, in a gold box.

It is to be observed, that by a standing law of the guild of merchants, which has always been adhered to till now, the person that is to be honoured with the freedom must be proposed at a previous meeting; and a subsequent meeting votes his being received or rejected.

On the present occasion this method of proceeding was over-ruled, (*and well it might on such an occasion, in so full an assembly, and fourteen Aldermen present,*) the party resolving to carry their point by a *coup de main*; and they succeeded. They kept the secret among themselves till the meeting was opened; and then displayed all their eloquence on the subject of the laws, the rights, the liberties of their country; (*grating to some ears*) all which, they alledged, had been at the brink of destruction; all which had been saved and recovered by the unexampled conduct, matchless zeal, and invincible fortitude of his Lordship, &c.

Against granting this freedom in the manner it was proposed to be granted, it was alledged, That it was neither prudent nor decent for the guild of Merchants in Dublin to force themselves into a party: (*No, they should wait for directions*) and take share in the disputes

February 1764.

and animosities which at present disturb and inflame Great Britain: That the reasons assigned for this freedom might be made use of as the strongest arguments against it: For to say, that it was granted, 'as a testimony of the guild's sense of his Lordship's fidelity to his Majesty, at seeing the principles of liberty vindicated and maintained, and the rights of the subject protected by the just determinations and spirited conduct of his Lordship,' seemed to be a kind of imputation of infidelity upon others; and was pronouncing a fixed, determined, and absolute judgement upon questions in law which appeared to be still litigated and undetermined: (*bad not the judge given sentence.*) That it was assuming a privilege and right which belonged only and exclusively to the highest and most respectable tribunals of Great Britain. Nay, what was worse, that it was, as far, as their influence extended, and for any thing they knew, anticipating the judgement of those tribunals, and inciting the minds of men to discontent and sedition; (*a very pretty conclusion, for men acting agreeable to conviction and reason.*) for should the questions still in dispute be determined, in the last resort, differently from what his Lordship had determined them, then their solemn honorary act would not only appear absurd, but the minds of all those who should be influenced by this previous, and anticipating judgement of theirs, might remain soured, turbulent, and discontented at the laws, and the most perfect and constitutional decision of their meaning and force.

That it might be understood as premature \*, dictatorial, and insulting.

Premature, in as much as they had no

\* In this the Guild of Merchants, (to the confusion of the Speech-speaker) have the honour of being foremost in distinguishing merit, and supporting (if I may use the expression) the Honest Judge, how revered must be his memory, how dear to the people, who pronounced the Warrant illegal, and that if his opinion elsewhere should be judged erroneous, *I shall kiss the rod; but I shall always say, It is a rod of iron upon the people.* To be foremost in a good cause is commendable, the Guild of Merchants have all the honour of it, and must ever exult in what they have done, and that they are right, they have every day the most honourable testimonies.

example for what they did from the city of *London*, or any other city or body corporate in *Great Britain*. Dictatorial, in as much as by this act they seemed to have exhibited themselves to publick view as the leaders and chieftains of both kingdoms, to alarm and declare to the people, that the principles of liberty have been attacked, and the rights of the subject invaded; of which they had constituted themselves judges, and bestowed the honour of their freedom as a reward for the defence and protection of them. Insulting, in as much as they belonged to another kingdom, had a seperate legislature, and were not principals in the matters in question, yet appeared to have assumed, by this public act, the authority of passing sentence upon, and reproaching the understanding and spirit of, all the people and incorporated bodies of *Great Britain*, who must have been sensible of the depredations committed on liberty and the subject, *had there been any such*, although they had tamely submitted to them, nor had gratitude or courage to distinguish, honour, and reward the protector.

That it might be considered as irregular, subversive of all good order, and in direct violation of an express law of the guild, in full force before, at, and after granting it: A law which wisely and judiciously provides against the guild being surprised into any act, by giving them time to prepare, examine, and judge of the busyness coming before them (*no necessity for debate to convince men, that two and two make four;*) and, in consequence of its being thus violated, establishes a precedent for juntos (*composed of 242 members*) of passionate or interested men to surprize the corporation into measures hereafter that may be most ridiculous, and inconsistent with their honour and interest.

Such reasons as these were made use of to oppose this freedom, as to the manner of granting it: Nevertheless, the previous question being put, whether they should proceed on the vote of freedom or not? and it being carried to proceed, there was not a single negative to the second question, for voting the freedom to his Lordship: For there were none in the opposition, but honoured and respected his Lordship's character as highly as those did whom they opposed.

*Of the great SOLAR ECLIPSE, that will appear the 1st of April 1764, with a MAP of its Course, &c. &c.*

THE cause of eclipses is now so generally known, that I believe it is scarce necessary to inform the reader, that a solar eclipse is occasioned by the interposition of the opaque body of the moon, between the sun and the eye of the spectator; and that it can only happen when the moon is in conjunction with the sun: But the distinction of solar eclipses into total and annular being not so commonly understood, it may be proper to lay a little upon that subject, and the better to illustrate it, I have placed a representation of one of each kind in the plate, in which it is to be observed, that the moon's apparent diameter, is expressed (in each figure) by the angle made by the two dotted lines.—Total eclipses of the sun are those, which happen when the moon is so near the earth, that her shadow is intercepted by the earth's surface, by which means, the inhabitants of those places, over which it passes, are, for a small space of time, entirely deprived of the solar rays; the apparent diameter of the moon being at such times, greater than that of the sun; this is so clearly shewn by the figure that it does not seem to want any further explanation.

The other figure represents the nature of an annular eclipse, this happens when the moon is so remote from the earth, at the time of her conjunction with the sun, that her shadow terminates in a point before it reaches to the earth's surface, for which reason, no part of the earth can be immersed in the umbra, or total shadow, but the solar rays intersecting each other in that point, begin from thence to diverge, and proceeding on (till they are stopped by the earth) form a penumbra, or partial shadow: Now, if a spectator was situate in the centre of the base of this penumbral cone, it is manifest, that he will have the moon directly interposed between the sun and his sight, and consequently will see a central eclipse of the sun; but in this case, the moon's apparent diameter, being less than that of the sun; she will appear





appear to him to be wholly included within the sun's disk, and encompassed about with a luminous ring, or annulus, from which circumstance this species of eclipses derive their name.

Annular eclipses of the sun happen so very rarely, that it has been formerly a matter of doubt among Astronomers, whether there can be any such thing as an annular eclipse of the sun; and the famous Kepler could hardly believe it: however, Clavius, in his comment on the sphere of Joannes de Sacrobosco, gives an example of one, which was seen the 9th of April 1587, N. S. at Rome, as a thing till then unheard of; and Kepler endeavours to explain the appearance of the Corona, or luminous ring, by an illumination of the moon's atmosphere by the solar rays.

The sun's eclipse of July 14, 1748, had been computed to be annular in Scotland, and was found to be so by the observations of several good astronomers, particularly by M. Le Monnier, of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, who took a journey for that purpose, and Mr. James Short, both fellows of the Royal Society. Nor is this perhaps the first annular eclipse, the centre of whose shadow traversed that part of our island, since astronomers began to set themselves about observing eclipses, for that happened on the 23d of August, 431 years before the Christian era, in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, described by the excellent Thucydides, who was then living, and afterwards by Plutarch, must, according to the best astronomical tables, have been so too.

The apparent diameters of the sun and moon are now so well settled, under all their circumstances, that we are well assured the next ensuing solar eclipse must prove an *annular* one; and the annexed plate exhibits a considerable part of Europe, over which the shadow of the moon, projected by the sun, passes. It enters upon the south west part of Portugal, passes over very near all that kingdom, and part of Spain, in almost a north-west direction, proceeding through Normandy, Flanders, the south-east part of England, Flanders, Holland, and Norway, and goes off into the northern sea near Cape Wardhus. The breadth of the path of this shadow nearest London, which,

by my numbers, is just included in it, is about 211 miles, and the velocity of the centre of the oval shadow, is about 26 miles in one minute of time. The eclipse begins at London, April, 1 d. 9 h. 4 min. in the morning, the middle at 10 h. 33 min. the end at 0 h. 2 min. afternoon, its duration being 3 h. 2 min. In Dublin, begins, 22 m. p. 9. end: 7 m. p. 11. lasts 1 h. 45 m. more than ten parts in twelve of the sun's body darkened, at 14 m. past ten.

M. Le Monnier found, by measuring the moon's diameter when her dark disk was wholly surrounded with the light of the sun, that it was not less than otherwise it ought to have been; a better opportunity will now be offered for settling this fact, by means of M. Savery's object-glass micrometer applied, in Mr. Dolland's way, to a reflecting telescope.

I need not take notice, supposing it already well known, that by corresponding observations in different places, of the beginning and end of this eclipse; as also of the two internal contacts of the limbs (the moment the eclipse begins to be annular, and ceases to be so) the difference of longitude of such places may be accurately determined, provided good telescopes, of nearly the same power, be used, and the times at each place be well defined.

*The following Directions are given by JOHN THEOBALD, M. D. and as they are of general Use in most Families, we shall give them, entire, and in a future Magazine shall give his Application of them.*

#### How to make O P O D E L D O C H.

TAKE of Hungary-water a pint, Castile-soap sliced three ounces, Camphor an ounce, let them stand together in a glass close stopped, till the Soap and Camphor are entirely dissolved in the Hungary-water.

#### The C L Y S T E R Decoction.

TAKE of dried Mallow-leaves an ounce, Chamomile-flowers, and Fennel-seeds, of each half an ounce, boil them in a sufficient quantity of water to strain off about half a pint, then add two ounces of sweet Oil and it is fit for use.

**H A R T S H O R N • D R I N K .**

TAKE burnt Hartshorn two ounces, Gum-Arabic two drachms, boil them in three pints of water till one pint is wasted away, then strain it and it is fit for use.

**B A R L E Y - W A T E R .**

TAKE two ounces of Pearl-barley, and wash it well in cold water, then boil it in half a pint of water for a very little while, this water will look reddish, and is to be thrown away, then add four pints of water and boil it away to one half, the remainder is fit for use.

*An Excellent FOMENTATION.*

TAKE Southernwood and Wormwood dried, and Chamomile-flowers, of each an ounce, Bay-leaves dried half an ounce, boil them gently in six pints of water, and strain it off for use. All green wounds, and old sores, should be fomented with this, every day they are dressed.

*The Infusion of S E N N A .*

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of Senna, Cream of Tartar three drachms, Caraway-seeds bruised two drachms; boil the Cream of Tartar in half a pint of water till it is dissolved, then pour the boiling water upon the rest of the ingredients, and let it stand until it is cold, then strain it off, and it is fit for use.

*A Purging Draught.*

TAKE of the infusion of Senna as above directed, two ounces, syrup of Buckthorn one ounce, mix them together for one dose, which may be taken in the morning fasting, three times in a week, and as it is a safe and sure purge, may be taken in all cases where purging is proper.

*A Dose of Cooling Physic.*

TAKE Glauber's Salt an ounce, Manna half an ounce, dissolve them in a little boiling water for one dose, to be taken as often as occasion requires.

**H I E R A P I C R A .**

TAKE of Sucotrine-aloes finely powdered, a quarter of a pound, Winter's bark finely powdered, three quarters of an ounce, mix them together.

*Tincture of HIERA PICRA .*

STEEP an ounce of Hiera Picra, made as above directed, in a pint of Mountain wine, for a week or ten days, by which time it will be fit for use.

*A Warm Purge, proper to be given in the PALSY and APOPLEXY.*

TAKE tincture of Hiera Picra two ounces, syrup of Buckthorn three quarters of an ounce, Lavender drops a quarter of an ounce; mix them together for one dose, which may be given in the morning fasting, twice in a week, or as often as occasion may require.

**D A F F Y ' s E L I X I R .**

TAKE Raisins stoned four ounces, Senna, three ounces, Caraway-seeds bruised one ounce, steep these ingredients in a quart of Brandy, for three weeks or a month, then strain it off for use, and keep it in a bottle close stopped.

*White Diachylon Plaster.*

TAKE Litharge finely powdered, a pound and a quarter, sweet Oil a quart, boil them together with a quart of water, till they are thoroughly mixed, and are of a proper consistence for a plaster, and look quite white, if the water should be entirely wasted away, you must add some more to prevent its turning black.

*Diachylon with the Gums.*

TAKE three quarters of a pound of white Diachylon, two ounces of strained Galbanum, Turpentine and Frankincense of each three quarters of an ounce; melt them together over a slow fire.

*An excellent Strengthening Plaster.*

TAKE white Diachylon half a pound, Frankincense two ounces and Dragon's Blood three quarters of an ounce; melt the Diachylon over a slow fire, and then add the other ingredients finely powder'd, and mix them well together, by stirring them continually till the plaster is quite cold.

*Ointment of Elder.*

Is made by boiling the young leaves of Elder in Mutton-suet, till they are quite crisp, and the suet is of a deep green colour.

*Ointment of Marshmallows.*

TAKE half a pound of Marshmallow-roots, of Linseeds and Fænugreek-seeds, each three ounces, bruise them, and boil them half an hour gently, in a quart of water, then add two quarts of sweet Oil, and boil them together till the water is quite wasted away, then strain off the Oil, and add to the Oil a pound of Bees-

Bees-wax, half a pound of yellow Rozin, and two ounces of common Turpentine; melt them together over a slow fire, and keep them continually stirring, till the ointment is cold.

*Turner's Cerate, for Burns and Scalds.*

TAKE May-Butter unsalted, and white Wax, of each six ounces, Oil of Olives half a pint, Lapis Calaminaris one ounce and an half; melt the wax and butter with the Oil, and stir in the Lapis Calaminaris finely powdered, till it is too

hard to let it settle. This is to be spread on fine old linen and applied once a day, and is an excellent Ointment for the above purposes.

A S T H M A.

DISSOLVE two drachms of Gum-Ammoniacum in half a pint of Pennyroyal-water, and add one ounce of Oxy-mel of Squills. Three large spoonfuls of this mixture to be taken frequently. Bleeding is generally proper, and malt liquors must be avoided, being very pernicious.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Wednesday Jan. 18.*

A Surprising meteor was observed at St. Noet's 36 min. after five in the evening; its appearance was a pale red, in contact with a condensed cloud, and in 1 min. 34 sec. formed a semicircle opposite the moon, and by the refraction of its rays, was a bright rainbow, the first ever observed after sun-set.

The banks near Spalding broke down, whereby great part of the adjacent country is drowned. Spalding church is flooded; several of the pillars are sunk near two feet, and it is thought the church will fall: several graves are washed open, and the bodies cause a stench hardly to be borne. Most of the Great Bedford Level people are driven from their habitations, a great deal of cattle has been removed to seek for keeping, and many have been sold by auction for what the owners could get.

Among the many misfortunes occasioned by the storm in Dec. last, the pier of Broad Stairs in the isle of Thanet, was torn in pieces, to the damage of 3000 l.

All the cattle of seven or eight villages along the Wabel, have been drowned, many of the inhabitants perished in the waters; and those who could reach the upper stories of their houses, were kept alive by the humanity of the neighbouring towns.

The rivers Main, Zinzig, and the Fusses round Hanau, have joined and formed a great lake, so that the inhabitants are obliged to use boats to go from the old to the new town; the large magazine of fire-wood, and several barges, are

carried away by the current, and considerable damage done to the fortifications and buildings in that neighbourhood.

Wm. Edw. Morin for forging franks, was committed to prison. He is said to have made eight guineas a day by this infamous practice.

The colonel lately tried at Plymouth, was broke, but being an excellent officer, passion a part, he was recommended to half pay.

Sun. 29. Edw. Dillon, a pay-master serjeant in Elliot's light-horse, having courted the chamber-maid of the Bull-inn at Kingston, procured a licence and fix'd the day of marriage, found himself disappointed by an unlucky quarrel that happened before the time appointed, on which he loaded a brace of pistols, went into the kitchen, and fir'd one of them, without speaking a word, at the unfortunate girl, the ball of which only grazed her side; but taking a second aim, discharged his other pistol, and dangerously wounded her in the back. He then took to his room, reloaded his pistols, and swore he would shoot the first man who should attempt to seize him. An officer, however, with a file of men, soon obliged him to lay down his arms, and he is now safely lodged in Surry goal. The ball has since been extracted out of the girl's back, and she is likely to recover.

Mon. 30. Dr. Newton, Lord Bishop of Bristol, preached before the House of Peers from these words: *Let your moderation be known unto all men*, Phil. iv. 5. There were five bishops present, and one temporal lord, the Rt. Hon. Lord Mansfield.

Dr.

Dr. Richardson, master of *Emanuel College, Cambridge*, preached before the House of Commons, from St. Matthew, c. xxii. v. 21. *Then say they unto him, Cæsar's. Then saith he unto them, render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's.* There were present the Rt. Hon. the Speaker, and five members of the House of Commons.

The Hereditary Prince and Princess of *Brunswic* sailed from *Harwich* with a fair wind. Her Royal Highness the Princess stood upon deck, and gazed upon her native country 'till her eyes gradually lost sight of the last cliff.

*Tues. 31.* A large ball of fire was seen near *Farnborough* and other places in *Kent*, lightning and other meteors in several other places.

*Walter Graeme* has been found guilty of robbing the Scotch mail, and is sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of *March*.

*Fri. Feb. 3.* Between one and two in the afternoon, a most violent storm of snow, hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, happened at *Clare* in *Suffolk*, when a ball of fire fell on the church, beat down the chimnies and dial of the clock, and part of the tower, and left so great a heat in the body of the church, that the inhabitants appointed people to watch all night, for fear it should take fire; and the smell of sulphur was so very great, that it was with much difficulty they could continue in that building.

The purter of the *Lapwing East India* sloop arrived at the *India* house, with dispatches from *Bengal*, importing, that the Nabob set up by *Lord Clive*, had been depos'd; that a difference had arisen between the factory and his successor; in consequence of which, 4000 of the garrison and inhabitants of *Patna* had been put to the sword, and the town given up to be plundered by the *English*; who falling into disorder on this occasion, had been surprized in their turn, and all cut to pieces by the Nabob's troops, except Mr. *Ellis* their commander, and about 3 or 400 more, who escaped by flight; that Messrs. *Amyat, Ampblet, Woollaston, Crooke, and Hutchinson*, of the factory, accompanied (by Lieutenants *Jones, Gordon and Cooper*, with two companies of *Scapoys* and 20 European horsemen, who

had been directed by the council at *Calcutta*, to treat with the Nabob about settling the matters in dispute, had been set upon in their return, and all massacred except *Ampblet*, who was carried back in chains to the Nabob.

The mate and two seamen on board a ship in *Harwick* harbour, were struck down by a flash of lightning. The mate did not recover his senses till some hours after; his canvas trowsers were not damaged, tho' two pair of linen drawers under them were burnt in several places, and his thigh scorch'd.

*Sat. 4.* Her R. H. the Princess of *Brunswic* arriv'd at *Delft*, on board the Prince of *Orange*'s yacht in perfect health, notwithstanding the great fatigue she had undergone. The hereditary prince and Prince *Lewis* went to *Delft* to receive her and conduct her in the Prince of *Orange*'s equipages, escorted by the life-guards, to the palace of the Old Court, where his highness's the Stadholder received her, and conducted her to her apartments. The States General, the States of *Holland*, and Council of State, upon news of her Royal Highness's arrival, nominated a deputation of their most distinguished members, to compliment their Royal and Serene Highnesses upon their safe arrival, and happy conclusion of their marriage; but as they were pleased to decline receiving the deputations in form, all the colleges had the honour to make their compliments without ceremony.

*Mon. 6.* This evening their R. H. the Prince and Princess of *Brunswic* were graciously pleased to honour Sir *Joseph Yorke*, his majesty's ambassador at the *Hague*, with their presence at a ball at his house; where were likewise present Prince *Lewis* of *Brunswic*, Prince *George of Mecklenbourg*, and the Prince of *Weilbourg*, the foreign ministers, and a very numerous company of persons of distinction of both sexes.

*Wed. 8.* Mr. *Dunn*'s boy was sent to the keeper of the King's Bench prison, to desire leave to carry out a box of his master's, with his cloaths to be repaired, which the keeper readily granted: a porter was sent for, and the box carried out; next morning a prisoner in the rules saw Mr. *Dunn* at large, going into a pawn-broker's shop, where he wanted to pledge a ring for nine guineas, not worth so many

many shillings: the man gave notice at the lodge of the prison, that Dunn was in the *Mint*. Dunn had not, till then, been missed. In the box he had stowed himself as well as his cloaths, and his boy had corded him up. He was pursued and traced from place to place the whole day, in vain, but at night was discovered in the gallery of *Drury-Lane* theatre, but then had the address to elude his pursuers, and was not apprehended till next day, when he was taken near *Charing-Cross*, and carried back to his former confinement. He afterwards attempted a second escape, by climbing over the wall of the prison court, in which he was discovered and prevented, and has since been committed to the county jail, in consequence of a power given to the keeper by a late act for that purpose, in case of any attempt to break prison.

Several poor prisoners were discharged from the *Marshalsea*, by virtue of a charitable donation of 500*l.* left for that purpose by the princeps of *Brunswick*, before she left *England*; 500*l.* was likewise left by her royal highness, for the discharge of prisoners in *Whitechapel* jail.

A duel was fought on *Epping forest* between *Cornet Gardiner*, of the Carabiniers, and the Rev. Mr. Hill, chaplain to *Bland's dragoons*, when the latter received a wound, of which he died two days after. The coroner's jury have since, after sitting 12 hours on the body brought in their verdict manslaughter at large. Mr. Hill was an *Irish* gentleman of good address, great sprightliness, and an excellent talent in preaching, but rather of too volatile a turn for his profession.

*Fri. 10.* A most violent storm of wind and rain demolished the high dyke at *Cannons Mills* near *Edinburgh* but happily did no great damage.

*Sat. 11.* A barbarous murder was committed at *Chedder* in *Somersetshire*, on *Thomas Bishop* and *Amory Thomas*, by *John Needham*, *William Young*, and two other persons not yet taken. This horrid affair was perpetrated on pretence of the deceased being poachers. The guns of the murderers being loaded with square pieces of lead, tore the bodies in a shocking manner. The coroner's inquest (having sat two days) brought in their verdict, *wilful murder*.

The soldiers who are going to the *East Indies*, on board the *Venjittari*, mutinied.

Their number was about 100, and they rose upon the sailors, whose number was not quite so many; but by the resolution and intrepidity of the officers of the ship, they were subdued. One soldier, however, was killed, another desperately wounded, and a quarter-master killed, by several cuts on his head.

*Sun. 12.* The tide in the river *Severn*, which always comes up with a great head and an amazing rapidity and noise, came half an hour before its usual time: this greatly astonished the people who observed it; but their surprise was heightened, when they perceived a second tide coming up, with equal force, within half an hour of the first. It is surmised by many, that a violent concussion of the earth, in some distant region, is the cause of this preternatural effect.—At *Bristol* the tide flowed an hour and three quarters before its time; ceased to flow and flowed again.

*Tues. 14.* About ten at night Mrs. *Robertson's* school-house, in *St. John's court*, *Cow Lane*, suddenly fell down, by which Mrs. *Robertson*, and two other women and a child, were kill'd. Had this happened in the day, 40 children must have been buried in the ruins.

The boatswain of his Majesty's ship *Pembroke*, for his good behaviour to the ship's company, was chair'd upon the shoulders of the men thro' *Portsmouth*, *Gosport*, and the Common, with a band of music, colours flying, &c. They made him a present of a gold call and silver cup, which cost upwards of 70*l.* The crew were all in the procession.

*Wed. 15.* *James Anderson*, for robbing two women in a field near *Hampstead*, and *Thomas Thompson*, for a burglary, were executed at *Tyburn*. A respite was granted to *John Prince*, convicted of forgery, at the intercession of a lady eminent for her humanity and high quality.

There was a great riot at the *Morocco Ambassador's* in *Parson-street* on the following occasion: A female domestic of his Excellency having been arrested and carried to a spunging-house, a messenger was sent to the officer to demand her by virtue of the general privilege allowed to all Ambassadors for the protection of their servants; the officer knew his duty and obeyed. Soon after her return having occasion to step out about some of the family concerns, she was again stopped by the fellow (a chairman) at whose suit she had just

just before been arrested, who now softened his claim as a creditor, into the right of a husband, and instead of pretending she owed him money, intimated that she was his wife. Under this pretence, he conveyed her to a public house, notwithstanding her cries which however soon reached her master's, from whence the men servants came armed to rescue her, and accordingly bore her most heroically off. The chairman, baffled in this manner, resolved to obtain by stratagem what he was unable to effect by force, and therefore gathered with his party before the Ambassador's door, declaring he had been going peaceably by with his wife, and that his Excellency's servants had violently carried her into the house, and he believed for some very atrocious end. This information flew like lightning through the neighbourhood, and quickly drew a large concourse of people to his assistance, who, upon hearing his story, expressed their abhorrence of so daring an attack, all roared out *the woman, the woman*, the house was assailed with volleys of dirt and stones, the windows broken to shatters, and the door at last violently burst open, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the people within to keep it shut. The servants upon this retreated up stairs, where his Excellency himself, and a gentleman of the city stood upon the first landing place with drawn sabres, to oppose the inconsiderate fury of the multitude, whom they in vain endeavoured to convince with a candid recital of the fact. The mob, intimidated at the sabres made no attempt to mount the stairs, but contented themselves with hurling pieces of the broken furniture up at the Ambassador and his people, who darted, whatever was sent in this manner down again without intermission. Happily, however, Captain Woolaston of the guards coming by, with a party, on his way to *Eagle-street in Piccadilly*, where a fire had broke out, immediately stopt and ordered his company to disperse the mob, which they almost as immediately effected without any further accident. Mr. Justice Welch, in a little time after, came with another party of soldiers, and took the necessary precautions for securing the peace, and apprehending such as were concerned in so flagrant an outrage against his Excellency the Ambassador; in consequence of which *Darby Hughes, Thomas Malony,*

*Lawrence Nasb, and Patrick Coyle, were sent to Newgate.*

*Thurs. 16.* A large quantity of French threads, lace, ribbands, and artificial flowers, were seized at a house in *Piccadilly*.

A fire broke out at a mast-maker's near *George's-Sairs, Strand-Thames*, which in a short time consumed the house where it began, and a sail-maker's and boat-builder's adjoining. The fire began in the sail-loft over the mast-yard, by fanning ropes, as it did in the same place about 19 years ago, which then did considerable damage in that neighbourhood.

*Tues. 21.* The trials of *John Wilkes, Esq;* came on before *L. C. J. Mansfield*, in the court of King's Bench, for republishing the *North Briton No. 45.* with notes, and for printing an infamous book, called, *An Essay on Woman*; of both which he was found guilty.

The court was opened by *Sir Fletcher Norton, Attorney-General*, who in the course of a long speech observed, that he had certain information, that inflammatory papers had been sent to the gentlemen of the jury, in favour of the *Defendant*, tending to bias and prejudice their minds: The heinousness of this crime was much commented on, and a declaration made, that the offender should be punished. The question was then put to the foreman of the jury, who acknowledged the fact, and produced a paper on the other side, which he observed was equally inflammatory; however, it was thought prudent to pursue this matter no farther.

The following is a true copy of a letter sent to several gentlemen summoned to attend as jurymen on the late trial of *John Wilkes, Esq;* the evening before, and the same morning the trial came on, by means whereof they were deceived and prevented from making their appearance there:

*Middlesex.* "THE information of the king against *Wilkes, Esq;* is adjourned to Thursday the 23d day of Feb. inst. at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in *Westminster-Hall*; of which, Sir, you have this notice from your humble servant,

#### SUMMONING OFFICER."

At a court of Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, the thanks of the court were ordered to be presented to the representatives of the city for their zealous and spirited

sited endeavours to assert the rights and liberties of the subject by their laudable attempt to obtain a seasonable and parliamentary declaration, That a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law. And to express the warmest exhortations, that they steadily persevere in their duty to the crown, and use their utmost endeavours to secure the houses, papers, and persons of the subject from arbitrary and illegal violations. At the same time, resolved, that, "as the independency and uprightness of Judges is essential to the impartial administration of justice, and one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of the subject," this court, in manifestation of the just sense of the inflexible firmness and integrity of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, L. C. J. of his Majesty's court of Common Pleas, doth direct that the freedom of this city be presented to his Lordship, and that he be desired to sit for his picture to be placed in Guildhall, in gratitude for his honest and deliberate decision upon the validity of a warrant which had been frequently produced to, but so far as appears to this court, never debated in the court of King's Bench, by which he hath eminently distinguished his duty to the King, his justice to the subject, and his knowledge of the law.

*Wed. 22.* The sessions began at the Old Bailey, when John Franklin was tried for assaulting and wounding the hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; in the execution of his office, at the time when the North Briton, No. 45, was burnt at the Royal Exchange, and convicted. When the trial was over, Mr. Harley observed, that, for his own part, he had forgiven the affront to his person; that justice requiring a prosecution, it had been, by the conviction of the offender, in part satisfied, and therefore he requested the court to mitigate his punishment: accordingly, the court were pleased to order, that he should be imprisoned only three months, pay a fine of 6s. 8d. and give surety for his good behaviour for one year.

At a very numerous meeting at the society's room in the Strand, a premium of 5/. for every hundred weight of turbot brought to the London and Westminster-markets, was agreed to by a considerable

Feb. 1764.

majority. Immediately after which, a bounty of 50 guineas was unanimously adjudged to Mr. Rocque of Waltham-Green, for his improvement in the culture of land.

*Sat. 25.* A seditious libel, intitled, "Droit de Roy, Digests of the Rights and Prerogatives of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain," was by order of the House of Peers, burnt by the common hangman, before Westminster-gate.

The extraordinary author of this treatise is the first, we believe, since the revolution, who has dared openly to assert and vindicate the slavish and absurd principles, which were heretofore advanced by the servile advocates of arbitrary power. Happily, however, the weakness of his ability defeats the malice of his intentions. Though he makes a great parade of reading, and talks boldly of the ignorance of others, yet at the same time he only labours to expose his own. In the introduction he attempts to give a definition of the common law; and after having told us, on the authority of St. Germain and lord Coke, 'that it consists of general customs—that it is not only grounded upon reason, but is the perfection of reason, &c.' He concludes with great content, that he has been very explicit in describing what the common law is. His readers, probably, however, will not think this very explicit; and we are persuaded that they would have been much better satisfied with lord Hale's account of this matter, in his *History of the common law of England*; to which we refer them.

This Piece was wrote by Mr. Brecknock, of Lincoln's Inn, and author of the political tale, *The Blood Hounds*, in which he has taken upon him the power of canonizing, (see p. 98.) so that we presume *NON RESISTANCE* was to follow. *The scope of his Droit de Roy will be best collected from the following:*

"A King of England is God's vicar on earth, and God's lieutenant. A King of England is all perfection, and in him can be no folly, no defect, no negligence; he is omniscient, and *omnia jura babet in scrinio pectoris sui*; he is infallible, and is all truth, and all wisdom, and neither will, nor can, be fallible: *rex fallere non vult falli autem non potest*. For the crown once worn taketh away all defects. The royalty of England is unalienable, and the

Q

King

King cannot prejudice the next heir in blood, should he even be found guilty of treason, and be excluded by act of parliament. The power of the Kings of *England* is an exempt, absolute, supreme, and independant authority. This is not a mixed monarchy, and the houses of parliament have no partnership in the legislation. The making of laws is a peculiar and incommunicable privilege of the supreme power, and the office of the two houses in this case is only consultive or preparative. When a bill is passed, it is no more a law of the Lords and Commons, than the laws passed at the petition of Celius, Cassius, Sempronius, &c. were the laws of Celius, Cassius, and Sempronius."

*Mon. 27.* The same libel was burnt by the same order before the *Royal Exchange*; the sheriffs of *London* attending.

There was held a general court of the proprietors of *East-India* stock, upon the late bad news from *Bengal*, when several papers were read, and many debates ensued, which occasioned an adjournment.

*Wed. 29.* Lord Egmont has obtained a grant of the island of *St. Johns*, which is to be divided into 50 baronies, and subdivided into so many freeholds each; the whole to be held by military tenures, Lord Egmont being Lord Paramount. It is said the merchants of *London* estimate this grant at 500,000*l.*

The society for encouraging agriculture, &c. has come to a resolution of giving a premium the ensuing year for the culture of burnet, another for raising *Dutch* clover-seed; and a third for raising parley for feeding sheep.

Above 30 people perished by the breaking down of a bridge at *Abbeville* in *France*; they had assembled to look at a barge that had just sunk under the arch where they stood.

*The Names of dissenting Lords, whose Protest we gave in our Mag. for Dec.*

Temple Devonshire Fortescue,  
Bolton, Scarborough, Grantham,  
Grafton, Dacre, Walpole,  
Cornwallis, Abergavenny, Ponsonby,  
Portland, Fred. Litch. Cov. Folkestone.  
Bristol, Ashburnham,

#### A M E R I C A.

*Philadelphia, Dec. 29.* The Indians under the command of *Pondiac* at *Detroit*, tired of the war, after losing in different attacks near 100 of their best war-

riors, have delivered up to Major *Gladwin* 17 *English* prisoners, and have discovered the names of near 40 *Frenchmen*, (some of them people of consequence at *Montreal*) who were concerned in fomenting this war, and have proposed terms of peace. The messengers who bring these accounts, in coming thro' the *Indian* towns, over the *Ohio*, found about 70 men, not yet recovered of the wounds they received in the engagements with Col. *Bouquet*; and the *Indians*, in general, heartily tired of the war.

*New York, Jan. 5.* On Wednesday the 14th of December last, a number of armed horsemen went to the *Indian* town in the *Conestagoe* manor, in *Lancaster* county, in the province of *Philadelphia*, and without the least reason or provocation, in cool blood, murdered six of the *Indians*, and burnt and destroyed all their houses and effects. The said *Indians* settled in the heart of that province, had during the late troubles, and for many years before, lived peaceably and inoffensively, and were justly considered as under the protection of that government and its laws.

*New York, Jan. 16.* We find by the proclamation of the governor of *Pensylvania*, published the 2d instant, that besides the barbarous murder of the six *Conestagoe Indians*, and burning their houses and effects, that on the 27th of last month, a large party of armed men assembled, and proceeding to the town of *Lancaster*, broke open the workhouse, and inhumanly massacred 14 more of the *Indians*, men, women, and children, who had been taken under the immediate care and protection of the magistrates of *Lancaster* county, and lodged for their better security in the work-house till they should be better provided for by the government.

#### List of DEATHS for the Year, 1764.

- Dec. 1.* IEUT. Col. Hall of the 37th regiment at *Minorca*.—*Jan.* Wm. Kingsley, Esq; only son of the Lieutenant General.—*29.* Hon. Mr. Leslie, brother to the E. of Rothes.—*31.* Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, at *Edinburgh*.—*Feb. 1.* George Osbaldiston, Esq; brother to the Bishop of *London*.—*3.* Lady of Sir Charles Burdett, Bt. aged 21.—*6.* Sir Jacob Gerard Downing, Bt. member for *Dunwich*, *Suffolk*. He dying without male issue, an estate of 6000*l.* per ann. devolves to the University of Cambridge

Cambridge for building and endowing a college to be called Downing College.—  
 8. Wm. Popple, Esq; Governor of Bermuda Islands.—15. Patrick Anderson, Esq; Comptroller of the Stamp Duty in Scotland.—19. Lady of the Hon. Capt. Forbes.—21. Francis Levet, Esq; a Director of the London Assurance.—23. Tho. Troyes of Truro Cornwall, Esq;

#### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

*From the London Gazette.*

St. James's Feb. 11. THE King was pleased to appoint Daniel Boneester, Gent. Consul at Carthagena.

Feb. 21. The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Granby, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Derbyshire, in room of the Duke of Devonshire.

*From other Papers.*

JOHN Maidman, Esq: a commissioner of Bankrupts.—Edward Sneyd, Esq; a Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to his Majesty.—Mr. Oliphant, Postmaster-Gen. for Scotland.—Barlow Trecothic, Esq;

Alderman of Vintry-ward, in room of Ald. Blunt, dec.—And, Alderman Turner, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—Mr. London, Inspector and Surveyor of the Stamp Duties.—John Holden, Esq; Surgeon to Greenwich Hospital.—David Beale, Esq; Master of the Revels in Scotland, (Dugal Campbell, res.)—Peter Serle of Winchester, Esq; a Verdurer of the New Forests, Hants.—Miss Boscowen, daughter of Gen George Boscowen, one of the Queen's Maids of Honour.—John Lampton, Capt. in the 79th regiment.—James Craig, Capt. in the 2d regt. of Foot Guards.—John Ross, Capt. in the 31st regt. of foot.—Admiral Pye, Commander of the ships and vessels stationed at Plymouth.—Gervis Rivington, Lieut. Col. to the 36th regt.—Rev. Mr. Nowell of Oriel College, appointed principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

#### *New Members to serve in Parliament.*

RICHARD Fuller, for Steyning in room of Fraser Honeywood, dec.—Miles Barnes, for Dunwich, in room of Sir J. G. Downing, dec.

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer, to the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament, given in our Magazine for December last, p. 758.*

mends them most effectually to his royal favour and protection, upon which his Majesty assures them, that they may always depend.

JAN. Mon. 2. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has given an hundred pounds to Trinity College, which is to be disposed of in four premiums, for the best composition in Latin and English prose or verses on the subject of THE CONQUEST OF CANADA, to be determined the 25th of March next.

Wed. 18. Being appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birth, the same was observed with great splendour.

Fri. 20. The freedom of the city of Dublin, in a silver-box, was voted to the Hon. Sir James Caldwell for the services rendered his country by raising a regiment of light-horse in 1759, at his own expence for the defence of Ireland.

The same was voted to Lieut. Col. Howe for the distinguished loyalty of his family, and the particular exertion of his military talents in the conquest of Canada.

Such a full and affectionate declaration of the Sentiments of the Parliament of Ireland, of whose fidelity his Majesty has always been entirely convinced, recom-

At the same time the thanks of the sheriffs and commons were ordered to be presented to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, for his distinguished zeal and loyalty in asserting and maintaining the rights and liberties of the subject in the high station which he now fills with remarkable dignity; and for his particular services to the kingdom of Ireland in the office of Attorney General. (See p. 110.).

Sun. 22. Was opened in Little Strand-street, the new Meeting-house, for the congregation of Dissenters lately belonging to Wood-street and Mary's Abbey.

Thurs. 26. Arrived an account of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, with his most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg: The pleasure this alliance has given the friends of our happy constitution is best expressed in the following addresses, viz.

*The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, on the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.*

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our most humble and sincere congratulations to your Majesty, on the happy solemnization of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

Your Majesty, by forming this strict alliance with that most illustrious house, has given a fresh proof of your wisdom, and of your watchful concern for the liberties and the protestant interest of Europe. The eminent services and most exalted valour of his Serene Highness, in support of that cause, during the late glorious war, had in a peculiar manner endeared his person and character to your Majesty's subjects of these kingdoms; and although they must be effected with concern, on your Majesty's being deprived of the presence of a Prince, adorned with every valuable and amiable accomplishment, yet they must observe with

pleasure, and acknowledge with gratitude, that those virtues and services, which have been shining objects of national admiration, are thus highly considered by your Majesty, and dignified by this most distinguished and inestimable reward:

We humbly entreat your Majesty to accept our warmest wishes, that this joyful marriage may prove a fruitful source of continued felicity to your Majesty, and to the Prince, and of strength to your royal house; and that it may be blessed with the same successful and salutary consequences, that have attended every other measure which your Majesty has so wisely determined, and so steadily pursued, through the course of your most auspicious and happy reign.

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, on the same Occasion.*

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty*

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to your Majesty our congratulations upon the nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg. We observe with the highest satisfaction, this new instance of your Majesty's prudence and discernment, in uniting more closely to your royal house a Prince, whose great and eminent virtues have rendered him one of the principal ornaments and bulwarks of the protestant interest; and Europe must be sensible of your Majesty's justice and goodness, in rewarding the merits of a prince of so distinguished and heroic a character, with so amiable and accomplished a princess.

The prosperity we have long enjoyed under the government of your Majesty's august family, makes us seize, with the most lively gratitude, every opportunity to convince the world of our inviolable attachment to your Majesty's person; and to shew, how warmly and sincerely we interest ourselves in every event, which can promote the strength, and continue the happiness of the illustrious house of Brunswick.

*His*

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

### GEORGE R.

**H**IS Majesty receives very graciously the dutiful and loyal Address of the House of Commons, upon the marriage of his sister, the Princess Augusta, with the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg; and observes with pleasure the share they take in the general satisfaction, which that happy alliance has given to all his people. This mark of their affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person and family, is very agreeable to his Majesty; and they may be assured of his Majesty's constant endeavours to promote the happiness of his subjects in his kingdom of Ireland.

### The Address of the Honourable City of Dublin.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

*May it please your Majesty.*

**W**E your Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, most humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our sincere congratulations, upon the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta with his most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg.

With the utmost joy and satisfaction we view in this auspicious union, an increase of splendour and of strength, derived to an illustrious family ever dear to these Realms. We see a most amiable and accomplished Princess sought for and obtained, as the only adequate prize that could crown the successes and martial glory of a most heroic Prince. And that Prince, whose important services have so highly distinguished him in the great cause of true religion and liberty, honoured and rewarded by so near an alliance to your Majesty, the great assessor and protector of both.

Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, truly sensible as we are of your Majesty's goodness, thus to interest ourselves in every event pleasing to your Majesty, and prosperous to your royal house: And to assure your Majesty of our most zealous attachment and warmest affection to your

person and government. Nor can we, upon this earliest opportunity of approaching the throne, omit those just acknowledgments, which we of this metropolis are, in a peculiar manner, bound humbly to offer to your Majesty, for having adorned our city with the presence of a noble personage, whose generosity and dignity, tempered with every amiable virtue and accomplishment, have rendered him the fair Representative of Majesty, and the fit dispenser of royal grace and favour, to a dutiful, affectionate and loyal People.

*FEB. Wed. 1.* The deanry house in the city of Limerick, was consumed by fire.

*Fri. 3.* The Incorporated Society received advice, that the fifth benefaction of 100*l.* from O. Lovettmore has been paid to their Secretary in London, and that the corresponding Society had ordered a remittance of 300*l.*

*Sat. 4.* A Rush wherry, with six men, were lost on the Bar of Drogheda.—*Hunt Walsh*, Esq; was returned to serve in parliament for the borough of Maryborough, in the room of *William Gilbert*, Esq; deceased.

*Tues. 14.* The Lords and Commons waited upon his Excellency, *Hugh Earl of Northumberland*, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, with their united Addresses, highly expressive of their opinion of the late tumultuous risings, in the provinces of Munster and Ulster, as follows:

*May it please your Excellency,*

**W**E his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, having seen with the most sensible concern, the many disorders and outrages that have been committed in many different parts of this kingdom, in defiance of the laws, and violation of the public peace; think ourselves called upon, by the duty we owe to the King, by the respect we bear to your Excellency, and by our anxious regard for the welfare of our country, humbly to submit to your Excellency's consideration our apprehensions and sentiments upon those alarming appearances.

Had those grievances (the pretended occasions of the late insurrections) been found to have a real existence, yet the violent

lent and tumultuary attempts for redressing them, would not have been, in the eye of the law, less criminal, and would, even in that case, have been what they now undoubtedly are, treason against the state.

But when no traces of oppression can be seen, we can only impute these disorders to the artful contrivances of designing men, who, from selfish and interested views, have spread this licentious spirit among the people, and raised in their minds a restless and turbulent impatience of every legal and constitutional obligation.

And we must confess it to be a melancholy reflection in a state, the foundation and the pride of which is civil liberty, no invasion whereof can with any colour be pretended, by these disturbers of the public repose, that it became necessary to call in the military power in aid of the civil; without which interposition, the rapid progress of these disorders, could not, upon some late occasions, have been so effectually withheld.

When we offer these considerations to your excellency, we have the firmest persuasion and confidence, that his Majesty has always made, and ever will make the laws of all his kingdoms framed equally for the support of his royal authority, and for the maintenance of the liberties of his subjects, the invariable rule of his government; and that it is his gracious intention, that all ranks and orders of men, should enjoy without disturbance or molestation, and be protected in the possession of those rights and privileges allotted to them by the laws and the constitution; whosoever exceeds those bounds, can lay no claim to that protection.

Nor have we the least doubt, that your Excellency's zeal for his Majesty's service, and your sincere concern for the welfare of this country, in which you are so justly esteemed, and honoured, will always incline your Excellency to use the most proper, as well as the most effectual means, for removing these mischiefs, and this scandal from us.

And, as we are convinced also, that your Excellency will never direct the power, with which you are so deservedly vested, but to such wise and salutary purposes, we do on our parts, in this public and

solemn manner, assure your Excellency of our firm determination, to exert our most strenuous and constant endeavours, in the support of your Excellency's authority, towards maintaining peace and good order through the country, the encouraging activity in the magistracy, the giving vigour to the laws, and for the general preservation of the civil and religious constitution.

And we cannot but entertain strong hopes, that your Excellency's clear discernment and steadiness, your humanity and temper, together with this solemn and public declaration of our full conviction of the necessity of putting a stop to these evils, and a conduct in us conformable to this conviction, may produce this happy effect, in no long course of time: and as we rely on the most prudent and vigorous exertion of your Excellency's authority for this necessary end, so we trust that the people, thus warned of the weakness, as well as wickedness of their former attempts, will not be again misled, by false and groundless suggestions, that they will be brought to see the fatal tendency of their late blind and desperate conduct, and to acknowledge that the authority of that government and those laws, which they have contemned and defied, can be the only means of securing them against poverty and ruin, and of preventing the utter subversion of those liberties, which have been made the specious pretence of these wild and unjustifiable outrages.

*To this Address His Excellency was pleased to give this Answer.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*I Cannot sufficiently express the satisfaction I receive from this address.—The wisdom and dignity of your proceedings will not only produce the desired effect at home, but will, I am persuaded, be very highly approved by His Majesty, and reflect true, and lasting honour, upon the parliament of Ireland.*

*This clear and full declaration of your sentiments must give much additional weight to the authority of the magistrates, and animate them to a vigorous performance of their duty.—I assure you that I will not be wanting in my constant endeavours steadily to execute his Majesty's known gracious intentions for the protection*

won of the civil and religious constitution, and the rights, liberties, and properties of his subjects of every rank, order, and denomination.

I concur entirely with you in entertaining strong hopes, that this result of your grave and wise deliberations will make a due impression upon the minds of the deluded people; and will tend, in a great degree, towards securing the continuance of that tranquility, which has been so happily preserved in this metropolis, and in all parts of the kingdom, since my arrival.—But every possible precaution shall still be taken, in case of any new attempts, for the support of the magistrates in the execution of their office.—Nor can future offenders expect any mitigation of the utmost severity of the law.

Such is my firm determination; to which I shall think myself bound to adhere, by the duty I owe to his Majesty; by my sincere and earnest desire to see this kingdom maintained in peace, and growing in prosperity; and by the gratitude so deeply impressed upon my mind to you, my lords, and to you, gentlemen of the house of commons, for your most obliging, honourable, steady, and effectual support of my administration.

Sat. 18. William Alcock, Esq; took his seat in Parliament for the borough of Fethard, in the room of Lord Loftus, called to the house of peers.

The following collections have been made at the respective churches, for the children educated in their schools, viz.

St. Mary's, Ld. Bishop of Clogher, preacher,	- £. 369 00 00
St. Andrew's, Rev. John Obins, D. D.	- - - 165 13 11
St. Bridget's, Rev. Rich. Chal. Cobb, L. L. D.	- 101 2 9

A gentleman in the North has cured a horse who had the glanders to a great degree, by injecting the juice of Hemlock, as recommended by Dr. Storck; his piece on the Medicinal Nature of this Plant, with his instruction for gathering and preparing it, may be had at the Publisher's of this Magazine.

#### List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.

JAN. 6. THE Lady of the Right Hon. Ld Brabazon, of a daughter.—FEB. 19. At Woulhampton, En-

gland, the Countess of Fingall, of a dau.

—24. The Lady of John Creighton, Esq; of a dau.—29.—of Arthur Pomeroy, Esq; of a son.

#### List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.

JAN. 3. BULLEINE Fancourt, Esq; Capt. in Col. Keppell's reg. to Miss Franklin.—12. William Henn, Esq; to Bridget, dau. of Edw. Browne, co. of Clare. Esq;—Thomas Bomford of Clownstown, co. of Meath, Esq; to Alicia, eldest dau. of Thomas Jessop of Mount Jessop, co. of Longford, Esq;—19. Hampden Nicholson, Esq; to the only dau. of the late Rev. Arth. Ormsby of the co. of Limerick.—At Limerick, Robert Going of Tullamoylan, co. of Tipperary, Esq; to a dau. of Thomas Maunsell, Esq; counsellor at law.

FEB. 10. John Bourke the younger, Esq; M. P. for the borough of Naas, to the Lady Mary Leeson, eldest dau. of the Earl of Milltown.—Richard Walsh, sen. Esq; to Miss Prince of Clonmell.—11. Samuel Yeates, of Moone, co. of Kildare, Esq; to Catherine, dau. of the late Richard Johnston of Gilford, county of Down, Esq;—Terence Egan of Annadiddle, co. of Tipperary, Esq; to Elizabeth, dau. of Matt. O'Brien of Kilnshandy, Esq;—24. John Ward, of Ward's Hill, Esq; to Miss Jane Vesey.

#### List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.

JAN. 1. AT Bath, James Ware of Stephen's Green, Esq.—2. William Gilbert, Esq; M. P. for the borough of Maryborough.—4. The relict of the late Alderman Pearson.—10. Robert Reading of Derrycoolly, King's County, Esq;—On the N. Strand, Mrs. Elizabeth Flood, aged 123.—At Askemore, co. of Wexford, Mr. Henry Dyson, Farmer, aged 120.—13. The Wife of William Stewart, Esq; and dau. of Sir Richard Butler, bart.—In Kilkenny, William Warring, Esq;—20. Matthew Jacob, Esq; member in the late parliament, for the borough of Feathard.—Rev. Jeremy Draycott, rector of Boke and Derrybrusk, dio. of Clogher.—At Mallow, Kean Mahony, Esq; M. D.—In Limerick, Col. John Worge.—Zachary Cooke, of Tallow, co. of Waterford, Esq;—At Limerick, the relict of Col. Hugh Massy.—28. At Randalstown, co.

co. of Meath, John Everard, Esq.

FEB. 2. The Hon. Mrs. Bridget Martin, Wife of Robert Martin, Esq;—The Rev. John Dundass of the co. of Fermanagh.—4. At Ballybeg, near Cork, Hugh Norcot, Esq;—The relict of Major Bradshaw.—8. At Ennis, George Coghlan, Esq; collector of that district.—At Hillbrook, Col. Robert Sampson.—The Rev. William Ellis, rector of Clonkilty.—Isham Baggs, Esq; secretary to the Commissioners for tillage and inland navigation.—At Kenagh, co. of Longford, Leonard Bickerstaff, Esq;—11. In London, the Rev. William Mockler, A. M. vicar of Ballyclogh and Castlemagner, dio. of Cloyne.—Mrs. Daniel, relict of the Rev. Richard Daniel of Clane, and dau. of the late Sir George Ribton, bart.—Relict of the Rev. Dr. King, late of St. Bride's.—At Bath, the Wife of John Marriott, Esq; Capt. in Hale's dragoons, and sister to the Rev. Sir Philip Hoby of Bisham-Abbey, co. of Bucks, bart. and Dean of Ardfert.—The Lady of Capt. George Johnston, and dau. of the Hon. William Molesworth.—Miss Vaughan, dau. of William Vaughan, late of Golden-grove, King's county.—17. In London, the Rt. Hon. Charles Moore, E. of Charleville and Baron Tullamore, a Privy Counsellor, and Muster Master Gen. of this Kingdom, descended from Sir John Moore, ancestor to the present E. of Drogheda, who came into England early after the conquest; he married the only dau. of James Coghill, L. L. D. Register of the Prerogative Court in Dublin, with whom he had a very large fortune, and dying without issue, the titles are extinct. He has devised his estate to his nephew, John Bury, Esq;—22. At Mallow, Lieut. Christopher Conyers of the 8th regt. of dragoons.—Rev. John Wrixon, vicar choral of St. Finbarry's, Cork.—In Cork, Horatio Townshend, Esq;—24. Chidley Coote, of Mount-Coote, co. of Limerick, Esq;—John Drought of the Queen's co. Esq; student at the Inns of Court.—Rev. William Enery, Rector of Killyshandra.—At Robinstown, co. of Longford, Robert MacCally, Esq;—The relict of the Rev. Archdeacon Neale, and sister of Colonel Joshua Paul.—Frederick Gore, Esq;—John Bourke, late of Serjeant's Inn, London, Esq;—27. Rev. Joseph Graydon, Fellow of Trinity College.

### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

JAN. 5. Stephen Ratcliffe, Esq; counsellor at law, app. seneschal of the Liberties of St. Patrick's, (Sydenham Singleton, Esq; res.)—16. Cha. Coote, Esq; M. of P. for the co. of Cavan, created a Knight of the Bath, and publicly invested with the ensigns of that Honourable Order, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, within the Castle of Dublin.

FEB. 4. Archibald Richardson, Esq; app. surgeon to his Majesty's State.—Rev. Arthur Clarke, A. M. presented to the vicarage of Dromaragh, in the dio. of Dromore. (Rev. Dean Paul, resigned.)—George Reynolds, Esq; elected an Alderman of the city of Dublin. (Alderman Thomas Taylor, dec.)—10. The Hon. Robert Marshall, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, elected a governor of the Lying-in-Hospital.—15. Mr. Tho. Bourke app. Clerk of the Forfeitures, in the room of John Hervey, Esq; collector of Ennis. (George Coghlan, Esq; dec.)—25. Rev. Hugh Hamilton, D. D. Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Natural Philosophy, presented to the Living of Kilmacrenan. (Rev. Caleb Cartwright, D. D. dec.)

### *Army PROMOTIONS.*

FEB. 3. FITZWILLIAM's, Tho. Sawyer, capt.—Yorke's, John La-deveze, Henry Brown, captains. Amos Vereker, lieut. Tho. Lord, cornet.—Severne's, William Wolesley, capt.—Harvey's, William Beasley Drought, John Gore, lieutenants.—Douglass's, Thomas Crow, lieut. col. James Blaquiere, maj. James Stewart, cap. John Reily, lieut.—Hale's, Francis Gwynn, ieut. Harry Nettles, cornet.—Carr's, John Samuel Meulh, lieut. Edw. Stewart, ens.—Brudenell's, William Howard, capt. Edw. Fuller, lieut. Tho. Eratt, ens.—Claverick's, Alured Clarke, capt.—Anstruther's, Caleb Carden, lieut. James Andowine, ens.—Owen's, Robert Moore, capt. James Murison, adjut.—Strode's, Wm. Cavendish, capt. James Higginson, lieut.—Cary's, James Stewart, adjut.—Ld. Ad. Gordon's, David Gardyne, lieut. John McDonald Richard Vowell, ensigns.—Lambton's, James Atkinson, lieut. John Sutton, ens.—Henry Gore, capt. of the Battle-Axe-Guards, and to rank as Col. of Foot.

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For MARCH, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

C O N T A I N I N G,

I. An Explanation of the Political Print, the JUNTO,	130	the Grand Question, with the Debate,	173
II. Judge Harwles's opinion of the Legality of seizing Papers,	ib.	XVI. The Liverpool Address to their Representatives,	175
III. An Answer to the Questions sent to the Cotery in Albemarle-street,	ib.	XVII. Voltaire's Prayer from his Treatise on Toleration,	176
IV. Churchill's GOTTHAM, first and second Books, the last entire,	131	XVIII. Dr. Patrick Blair of Cork, his letter to the Dean of the Faculty in France of his success in Inoculation, ib.	
V. The E. of Shaftesbury's Speech concerning Jurisdiction,	* 140	XIX. On the supposed licentiousness of the Times,	178
VI. Anecdotes of the young Pretender, ib.		XX. Origin of the Excise Laws in England,	ib.
VII. Parliamentary History, Report of the further Proceedings of Mr. Harrisson's Time Piece, in a Voyage to Jamaica 137.—The Mutiny Bill, with Observations on the Privileges granted to disbanded Soldiers, &c. 140.—Bill for preserving the Silk Manufacture,	141	XXI. A Receipt to prevent Sun-burn,	181
VIII. The Life of P. Albert Henry of Brunswick, who was wounded (of which he died) at Fellinghausen, charging at the Head of the Highlanders,	142	XXII. Observations on the Lunar Eclipse,	ib.
IX. A Letter proper to be read by all Jurymen,	147	XXIII. State of the Supplies and Ways,	ib.
X. Account of the French Marine and its Economy,	150	XXIV. Every Man his own Physician, Extracts from,	183
XI. What was and was not done in Mr. Pitt's Administration,	153	FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	
XII. The N. Britons, No. 88, on the Spirit of Liberty 154.—No. 89, on the Marriage Act, 157.—No. 90, on different Subjects, 160.—No. 91, on the Stuartic Code,	164	XXVI. Great Riot in Douay, 183 Whale fishery discovered, 184 Distempers abroad,	ib.
XIII. Account of the East India Affairs, 167.—Mr. Howell's Letter to Colonel Cailaud, 167.—The Colonel's Answer, 168.—Mr. Howell's Reply,	169	XXVII. East-India affairs, by Authority,	ib.
XIV. Proceedings of the Court of Directors, 170.—Lord Clive's Letter to them,	171	HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
XV. The Parliamentary Proceedings on With A POLITICAL PRINT; The JUNTO preparing Addresses.		XXVIII. Separation of a great Cliff near Ramsgate, 187.—Public entry of the Princeps of Brunswick, ib.—Trials at the different Assizes 188 Murders, 189.—Election of a High Steward, at Cambridge,	ib.
		XXIX. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions, for England, 190 —for Ireland,	191
		CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.	
		XXX. Commencements at Trinity College. 191—Proclamation about the Alnage riot, 192.—Robbery of Mr. Minchin, ib.—Charity Sermons,	ib.

D U B L I N:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

## The JUNCTO.

HERE is seen that prostitution which every good Man laments ; the *sacred order* (instituted for other purposes) in *Juncto* assembled, contriving *Addresses* no way the *People's Voice*, but ushered to the public view through every channel of corruption, and to be approved of, are begged and bought, to support measures that *Britons* will lament. With what propriety, did *Mentor* acquaint his *Pupil* the son of *Ulysses*, that the *station* of Kings was pitiable, for *Truth*, says he, seldom approaches them, and while young are often deceived by *misrepresentations*, that they neither bear nor see with their own faculties, but through the *medium* of ministerial *Influence*, partial to self and who,

Cheat the deluded people with a shew  
Of Liberty, which yet they ne'er must  
taste of;  
They say our hands are free from fetters,  
Yet whom they please they lay in *basest*  
*bonds*,  
Bring whom they please to infamy and  
scorn,  
Drive us, like wrecks, down the rough  
tide of power,  
Whilst no hold's left to save us from de-  
struction.

## VENICE PRESERVED.

## REFERENCE to the PLATE.

1. Mr. Wilkes.
2. D. of Newcastle.
3. Mr. Pitt.
4. Lord Temple.

On the Legality of the Practice of seizing  
Papers.

AS the eminent lawyer, Sir John Hawles, Knt. solicitor-general to King William the third of glorious memory, the author of that valuable performance, entitled, "The Englishman's " Rights; a Dialogue between a Barrister at law and a Juryman," has given us his thoughts on that important question, Whether the seizure of papers is legal? it is hoped the following will not prove unworthy the notice of the public.

" It is not (says the above able lawyer) an antient practice to seize papers, though

of late used: It began, I believe, upon my Lord Coke, whose papers were seized and carried to the secretary's office, upon the like pretences as of late, and when returned were *gelt* of many bonds and other securities, to a great many thousand pounds value, which never came to light. It was afterwards practised upon some members of parliament; and, as I remember voted illegal, as undoubtedly it is; for though sometimes you may meet with papers which may be evidence against the prisoner; so it is possible, that other papers than the prisoner's may be mixed with his to make good the accusation; nay, which is worse, some of the prisoner's may be withdrawn, which may be the only matter of his defence; and that hath been often practised: and I cannot but remember a story about this matter: When Sir William Jones died, it was said, that one from Whitehall offered Sir William Jones his servant a great sum of money but to let him search his master's study, to find a paper which would discover great matters. A certain person discoursing with a privy-counsellor about it, the privy-counsellor said it was not true; " for, says he, if we had a mind to have done it, could we not send a messenger on pretence of searching for treasonable papers, and bring all the study to Whitehall, and keep what we would of them?" — Hawles's Remarks upon Colledge's Trial, p. 95.

## Answer to some Military Questions sent to Wildman's a few Days ago.

WHO got the last Seven vacant Governments?  
Edinburgh,—the Earl of Loudoun.  
Quebec,—Hon. James Murray.  
St. Augustin,—James Grant.  
Pensacola,—Johnston.  
The Grenades, &c. &c.—Robert Melville.  
Stirling-Castle,—Leviston Campbell.  
Dunbarton Castle,—Hon. Arch. Montgomery.

Who got the last Five vacant Regiments?  
The First, or Royal,—Sir Henry Erskine.  
The Third, or Old Buffs,—John Craufurd.  
The Twenty-sixth,—John Scot.  
The Sixty-fifth,—Alexander Mackay.  
The Sixty-sixth,—Lord Adam Gordon.

G O-



F  
cre  
in  
no  
the  
cor  
beg  
thi  
pr  
pit  
**K**  
sel  
ar  
th  
th  
us  
an  
**C**  
Ol

T  
Y  
B  
D  
W

v

3

(

j

i

i

i

i

i

i

i

## G O T H A M.

A POEM: First and second Book. By C.  
CHURCHILL, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Author having in his first done little more than introducing his Scheme, and fixing his Dominion, we shall follow him far; but as his second is filled with bold sentiments and a peculiarity of Turn, we shall give it entire.

## B O O K I.

**F**AR off (no matter whether *East* or *West*,  
A real country, or one made in jest)  
Not yet by modern Mandevilles disgrac'd,  
Not yet by *Map-jobbers* wretchedly mis-  
plac'd, [small,  
There lies an *island*, neither great nor  
Which for distinction sake, I GOTHAM  
call.

The man who finds an unknown coun-  
try out,  
By giving it a name acquires no doubt,  
A gospel title, tho' the people there  
The pious Christian thinks not worth his  
care.  
Bar this pretence, and into air be burl'd  
The claim of Europe to the *Western*  
*World.*

The author's right to his imaginary  
kingdom thus proved and assumed, he  
calls out to his subjects,

Rejoice, ye happy Gothamites, rejoice;  
Lift up your voice on high, a mighty  
voice,  
The voice of gladness, and on ev'ry  
tongue,  
In strains of gratitude, be praises hung,  
The praises of so great and good a king:  
Shall Churchill reign, and shall not Go-  
tham sing?

After addressing them thus in general, he calls upon them more particularly, as they may be arranged under their several ages or periods of life; running into various descriptions, which naturally arise from the subject, all entirely just and poetical.

## B. O O K II.

**H**OW much mistaken are the men,  
who think [drink,  
That all who will, without restraint may  
May largely drink, e'en till their bowels  
burst, [thirst,  
Pleading no right but merely that of

At the pure waters of the living well,  
Beside whose streams the Muses love to  
dwell!

Verse is with them a knack, an idle toy,  
A rattle gilded o'er, on which a boy  
May play untaught, whilst, without art  
or force,

Make it but jingle, Music comes of course.

Little do such men know the toil, the  
pains,

The daily, nightly racking of the brains,  
To range the thoughts, the matter to  
digest,

To cull fit phrases, and reject the rest.

To know the times when *HUMOUR*, on  
the cheek

Of *MIRTH* may hold her sports, when  
*WIT* should speak,

And when be silent; when to use the  
pow'r's [flow'r's,

Of *Ornament*, and how to place the  
So that they neither give a tawdry glare,  
Nor waste their sweetness in the desert air;  
To form (which few can do, and scarcely  
one, [done)

One Critick in an age can find, when  
To form a plan, to strike a grand Out-  
line,

To fill it up, and make the picture shine  
A full, and perfect piece; to make coy  
rhyme [time,

Renounce her follies, and with sense keep  
To make proud sense against her nature  
bend,

And wear the chains of rhyme, yet call  
her friend.

Some Fops there are, among the Scrib-  
bling tribe, [scribe,

Who make it all their business to des-

No matter whether in, or out of place;

Studioes of finery, and fond of lace,

Alike they trim, as Coxcomb Fancy  
brings, [kings.

The rags of beggars, and the robes of  
Let dull *Propriety* in State preside

O'er her dull children, Nature is their  
guide,

Wild Nature, who at random breaks the  
fence [and Sense,

Of those tame drudges *Judgment*, *Taste*,  
Nor would forgive herself the mighty  
crime

Of keeping terms with *Person*, *Place* and  
*Time.*

Let liquid Gold emblaze the Sun at  
noon, [Moon,

With borrow'd beams let Silver pale the  
Let

Let surges boarſe lash the resounding shore,  
 Let Streams Mæander, and let Torrents roar,  
 Let them breed up the melancholy breeze  
 To ſigh with ſighing, ſob with ſobbing trees,  
 Let Vales embroid'ry wear, let Flow'r's be ting'd  
 With various tints, let Clouds be lac'd or  
 They have their wish; like idle monarch Boys,  
 Negleſting things of weight, they ſigh for [toys;  
 Give them the crown, the ſceptre, and the robe,  
 Who will may take the pow'r and rule the globe.  
 Others there are, who in one ſolemn pace,  
 With as much zeal, as Quakers rail at Railing at needful Ornament, depend On Sense to bring them to their journey's end  
 They would not (Heav'n forbid) their course delay,  
 Nor for a moment ſtep out of the way, To make the barren road those graces wear,  
 Which Nature would, if pleas'd, have planted there,  
 Vain Men! who blindly thwarting Nature's plan  
 Ne'er find a paſſage to the heart of man;  
 Who, bred 'mongſt fogs in Academic land,  
 Scorn ev'ry thing they do not understand;  
 Who, destitute of Humour, Wit, and Taste,  
 Let all their little knowledge run to waste,  
 And frustrate each good purpose, whilst they wear  
 The robes of Learning with a ſloven's air.  
 Tho' ſolid Reaſ'ning arms each ſterling line,  
 Tho' Truth declares aloud, "This work is mine,"  
 Vice, whilst from page to page dull Morals creep,  
 Throws by the book, and Virtue falls asleep.  
 Sense, mere, dull, formal Sense, in this gay town  
 Must have ſome vehicle to paſſ her down,  
 Nor can She for an hour ensure her reign,  
 Unless She brings fair Pleaſure in her train.  
 Let Her, from day to day, from year to year,  
 In all her grave ſolemnities appear,

And, with the voice of trumpets, thro' the streets  
 Deal lectures out to ev'ry one She meets,  
 Half who paſſ by are deaf, and t'other half  
 Can hear indeed, but only hear to laugh.  
 Quit then, Ye graver Sons of letter'd Pride,  
 Taking for once Experience as a guide,  
 Quit this grand Error, this dull College mode;  
 Be your pursuits the ſame, but change the road;  
 Write, or at leaſt appear to write with eaſe,  
 And, if You mean to profit, learn to please.  
 In vain for ſuch mistakes they pardon claim,  
 Because they wield the pen in Virtue's thrice ſacred name, thrice bless'd the Man  
 Who thinks, ſpeaks, writes, and lives on ſuch a plan!  
 This, in himſelf, himſelf of course muſt But cannot with the world promote ſucceſs,  
 He may be ſtrong, but, with effect to ſpeak,  
 Should recollect his readers may be weak;  
 Plain, rigid Truths, which Saints with comfort bear,  
 Will make the Sinner tremble, and deſtrue Virtue acts from Love, and the great end,  
 At which She nobly aims, is to amend;  
 How then do thoſe mistake, who arm her laws  
 With vigour not their own, and hurt the cause  
 They mean to help, whilſt with a zealot rage  
 They make that Goddess, whom they'd have engage  
 Our deareſt Love, in hideous terror rise!  
 Such may be honeſt, but they can't be wise.  
 In her own full, and perfect blaze of light,  
 Virtue breaks forth too ſtrong for hu‐man  
 The dazzling eye, that nice but weaker ſense,  
 Shuts herſelf up in darkness for defence.  
 But, to make ſtrong conviction deeper ſink,  
 To make the callous feel, the thought-like God made Man, She lays her glory by,  
 And bears mild comfort on the ravish'd In earnest molt, when moſt She seems in jest,  
 She worms into, and winds around the breast,  
 To

To conquer vice, of vice appears the friend,  
And seems unlike herself to gain her end.  
The Sons of Sin, to while away the time  
Which lingers on their hands, of each black crime  
To hush the painful memory and keep  
The tyrant Conscience in delusive sleep,  
Read on at random, nor suspect the dart  
Until they find it rooted in their heart.  
Gainst Vice they give their vote, nor  
know at first  
That, cursing that, themselves too they  
have curs'd,  
They see not, till they fall into the snares,  
Deluded into Virtue unawares.  
Thus the shrewd doctor, in the spleen-struck mind  
When pregnant horror sits, and broods o'er wind,  
Discarding drugs, and striving how to  
please,  
Lures on insensibly, by slow degrees,  
The patient to those manly sports which  
bind [mind;  
The slacken'd sinews, and relieve the  
The patient feels a change as wrought by  
Health,  
And wonders on demand to find it health.  
Some Few, whom Fate ordain'd to deal  
in rhymes  
In other lands, and *bere* in other times,  
Whom, waiting at their birth, the *Midwife Muse*  
Sprinkled all over with Castalian dews,  
To whom true *GENIUS* gave his magic  
pen, [men,  
Whom *ART* by just degrees led up to  
Some Few, extremes well-shunn'd, have  
Steer'd between  
These dang'rous rocks, and held the golden mean.  
*SENSE* in their works maintains her proper state, [weight;  
But never sleeps, or labours with her  
*GRACE* makes the whole look elegant and gay,  
But never dares from *SENSE* to run astray.  
So nice the Master's touch, so great his care,  
The Colours boldly glow, not idly glare.  
Mutually giving, and receiving aid,  
They set each other off, like light and shade,  
And, as by stealth, with so much softness blend, [end.  
'Tis hard to say, where they begin or

Both give us charms, and neither gives offence;  
*SENSE* perfects *GRACE* and *GRACE* enlivens *SENSE*.

Peace to the Men, who these high honours claim,  
Health to their souls, and to their mem'ries fame:  
Be it my task, and no mean task, to teach  
A rev'rence for that worth I cannot reach;  
Let me at distance with a steady eye,  
Observe, and mark their passage to the sky,  
From envy free, applaud such rising worth,  
And praise their heav'n, tho' pinion'd down to earth.  
Had I the pow'r, I could not have the time, [prime,  
Whilst spirits flow, and Life is in her  
Without a sin 'gainst Pleasure, to design  
A plan, to methodize each thought, each line  
Highly to finish, and make ev'ry grace,  
In itself charming, take new charms from place.  
Nothing of Books, and little known of men, [pen,  
When the mad fit comes on, I seize the Rough as they run, the rapid thoughts set down, [Town.  
Rough as they run, discharge them on the Hence rude, unfinish'd brats, before their time,  
Are born into this idle world of rhyme,  
And the poor *flattern Muse* is brought to bed  
With all her imperfections on her head.  
Some, as no life appears, no pulses play Through the dull, dubious mass, no breath makes way,  
Doubt, greatly doubt, till for a glass they call,  
Whether the Child can be baptiz'd at all.  
Others, on other grounds, objections frame,  
And, granting that a child may have a name,  
Doubt, as the Sex might well a midwife pose, [Prose.  
Whether they should baptize it, Verse or E'en what my masters please; Bards, mild, meek men,  
In love to Critics flumbe now and then.  
Something I do myself and something too,  
If they can do it, leave for them to do.  
In the small compass of my careless page  
Critics may find employment for an age, Without

Without my blunders they were all undone;  
I twenty feed, where MASON can feed [one,  
When SATIRE stoops, unmindful of her state. [hate;  
To praise the man I love, curse him I When SENSE, in tides of passion borne along, [song;  
Sinking to prose, degrades the name of The Censor siniles, and, whilst my credit bleeds,  
With as high relish on the carrion seeds, As the proud EARL fed at a Turtle feast, Who, turn'd by gluttony to worse than beast,  
Eat, 'till his bowels gush'd upon the floor, Yet still eat on, and dying call'd for more.  
When loose DIGRESSION, like a colt unbroke, [yoke,  
Spurning Connection, and her formal Bounds thro' the forest, wanders far astray [her way,  
From the known path, and loves to loose 'Tis a full feast to all the mongrel pack To run the rambler down, and bring her back.  
When gay DESCRIPTION, Fancy's fairy child, [wild,  
Wild without art, and yet with pleasure Waking with Nature at the morning hour To the lark's call, walks o'er the op'ning flow'r  
Which largely drank all night of heav'n's fresh dew, [crew,  
And, like a Mountain Nymph of Dian's So lightly walks, she not one mark imprints, [tints;  
Nor brushes off the dews, nor soils the When thus DESCRIPTION sports, e'en at the time That Drums should beat, and Cannons roar in rhyme,  
Critics can live on such a fault as that From one month to the other, and grow fat.  
Ye mighty Monthly Judges, in a dearth Of letter'd blockheads, conscious of the worth Of my materials, which against your will Oft You've confess'd, and shall confess it still,  
Materials rich, tho' rude, enflam'd with Thought, [wrought,  
Tho' more by Fancy than by Judgment Take, use them as your own, a work begin, [them in,  
Which suits your Genius well, and weave

fram'd for the Critic loom, with Critic art, Till thread on thread depending, part on Colour with Colour mingling, Light with Shade,  
To your dull taste a formal work is made, And, having wrought them into one grand piece,  
Swear it surpasses ROME, and rivals GREECE.  
Nor think this much, for 'at one single word,  
Soon as the mighty Critic Fiat's heard, SCIENCE attends their call; their pow'r is own'd; [thron'd;  
ORDER takes place, and GENIUS is de-Letters dance into books, defiance hurl'd At means, as Atoms danc'd into a world.  
Me higher busines calls, a greater plan, Worthy Man's whole employ, the good of Man,  
The good of Man committed to my charge;  
If idle Fancy rambles forth at large, Careless of such a trust, these harmless lays [praise,  
May Friendship envy, and may Folly The crown of GOTHAM may some SCOT assume,  
And vagrant STUARTS reign in CHUR-CHILL's room.  
O my poor People, O thou wretched Earth, [birth,  
To whose dear love, tho' not engag'd by My heart is fix'd, my service deeply sworn, How (by thy Father can that thought be borne,  
For Monarchs, would they all but think like me, Are only Fathers in the best degree)  
How must thy glories fade, in ev'ry land Thy name be laugh'd to scorn, thy mighty hand  
Be shorten'd, and thy zeal, by foes confess'd, [bless'd,  
Bless'd in thy self, to make thy neighbours Be robb'd of vigour, how must Freedom's pile,  
The boast of ages, which adorns the Isle And makes it great and glorious, fear'd abroad, [fraud,  
Happy at home, secure from force and How must that pile, by antient Wisdom rais'd  
On a firm rock, by friends admir'd and prais'd,  
Envied by foes, and wonder'd at by all, In one short moment into ruins fall,  
Should

Should any Slip of STUART's tyrant race  
 Or bastard, or legitimate, disgrace Thy royal seat of Empire ! but what care What sorrow must be mine, what deep despair  
 And self-reproaches, should that hated line Admittance gain thro' any fault of mine ! Curs'd be the cause whence GOTHAM's evils spring, Tho' that curs'd cause be found in GOTHAM's King.  
 Let War, with all his needy, ruffian band, [THAM land In pomp of horror, stalk thro' Go-Knee-deep in blood ; let all her stately tow'rs [is our's, Sink in the dust ; that Court which now Become a den, where Beasts may, if they can, [Man ; A lodging find, nor fear rebuke from Where yellow harvests rise, be brambles found ; Where vines now creep, let thistles curse the ground ; Dry in her thousand Vallies, be the Rills ; Barren the Cattle, on her thousand Hills ; Where Pow'r is plac'd, let Tygers prowl for prey ; Where Justice lodges, let wild Asses bray ; Let Cormorants in Churches make their nest, [rest ; And, on the sails of Commerce, Bitterns Be all, tho' princes in the earth before, Her Merchants Bankrupts, and her Marts no more ; Much rather would I, might the will of Fate Give me to chuse, see GOTHAM's ruin'd state By ills on ills, thus to the earth weigh'd down, Than live to see a STUART wear her crown.  
 Let Heaven in vengeance arm all Nature's host, Those Servants, who their Maker know, who boast Obedience as their glory, and fulfil, Unquestion'd, their great Master's sacred will.  
 Let raging Winds root up the boiling deep, And, with destruction big, o'er GOTHAM sweep ; Let Rains rush down, till FAITH with doubtful eye Looks for the sign of Mercy in the sky ;

Let Pestilence in all her horrors rise ; Where'er I turn, let Famine blast my eyes ; Let the Earth yawn, and, e're They've time to think, In the deep gulph let all my subjects sink Before my eyes, whilst on the verge I reel ; Feeling, but as a Monarch ought to feel, Not for myself, but them, I'll kiss the rod, [God, And, having own'd the Justice of my Myself with firmness to the ruin give, And die with those for whom I wish'd to live.  
 This (but may Heav'n's more merciful decrees [these) Ne'er tempt his servant with such ills as This, or my soul deceives me, I could bear ; [should wear, But that the STUART race my Crown That Crown, where, highly cherish'd, FREEDOM shone Bright as the glories of the mid-day Sun, Born and bred Slaves, that they, with proud misrule, Should make brave, free-born men, like boys at school, To the Whip crouch and tremble—O, that Thought ! The lab'ring brain is e'en to madness brought By the dread vision, at the mere surmise The thronging Spirits, as in tumult rise, My heart, as for a passage, loudly beats, And, turn me where I will, distraction meets.  
 O my brave fellows, great in Arts and Arms [warms The wonder of the Earth, whom Glory To high Achievement, can your Spirits bend Thro' base controul (Ye never can descend So low by choice) to wear a Tyrant's chain, [reign. Or let in FREEDOM's seat, a STUART If Fame, who hath for ages far and wide Spread in the realms, the Cowardice, the Pride, The Tyranny and Falsehood of those Lords, [records, Contents You not, search ENGLAND's fair ENGLAND, where first the breath of Life I drew, Where, next to GOTHAM, my best Love is due.  
 There once they rul'd, tho' crush'd by WILLIAM's hand, They rule no more, to curse that happy land.

'The

The *First*, who, from his native soil  
remov'd, [prov'd.  
Held ENGLAND's sceptre, a tame Tyrant  
Virtue he lack'd, curs'd with those thoughts  
which spring

In souls of vulgar stamp, to be a King ;  
Spirit he had not, though he laugh'd at  
Laws, [plause ;  
To play the bold-fac'd Tyrant with ap-  
On practices most mean he rais'd his pride.  
And Craft oft gave, what Wisdom oft  
denied.

Ne'er could he feel how truly Man is  
blest [breast,  
In blessing those around him ; in his  
Crowded with follies, Honour found no  
room ; [Womb,  
Mark'd for a Coward in his Mother's  
He was too proud without affronts to live,  
Too timorous to punish or forgive.

To gain a crown, which had in course  
of time,  
By fair descent, been his without a crime,  
He bore a Mother's exile ; to secure  
A greater crown, he basely could endure  
The spilling of her blood by foreign  
knife, [him life ;  
Nor dar'd revenge her death who gave  
Nay, by fond fear, and fond ambition led,  
Struck hands with Those by whom her  
blood was shed.

Call'd up to Pow'r, scarce warm on En-  
gland's throne,  
He filled her Court with beggars from  
his own,  
Turn where You would, the eye with  
SCOTS was caught,  
Or English knaves who would be SCOTS-  
MEN thought.

To vain expence unbounded loose he gave,  
The dupe of Minions, and of slaves the  
slave,  
On false pretences mighty sums he rais'd,  
And dam'nd those senates rich, whom,  
poor, he prais'd ;

From Empire thrown, and doom'd to beg  
her bread,  
On foreign bounty whilst a Daughter fed,  
He lavish'd sums, for her received, on  
Men

Whose names would fix dishonour on my  
pen.

Lies were his Play-things, Parliaments  
his sport [Court ;  
Book-worms and Catamities engrois'd the  
Vain of the Scholar, like all SCOTSMEN  
since

The Peasant Scholar, he forgot the Prince,

And, having with some trifles stor'd his  
brain, [reign.  
Ne'er learn'd, or wish'd to learn the arts to  
Enough he knew to make him vain and  
proud [croud ;

Mock'd by the wise, the wonder of the  
False Friend, false Son, false Father, and  
false King,  
False Wit, false Statesman, and false  
ev'ry thing,  
When He should act, he idly chose to  
prate,  
And pamphlets wrote, when he should  
save the State.

Religious, if Religion holds in whim,  
To talk with all, he let all talk with him,  
Not on God's honour, but his own intent,  
Not for Religion sake, but argument ;  
More vain if some fly, artful, High-Datcb  
slave, [knave

Or, from the Jesuit school, some precious  
Conviction feign'd, than if, to Peace  
restor'd  
By his full soldiership, Worlds hail'd  
him Lord.

Pow'er was his wish, unbounded as his  
will, [ill.  
The Pow'r, without controul, of doing  
But what he wish'd, what he made Bi-  
shops preach,  
And Statesmen warrant, hung within  
his reach  
He dar'd not seize ; Fear gave, to gall  
his pride,  
That Freedom to the Realm his will de-  
nied.

Of Treaties fond, o'erweening of his  
parts,  
In ev'ry Treaty, of his own mean arts  
He fell the dupe ; Peace was his Coward-  
care, [war ;  
E'en at a time when Justice called for  
His pen he'd draw, to prove his lack of  
wit, [submit ;  
But, rather than unsheathe the sword,  
TRUTH fairly must record, and pleas'd  
to live [forgive

In league with MERCY, JUSTICE may  
Kingdoms betray'd, and Worlds resign'd  
to SPAIN,

But never can forgive a RALEIGH slain.

At length (with white let Freedom  
mark that year)  
Not fear'd by those, whom most he wish'd  
to fear,  
Not lov'd by those, whom most he wish'd  
to love,  
He went to answer for his faults above,  
To

To answer to that God, from whom alone [throne,  
He claim'd to hold; and to abuse the Leaving behind, a curse to all his line,  
The bloody Legacy of RIGHT DIVINE.

With many Virtues which a radiance fling, [grace a King,  
Round private men; with few which And speak the Monarch, at that time of life [strife,  
When Passion holds with Reason doubtful Succeeded CHARLES, by a mean Sire undone,  
Who envied virtue, even in a Son.

His Youth was foward, turbulent, and wild; [child;  
He took the Man np, e're he left the His Soul was eager for imperial sway  
E'er he had learn'd the lesson to obey.  
Surrounded by a fawning, flatt'ring throng, [mour strong;  
Judgment each day grew weak; and Hu-Wisdom was treated as a noisome weed,  
And all his follies let to run to seed.

What ills from such beginnings needs must spring! [King!  
What ills to such a land, from such a What could She hope! what had she not to fear! [ful ear;  
Base BUCKINGHAM possess'd his youth-STRAFFORD and LAUD, when mounted on the throne [own,  
Engross'd his love, and made him all their STRAFFORD and LAUD, who boldly dar'd avow

The trait'rous doctrines taught by Tories now; [hour  
Each strove t'undo him, in his turn and The first with pleasure, and the last with pow'r. [the throne!

Thinking (vain thought, disgraceful to That all Mankind were made for Kings-alone, [was Whim  
That Subjects were but Slaves, and what Or worse in common men, was Law in him; [decreed

Drunk with Prerogative, which Fate To guard good Kings, and Tyrants to mislead,  
Which, in a fair proportion, to deny Allegiance dares not, which to hold too high [dare,

No Good can wish, no Coward King can And held too high, no English Subject bear;

Besieg'd by Men of deep and subtle arts, Men void of Principle, and damn'd with parts, [their tool,  
Who saw his weakness, made their King Then most a slave, when most he seem'd to rule;

Taking all public steps for private ends, Deceiv'd by Favourites, whom he call'd friends,  
He had not strength enough of soul to find That Monarchs, meant as blessings to Mankind,

Sink their great State, and stamp their fame undone, (to one;  
When, what was meant for all, they give List'ning uxorious, whilst a Womans prate, Modelled the Church, and parcell'd out the State, [read)

Whilst (in the State not more than Women High-Churchmen preach'd, and turn'd his pious head;

Tutor'd to see with ministerial eyes; Forbid to hear a loyal Nation's cries; Made to believe (what can't a Fav'rite do)  
He heard a Nation hearing one or two;  
Taught by State-Quacks himself secure to think,

And out of danger, e'on on danger's brink;  
Whilst Pow'r was daily crumbling from his hand,

Whilst murmurs ran thro' an insulted land, As if to sanction Tyrants Heav'n was bound,

He proudly sought the ruin which he found.

Twelve years, twelve tedious and inglorious years, [aw'd by fears,  
Did ENGLAND, crush'd by pow'r and Whilst proud Oppression struck at Freedoom's root, [mute.

Lament her Senates lost, her HAMPDEN Illegal taxes, and oppressive loans, In spite of all her pride, call'd forth her groans, [tell,

PATIENCE was heard her griefs aloud to And LOYALTY was tempted to rebel.

Each day new acts of outrage shook the state, [rines weight;  
New Courts were rais'd to give new Doct-State-Inquisitions kept the realm in awe, And curs'd Star-Chambers made, or rul'd the law; [sound;

Juries were pack'd, and Judges were un-Thro' the whole kingdom not one PRATT was found.

From the first moments of his giddy youth [Truth.  
He hated Senates, for They told him At length against his will compell'd to treat, [to cheat,  
Those whom he could not fright, he strove With base dissembling ev'ry grievance heard,  
And, often giving, often broke his word. O where shall helpless Truth for refuge fly,  
If Kings, who should protect her, dare to lie?  
Those who, the gen'ral good their real aim, [march's fame,  
Sought in their Country's good their Mo-  
Those who were anxious for his safety,  
Those  
Who were induc'd by duty to oppose,  
Their truth suspected; and their worth un-  
known,  
He held as foes, and traitors to his throne,  
Nor found his fatal error till the hour  
Of saving him was gone and past, till Pow'r [reign,  
Had shifted hands, to blast his hapless Making their Faith, and his Repentance vain.  
Hence (be that curse confin'd to Go-  
THAM's foes)  
War, dread to mention, Civil War arose;  
All acts of Outrage, and all acts of shame Stalk'd forth at large, disguis'd with Ho-  
nour's name;  
Rebellion, raising high her bloody hand, Spread universal havock thro' the land;  
With zeal for Party, and with Passion drunk,  
In Publick rage all private Love was sunk, Friend against Fiend, Brother 'gainst  
Brother stood, [blood;  
And the Son's weapon drank the Father's Nature, aghast, and fearful lest her reign Should last no longer, bled in ev'ry vein.  
Unhappy Stuart! harshly tho' that name, [shame,  
Grates on my ear, I should have died with To see my King before his subjects stand, And at their bar hold up his royal hand, At their commands to hear the monarch plead, [bleed,  
By their decrees to see that Monarch What tho' thy faults were many and were great,  
What tho' they shook the basis of the state, In Royalty secure thy Person stood, And sacred was the fountain of thy blood, Vile Ministers, who dar'd abuse their trust, Who dar'd seduce a King to be unjust,

Vengeance, with Justice leagu'd, with pow'r made strong, [wrong.  
Had nobly crush'd ; 'the King could do no Yet grieve not, CHARLES, nor thy hard fortunes blame; [fame.  
They took thy life, but they secur'd thy Their greater crimes made thine like specks appear,  
From which the Sun in glory is not clear. Had'st Thou in peace and years resign'd thy breath [in death  
At Nature's call, had'st Thou laid down As in a sleep, thy name, by Justice borne On the four winds, had been in pieces borne.  
Pity, the Virtue of a gen'rous soul, Sometimes the Vice, hath made thy mem'ry whole. [give,  
Misfortunes gave, what Virtue could not And bade, the Tyrant slain, the Martyr live.  
Ye princes of the Earth, ye mighty few, Who, worlds subduing, can't yourselves subdue, [great,  
Who, goodness scorn'd, wish only to be Whose breath is blasting, and whose voice is fate,  
Who own no law, no reason but your will, And scorn restraint, tho' 'tis from doing ill, Who of all passions groan beneath the worst, [curst;  
Then only bless'd when they make others Think not, for wrongs like these unscourg'd to live; [forgive;  
Long may Ye sin, and long may Heav'n But, when Ye least expect, in sorrow's day,  
Vengeance shall fall more heavy for delay; Nor think that Vengeance heap'd on you alone [atone;  
Shall (poor amends) for injur'd worlds No; like some base distemper, which re- mains,  
Transmitted from the tainted Father's veins, [crimes.  
In the Son's blood, such broad and gen'ral Shall call down Vengeance e'en to latest times, [your name,  
Call Vengeance down on all who bear And make their portion bitterness and shame.  
From land to land for years compell'd to roam,  
Whilst Usurpation lorded it at home, Of Majesty unmindful, forc'd to fly, Not daring, like a King, to reign or die, Recall'd to reposess his lawful throne More

More at his people's seeking, than his own,  
Another CHARLES succeeded; in the  
school

Of travel he had learn'd to play the fool,  
And, like pert pupils with dull Tutors  
sent

To shame their Country on the Conti-  
From love of ENGLAND by long absence  
wean'd.

From ev'ry Court he ev'ry folly glean'd,  
And was, so close do evit habits eling,  
Till crown'd, a Beggar; and when  
crown'd, no King.

Those grand and gen'ral pow'rs, which  
Heav'n design'd

An instance of his mercy to Mankind,  
Were lost, in storms of dissipation hurl'd,  
Nor would he give one hour to bies a  
world;

Lighter than levity which strides the blast,  
And, of the present fond, forgets the past,  
He chang'd, and chang'd, but, ev'ry hope  
to curse,

Chang'd only from one folly to a worse;  
State he resign'd to those whom state could  
please,

Careless of Majesty, his wish was ease;  
Pleasure, and picture only was his aim;  
Kings of lets W... might hunt the bubble  
fame;

Dignity, thro' his reign, was made a sport,  
Nor dur'd Decorum shew her face at Court,  
Morality was held a standing jest,  
And Faith a necessary fraud at best;

Courtiers, their monarch ever in their  
view,

Possess'd great talents; and abus'd them  
Whate'er was light, impertinent, and vain,  
Whate'er was loose, indecent, and pro-  
fane,

(So ripe was Folly, Folly to acquit)  
Stood all absolv'd in that poor bauble,  
WIT.

In gratitude, alas! but little read,  
He let his Father's servants beg their bread,  
His Father's faithful servants, and his own,  
To place the foes of both around his  
throne.

Bad counsels he embrac'd thro' indol-  
ence,

Thro' love of ease, and not thro' want of  
He saw them wrong, but rather let them  
go

As right, than take the pains to make  
Women rul'd all, and Ministers of State  
Were for commands at Toilettes forc'd  
to wait;

Women, who have, as Monarchs, grac'd  
But never govern'd well at Second-hand.

To make all other errors slight appear  
In mem'ry fix'd, stand DUNKIRK and  
TANGIER;

In mem'ry fix'd so deep, that Time in  
vain

[brain],  
Shall strive to wpie those records from the  
AMBOYNA stands—Gods, that a King  
could hold

In such high Estimate, vile, poultry gold,  
And of his duty be so carelets found,  
That, when the blood of Subjects from  
the ground

For Vengeance call'd, he should reject  
their cry,

[ders by],  
And, brib'd from Honour, lay his thun-

Give HOLLAND peace, whilst ENGLISH  
victims groan'd,

[aton'd]  
And butcher'd subjects wander'd, un-

O, dear, deep injury to ENGLAND's fame,

To them, to us, to all! to him, deep

Shame,

Of all the passions which from frailty

spring,

Av'rice is that which least becomes a King.

To crown the whole, scorning the pub-  
lic good,

[itood,  
Which thro' his reign he little under-

Or little heeded, with too narrow aim  
He reassur'd a Bigot Brother's claim,

And, having made time-serving Senates

bow,

Suddenly died, that Brother best knew

bow.

No matter bow—he slept amongst  
the dead,

And JAMES his Brother reigned in his  
stead.

But such a reign—so glaring an offence  
In ev'ry step 'gainst Freedom, Law, and  
Sense,

'Gainst all the rights of Nature's gen'ral  
plan,

[man,  
'Gainst all which constitutes an English-

That the Relation would mere fiction

seem,

The mock creation of a Poet's dream,

And the poor Bard's woul'd, in this scep-

tic age,

Appear as false as their Historian's page.

Ambitious Foily ieiz'd the seat of Wit,  
Christians were forc'd by Bigots to submit,

Pride without sense, without Religion

Zeal,

[weal,  
Made daring inroads on the Common-

Stern Persecution rais'd her iron rod,

And call'd the pride of Kings, the pow'r

of God,

Conscience

Conscience and Fame were sacrific'd to  
ROME, [cred tomb.  
And ENGLAND wept at FREEDOM's sa-  
Her Laws despis'd, her Constitution  
wrench'd [trench'd  
From its due, nat'r al frame, her rights re-  
Beyond a Coward's suff'rance, Conscience  
forc'd, [vorc'd,  
And healing Justice from the Crown di-  
Each moment pregnant with vile acts of  
pow'r, Tow'r,  
Her patriot BISHOPS sentenc'd to the  
Her OXFORD (who yet loves the STU-  
ART name)  
Branded with arbitrary marks of shame,  
She wept—but wept not long ; to arms  
she flew, [She drew,  
At Honour's call th' avenging sword  
Turn'd all her terrors on the Tyrant's  
head,  
And sent him in despair to beg his bread,  
Whilst she (may ev'ry State in such distress  
Dare with such zeal, and meet with such  
success)  
Whilst She (may GOTHAM, should my  
abject mind [kind,  
Chuse to enslave, rather than free man-  
Pursue her steps, tear the proud Tyrant  
down,  
Nor let me wear if I abuse the crown)  
Whilst She (thro' ev'ry age, in ev'ry land,  
Written in gold let REVOLUTION  
stand)  
Whilst She, secur'd in Liberty and Law,  
Found what She sought, a Saviour in  
NASSAU.

End of the SECOND Book.

*Part of the Speech of Anthony Earl of Shafesbury, when his Lordship's Case (on a Charge of High-Treason) was urged before the Court of King's-Bench, in 1677.*

" **I** Did not intend to have spoken one word in this businels, but something hath been objected and laid to my charge by the King's Council, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor, that enforces me to say something for your better satisfaction. They have told you, that my Counsel in their arguments said, *That this court was greater than the House of Peers*, which I dare to appeal to your Lordships, and the whole court, that it was never spoken by them, I am sure was not by any directions of mine. What is done by my Counsel and by me, is, that *this is the most pro-*

per court to resort unto, where the liberty of the subject is concerned.

The Lords House is the supreme house of judicature in the kingdom; but yet there is a jurisdiction that the Lords House does not meddle with: The King's Counsel hath mentioned, as a wonder, That a member of the Lords House should come hither to diminish the jurisdiction of the Lords. I acknowledge them to be superior to this or any other court, to whom all appeals and writs of error are brought, and yet there are jurisdictions that they do not challenge, and which are not natural to them, or proper for them. They claim not to meddle in original causes and so I might mention in other things; and I do not think it a kindness to any power or body of men, to give them some powers that are not natural or proper to their constitution. I do not think it a kindness to the Lords to make them *absolute and above the law*, for so I humbly conceive this must do, if it be adjudged that they by a general warrant, or without any particular cause assigned, do commit me, or any other man, to a perpetual and indefinite imprisonment: And my Lords, I am not so inconsiderable a person, but what you do in my case, must be law for every man in England."—*State Tryals, Vol. 2.*

#### Anecdote of the Young Pretender.

**S**UPPOSE, my Lord, it should have happened, that in the first year of Geo. III. so much beloved by Tory converts, a parcel of lace from Flanders, with the picture of the young pretender inclosed in it, was brought to a person of the first distinction, thro' a mistake, and under the same mistake—it being candle-light—opened by him, but which was really directed to one of these new converts to loyalty, who has been rewarded by a place about his Majesty's person. What opinion can we entertain of those Whigs who are servile enough to draw tamely under an administration that introduced such men into power, or continue them in it? It is publicly said too, that the young Pretender himself came from Flanders to see the coronation; that he was in Westminster-ball during the coronation, and in town, two or three days before and after it, under the name of Mr. Brown; and being asked by a gentleman who knew him abroad, how he durst venture hither? his answer was, *That he was very safe.*

*The*

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 78.*

FROM this time the affair lay in some measure dormant, not through any neglect or unnecessary delay in Mr. Harrison, until the year 1761, when at last, the following resolutions were agreed to by the commissioners of longitude for making a trial of this instrument or watch.

" That the watch be sent in charge of Mr. Harrison's son, to Portsmouth; and that he proceed with it from thence, in the Deptford, to Jamaica.

That in addition to the lock, now upon the case of the watch, (and of which Mr. Harrison's son is to keep the key) there be three other locks, of different wards, affixed to the case; the keys of one of which should be in the possession of governor Lyttelton, (who is going in the Deptford, to Jamaica) the key of another, in the possession of the captain of the Deptford; and the key of the third to be kept by the first lieutenant of that ship.

That Mr. Robertson, master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, should be appointed to find the true time at that place, and to see the watch set to that time, and send exact information of the same to the lords of the admiralty.

That observations of equal altitudes should be taken by the said Mr. Robertson; that the times of taking them should be marked down, agreeable to the times shewn by the watch; then sealed up, and sent to the lords of the admiralty. All these matters to be done by Mr. Robertson, before commissioner Hughes, the captain of the Deptford, and Mr. Harrison's son, and they to attest the sealed accounts, which Mr. Robertson is to send to the lords of the admiralty.

That Mr. John Robison, a person recommended by admiral Knowles, as well skilled in mathematics, and particularly astronomy, be sent in the Deptford to Jamaica; who is to find the true time immediately upon the ship's arrival there, and note the same down before governor

March, 1764

Lyttelton, the captain, and first lieutenant of the Deptford, and Mr. Harrison's son, who are to attest the same; and also to note down the time given by the watch immediately upon the ship's arrival, before the same persons, and to be attested by them; both which times so attested, are to be sealed up and sent to the lords of the admiralty.

And rear admiral Holmes is to be directed, when the observations are made as aforesaid, to order Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Robison, a passage home, in the first ship that sails for England, repeating the observations for finding the true time, &c. in the same manner, before the ship comes away.

On the 14th of October, 1761, these resolutions, or instructions, were sent to Mr. Harrison by the secretary of the admiralty, who at the same time informed him, that he might cause his son to proceed, as is therein mentioned, and that upon his arrival at Portsmouth, he must apply to commissioner Hughes, who would cause three additional locks and keys for the watch case, to be provided, and the locks properly fixed. Accordingly Mr. William Harrison set out presently for Portsmouth, where every thing prescribed was duly observed: and on the 18th of November he sailed from Portsmouth, for Jamaica, in the Deptford, Capt. Diggles, of whose voyage we had the following account, published in a pamphlet about the time the above-mentioned petition was presented to the house of commons, and we may suppose that the truth of all the facts mentioned therein, was made appear to the committee to whom that petition was referred. The account is as follows:

" During the voyage, Mr. Harrison's time-piece corrected the ship's reckoning, which sometimes erred about a degree and a half, as appears by letters from Mr. William Harrison, and Captain Diggles, to Mr. John Harrison, and if further attestation was necessary, governor Lyttelton, and all the officers then on board the Deptford, may easily be applied to, and will certainly confirm the truth of this account.

The circumstances which occurred in this voyage were very singular, and particularly confirm the accuracy of the time piece.

In sailing to the Madeiras, Mr. Harrison acquainted Captain Digges, with the time when he would see the island of Porto Santo; which, had they trusted to the ship's reckoning, they could not have seen it that voyage, which would have been a great inconvenience to them, as they were in want of beer.

In this voyage, the Deptford which had forty-three ships under her convoy, twenty of them of near 20 guns each arrived at the Madeiras, three days before his majesty's ship the Beaver, which sailed from Portsmouth ten days before the Deptford; which was owing to the Beaver being deceived in her reckoning, by trusting to the log, for want of a more perfect method of finding her longitude.

In going from Madeira to Jamaica, the time-piece also corrected the errors of the log, which were much greater than in the voyage from Portsmouth, to the Madeiras; the master of the Deptford being three degrees short of the true longitude, and the reckoning of several ships in that fleet, varied five degrees.

Yet the time-piece shewed the longitude so exactly, that the Deptford made the island of Diseaseada, and all the other islands, until they arrived at Jamaica, exactly as foretold by the time-piece; which proves beyond contradiction, that the supposition, that the time-piece did not keep equal time during the voyage, is not well-grounded.

At the arrival at Jamaica, the observations for finding the time, were made by equal altitudes; and the longitude shewn by the time-piece being within 5 of the time of the longitude, shewn by the most accurate observations of Mercury in its transit over the sun, in the year 1743, and with which all the observations at London and Paris, agreeing within 23, amounts to a demonstration, that Mr. Harrison had performed all that is required by the statute of the 12th of Queen Anne, to entitle him to the greatest reward mentioned in that act; and consequently, that whatsoever further experiments have been made, or may hereafter be made, for the further satisfaction of the curious, or for the real improvement of the invention; (and which Mr. Harrison is very willing should be made) ought to

be without prejudice to the right he has acquired, by virtue of his compliance with an act of parliament.

The Deptford arrived at Jamaica on the 19th day of January, 1762; Mr. Harrison's stay at Jamaica was so short, that so soon as the observations mentioned in the February Magazine were made, commodore Forest, ordered Mr. Harrison and Mr. Robinson, the person appointed by the commissioners of longitude, to go with Mr. Harrison, and to make the observations in Jamaica, a passage in the Merlin sloop, to England. And accordingly, Mr. Harrison, in obedience to the instructions he had received from the commissioners of longitude, did sail for England in the Merlin, within two days after he had made the observations; having first procured a certificate, from governor Lyttelton, the captain, and first lieutenant of the Deptford, of his having conformed to the orders of the commissioners.

In returning from Jamaica, in the Merlin, the weather was very tempestuous; so that the time-piece was forced to be placed on the counter, to avoid being perpetually exposed to the sea-water; There it suffered continual violent agitations, which, though they necessarily somewhat retarded its motion, yet did not occasion any such considerable error, as would have made Mr. Harrison's right to the greatest reward questionable, had it depended on this voyage only: For the time-keeper in its going and return, lost only 1. 54 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; which in the latitude of Portsmouth, amounts to about eighteen geographical miles or minutes of a great circle; whereas the act only required, that it should come within the distance of thirty geographical miles or minutes of a great circle.

In the passage from Jamaica, they met the Essex, captain Schomberg, on the 23d of March, when Mr. Harrison's account of longitude agreed with the reckoning of the Essex, who had seen the Scilly lights the evening before.

The 26th of March, Mr. Harrison arrived at Portsmouth, and as soon after as the weather permitted, made observations of equal altitudes, which were transmitted to the commissioners of longitude, with those formerly made, and governor Lyttelton's certificate.

Yet

Yet still the commissioners of longitude refused to grant Mr. Harrison a certificate for intitling him to receive the reward, and resolved, that a new trial should be made by another voyage to Jamaica. This was the cause of his presenting the above petition to parliament; and it must be confessed, that he has dearly earned the reward he is to receive by this act, as his head and his time have been chiefly employed about this affair ever since the year 1726: Nay should he hereafter receive the whole of the reward offered by the act of the 12th of queen Anne, it cannot be said that it would be any more than a just compensation; for considering his ingenuity and the character he had acquired, he might now have been worth more money, had he never thought of any thing but that of making the most of his business. 'Tis true, it may be said, that his method of finding the longitude by a watch, or time keeper, is not infallible; as every compound machine is liable to be disordered by imperceptible accidents, and the more parts it is composed of, the more liable it is to be disordered by such accidents; but the act of the 12th of queen Anne does not require an infallible method for finding the longitude: nor was the fallibility of any compound machine ever objected to Mr. Harrison's proposal, either by the gentlemen of the royal society, or by the commissioners of longitude: On the contrary, he was encouraged by both to proceed in his design; and barring extraordinary accidents the watch he has contrived, seems, by the trial already made, to be as infallible as any compound machine can be supposed to be: Even such accidents may in a great measure be guarded against, by having always three or four such watches on board the ship.

And if it be true (as seems by a late little pamphlet to be demonstrated from the known theory of the moon \*) that every degree of longitude makes a difference of near four minutes, with respect to the time of the raising and setting of the moon, even according to the com-

putation of time at any two respective places under the same parallel: For example, if here at London the full moon should rise, and the sun set exactly at six o'clock at night, at a degree west from hence, viz. at some place in the south of Oxfordshire of equal elevation, she would not on the same day rise till four minutes after sun set, that is to say four minutes after what they would there reckon six o'clock, which would here be eight minutes after our six o'clock, as every one knows that a degree of longitude makes a difference of four minutes in the computation of time, at any two places lying directly east and west from each other †. Therefore, if what is said with regard to the moon be true, I say, that the method for finding the longitude may now be rendered almost always infallible, if a previous calculation can be made of the exact time of the moon's rising and setting at London, and at every degree of latitude in the longitude of London. The process, it is true, would be tedious and difficult; but I have never heard it said to be impossible, and according to the old adage,

*Nil tam difficile est quod non solertia vincat.*

If such a calculation were exactly made, the longitude of the place where any ship happened to be, might be infallibly found, as often as the rising or setting of the moon could be distinctly seen, and the time keeper might be set right, if by any accident it should in the mean time have been disordered; consequently when the rising or setting of the moon could not be seen, the watch or time-keeper would shew the longitude, and when the rising or setting of the moon could be distinctly seen, an observation of the time either of her rising or setting would not only shew the longitude, but would assure us of our time-keeper's being in good order, and having since last observation gone exactly right. Thus, by these two methods we might at any time, and with a very high degree of certainty, find the longitude of the place where our ship then happens to be; and

\* See a method for finding by an observation of the moon, what o'clock it is at London, &c.

† See Moll's little *Atlas map of England, and the map and preface to Salmon's Geographical Grammar.*

both are practicable at sea; for surely, in a clear sky, a man may, with the naked eye, see the rising or setting of the moon, when it happens at any time from a little before sun set to a little after sun rising; and if he has a watch regulated, but a few hours before, according to the time of the day at that place, he may to a minute tell the time when the first limb of the moon rises above, or her last limb sinks under, his visible horizon: Then if he knows the time of the moon's rising or setting on that day in the same latitude, and in the longitude of London, he may, from the difference between these two times, very exactly tell in what longitude his ship then happens to be, and if his time keeper agrees with his observation, he may be infallibly assured, that his time keeper is in good order, which otherwise he cannot be until he arrives upon the coast of some known land or island; where he might be in great danger, if his time keeper had in the mean time been by any accident imperceptibly retarded in its motion.

March the 7th, leave was, upon a motion, ordered to be given, to bring in a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army in their quarters. As the former mutiny act was to expire on the 25th, we may presume that the reason for delaying this motion so long, was because the number of troops to be kept up during the ensuing year could not be finally resolved on, till every thing relating to the peace had been absolutely settled, and ratified by all parties concerned, which we may suppose did not happen for some weeks after the treaty itself was signed at Versailles. The number of troops could then be finally resolved on, and expressly mentioned as has been always done, and is by our constitution necessary to be done, in the preamble of this bill. Accordingly the motion was now made and agreed to; and Mr. Secretary at War and Mr. Thomas Gore were ordered to prepare, and bring in the same. On the 11th the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Secretary at War, when it was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time; and as it contained no new or extraordinary clause, it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 24th which was just time enough to prevent the

disbanding of our army in Great Britain; for the very next day, every soldier in this island might have left his regiment, without being liable to be tryed either for mutiny or desertion; nor could he have been compelled to list or enter again into the service by virtue of the mutiny act of the preceding session, whatever he might have been by the act 2 and 3, Edward VI. chap. 2. which act has never so far as I can find, been repealed, any other way than by that clause in the declaration of our rights and liberties, which asserts, that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of parliament, is against law: and tho' this clause might be a good foundation for an impeachment against a minister, Yet I doubt if it could be pleaded by a listed soldier who had deserted his majesty's service, contrary to the said act of Edward VI. tho' not contrary to the mutiny act, which had expired before he deserted.

The war being now over, and peace, to all appearance, firmly established, at least for some few years to come, the reducing of our military both by sea and land, was resolved on, therefore on the 10th of March it was ordered that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers, as have been in the land or sea service, or in the marines, since the 22d year of his late majesty king George the II. to exercise trades; and that Mr. secretary at war, Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, and Mr. Grenville, do prepare, and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented to the house by Mr. secretary at war on the 14th, and being a sort of customary bill, which for many years has been passed at the end of every war, it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session; though an objection might have been made to its being extended back for so many years before the commencement of the last war, especially as it extended to the wives and children of soldiers, as well as the soldiers themselves.

For understanding what I have said, it will be necessary to give the substance of the act, the preamble of which recited that divers officers, mariners, soldiers, and marines, who served in the

late

late wars, are men that used trades, others that were apprentices to trades, who had not served out their times, and others who by their own industry, have made themselves apt and fit for trades; and that many of them, the wars being now ended, would willingly employ themselves in those trades they were formerly accustomed to, or which they are apt or able to follow, for getting their living, but may be hindred from exercising those trades in certain cities and corporations, and other places within this kingdom because of certain by-laws and customs of those places, and of the statute of 5 Eliz. prohibiting the use of certain trades by any person who hath not served as an apprentice thereto for seven years, for remedy whereof it is enacted, that all such officers, &c. who have been at any time employed in the service of his late or present majesty, since the 29th of November, 1748, and have not since deserted, and also the wives and children of such; may set up and exercise such trades as they are apt and able for, in any town or place within Great Britain and Ireland, without any lett or molestation by reason thereof, nor shall they during the time they exercise the same, be removeable, to the place of their last legal settlement, by virtue of the laws relating to the poor, until they become actually chargeable to the parish; and if sued or indicted for exercising such trade, upon making it appear to the court, that they are by this act intitled, they are to have double costs. 2d, That any two justices of the peace for the country or place, may summon such officer, &c. and administer an oath to them, concerning the place of their last legal settlement, of which they are to have an attested copy, which copy shall be admitted as evidence as to such last legal settlement, without obliging them to take a new oath, if again summoned, but of this they are to leave a copy, if required. 3d, That this act shall not intitle any one to sell wine or other liquors within either of the two universities, without a licence from the vice-chancellor.

For explaining the next act I am to give an account of, I must take notice, that so long since as the 19th of Henry VII. that is to say in the year 1504, a law was made by which it was enacted, that none shall bring, or cause to be brought, into England any silk wrought,

by itself or with other stuff, out of England, in ribbons, laces, girdles, cauls, corfes, tissues, or points, in pain to forfeit the same, or the value thereof, to be divided between the king and seisor or prosecutor. This act, which had no other title but that of silk-works was formerly, it seems, sufficient to prevent the importation of any of these sorts of foreign manufacture, because there was so little to be got by a clandestine importation, that the sole risk of forfeiting the goods was sufficient for deterring people from making the attempt, even with respect to these sorts of goods which may be stowed in so little room, and consequently so easily concealed and smuggled into the retailer's shop, where they could not be seized, because it was seldom possible to prove their being foreign manufacture. But of late years the multitude and weight of our taxes has so raised the price of every sort of home manufacture, above what a foreign manufacture of the same kind may be bought for, and the profit to be got by smuggling has been thereby so much increased, that the risk of having the goods seized and forfeited before they could be lodged in the retailer's shop, was become not at all sufficient for deterring people from attempting to smuggle these sorts of goods, and as the goods, when seized were not to be destroyed or re-exported but sold here at home by the king's officers, such quantities of them were clandestinely imported and sold here at home, that we were in great danger of entirely losing this sort of home manufacture.

For this reason Mr. Bagot, on the 11th of March stood up, and moved, that the said act of the 19th of Henry the VIIth might be read; and the same being read accordingly, he moved, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual the said act; which was ordered accordingly, and that he, together with sir Roger Newdigate, Mr. Archer, the lord Grey, sir Charles Mordaunt, Mr. serjeant Hewett, and sir William Beauchamp Proctor, should prepare and bring in the same.

May 22d the bill was presented to the house by sir Charles Mordaunt, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 23d and committed to a committee of the whole house, after

after which, as the bill was absolutely necessary for the preservation of that branch of our home manufacture, though it contained a new incroachment upon our constitution, it passed through both houses in common course, and without any opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

[To be continued in our next.]

*The general Satisfaction that has appeared on the Marriage of the Princess Augusta, must be greatly raised in the Hearts of a generous People, when they find she is disposed of, as much to her Happiness as can be expected on this side Mortality; for by the following Detail, her Consort has been brought up under the Eye of a most affectionate Father, who well knew on what Basis to found the future Glory and Happiness of his Children; a truly Christian Education, attended with every Accomplishment that could form the Prince, and while they were made intimate with every Manoeuvre that attended the victory of War, they were taught to put their sole confidence in the KING of KINGS.*

*The Life of Prince Albert Henry of Brunswic Lunenburg, Brother to the Hereditary Prince; who so eminently distinguished himself in the Battle of Fellinghausen, at the head of a Regiment of Scotch Highlanders; containing also the excellent Plan of Education for the Princes of that Family.*

*A Sun Extinguisht! YOUNG. Night. II.  
Written originally in German, by the Rev.  
Mr. Hierusalem. Character of this  
Piece in the Bibliotheque des Beaux  
Arts et des Sciences.*

*We do not remember ever to have read any Thing more beautiful, more noble and more affecting than the Detail here given of the Sentiments, Temper, Education, Life and Death of this young Heroe. The most important Principles of Education are admirably set forth in this valuable Piece; it deserves all the Attention of those to whom the Education of young Princes is intrusted; and likewise of young Princes themselves, in whom a Pattern so amiable, and so grand must naturally inspire a happy Emulation.*

*THE most serene house of Brunswic, to the glory of Germany, and the pro-*

sperity of the cause of religion and freedom, shines, at present, with so many new stars as raises a just admiration in all Europe; and, to contemplate in their real lustre the heroes which it has sent forth, is an object equally important and affecting.

Providence which to the honour of our age, has destined to immortality, the portraits of the reigning duke, and of a son, so worthy of such a father, also those of the dukes, Lewis, Ferdinand and Augustus William, to be placed in the temple of fame, near those of the Scipio's, we assure ourselves, will also give time to prince Frederic, who has so gloriously distinguished his present entrance on the scene of action, and to the princes, William and Leopold, for transmitting their name, and the generous lineage from which they are issued, to the loud applauses of the most remote posterity.

Here we limit ourselves to erect a monument to virtue, in drawing the portrait of the young prince Henry, whom it was Heaven's pleasure, only to shew to the world, disappearing at his entrance; and whose eminent qualities deserve to fill the hearts of them, whose happiness it was to be near him; and to be known by all others.

All this happy family resemble each other, with only the difference of brother and brother; dignity without pride, goodness without meanness, a quick judgment, a brilliant imagination, the most sensible heart, with the most manly soul, a ready and comprehensive sagacity, and indefatigable spirit of labour: an heroic physiognomy added to these qualities, finishes the imagery of the princes, and the softest feminine beauties, compose the portrait of the princesses. Tempers more amiable, more beneficent and noble come not within the lot of mankind. If nature has intermixed any faint tincture of difference, it is only to vary its favours; he who is nearest, always seems the handsomest.

Here every national prejudice must be dropped; such heroes belong to the whole world: with which, one advantage of peace is their safety; the very enemy trembles for their danger. Well may we be filled with fear, on considering the hazards to which they are exposing themselves: and how just are our tears for the loss of such a prince, as he, whom we now deplore? Our grief for the fall of the gallant prince Frederic Francis is still fresh,

fresh and now we lament the second victim, which the house of *Brunswic* sacrifices to the liberty and repose of *Europe*; good Heaven grant that it be the last!

Prince *Henry Albert* was born in 1742, the year, when it was my happiness to be called to the service of this august family; a circumstance which enabled me to observe all the gradual developements of that beautiful plant.

As in the formation of the human body the heart is first discerned, so what first manifested itself in the prince was his moral character; an affable and open aspect, never gloomy, never morose; ever sprightly ever animated with a charming impetuosity; a candour, a rectitude of heart above any disguise or duplicity; compassionate to profusion, ready to part with all, keeping nothing to himself; scorning imitation, void of all affectation, equally original in his actions, and in his words, never flattering, ever ardently friendly and bountiful: ever employed, irreconcileably averse to rest and indulgence. If his ardour was excessive, it created no fears; being attended with cordiality, decency, and the most striking marks of strong reason; and to those who see into the displays of childhood, it pre-saged a most complete turn of mind.

Such were the first notices he gave of his refined soul; that had the cultivation of his heart and mind been neglected, had he been brought up in the customs of persons of rank, and thus grown up to manhood amidst the idleness of the court, and the fatigues of field sports; still would he have been esteemed great and amiable; the world, being so reasonable with regard to the merit of princes that a little goes a great way with it, would have been very well pleased with such dispositions, though a little cultivated; but thus he would not have been a prince of *Brunswic*, the son of a *Charles* and a *Philippina*.

Without cultivation, a soul of the very finest cast, does not take a virtuous turn; some good action may now and then come from it, but ever will it retain the vices congenial to it; and which, often, in great geniuses find the most fuel. Science and religion alone can bring the movements of the soul into due regulation, inspire it with a rational beneficence and real elevation; we are born for, and not with virtue. Nature, ever con-

sistent with itself, lays the first stratum, and as in the physical world, produces different tempers and talents according to the necessary measure and number; great, middling, and little; it vests the whole earth with a luxuriancy of herbage; the cedars it plants with œconomy, little more than will suffice for temples and palaces, and other uses of magnificence. All its products are enormous; it permits human industry to changetheir figure, but not the substance; the same its method in the moral world; the degrees of capacity and disposition with the diversity of their mixtures, the wisdom of the Creator, in the arrangement of the world, has ordered in the most perfect calculation; and in fit proportion he will have the whole to be formed. Here, the middling and the little are most often employed. Form improves every thing, provided each thing preserves its original nature; but the completion of man is not, till by cultivation he is brought to be what nature intended him. Are great revolutions to be hastened or prevented, then *Cæsars* or *Frederics* come forth; is the happiness of mankind in view, such a family, or such a race are selected to power and sovereignty, preferably to any other. But it is by education only, that the finest temper, the best dispositions are brought to their true perfection. Would to God this law of nature was better known! what advantages does it hold forth to society; it is to this knowledge the house of *Brunswic* owes its true glory. To attribute it to the nobleness of descent, would be reasoning on a principle, which, whatever use indigent flattery may turn it to, will never be adopted by men of sense.

Goodness and magnanimity become the characteristics of a family, when parents themselves are endowed with those qualities; their example, their attention to the suitable education of their children, prevents a degeneracy, and it is in this sense only that *heroes are born heroes*. Happy would it be, & at the same time it is very easy, were all our families like that of our august sovereign: it is only changing our barren admiration into an active imitation, and doing ourselves what we leave to be done by hirelings. To leave the world, as it is, to our descendants, is what the brutes have in common with us; but to leave to posterity worthy sovereigns or virtuous

virtuous members of society, is the duty of every thinking being, without exception of rank or condition. Since sovereigns, and some there are of such wise and noble sentiments, make this a very important point of their duty, what inhuman guilt do we of a private station incur, if thro' our negligence, men continue in their natural rudeness and ignorance; or if by not availing ourselves of the scientifical improvements, and the civilized usages of our age, a new method of culture must be struck out for every new generation.

This culture does not require a constant attention, not to be interrupted on any account whatever; an uniform probity, even in the midst of one's family, a habit of virtue in subitaneous occurrences and actions not preceded by any forethought suffice; it is by this easy and familiar way, that the temper of a child is formed, much more effectually, than by the standing maxims of preceptors; the whole turns on giving reason and virtue an interesting appearance.

Our young prince continued with the women, together with his brother prince *Frederic*, till his fifth year; There his heart received the first impressions of virtue, from those hands which have formed the princesses, *Carolina*, *Amelia*, and *Elizabeth*, in whom excel whatever can to sight or thought be formed lovely, august, sweet, amiable and good. The two brothers, at that tender age, entering on a more particular plan of education, soon had the satisfaction of seeing their younger brother become their companion; under the disparity of age he was associated to their literary labours, and, were not years also fixed by etiquette, would unquestionably have been entered on the world with them.

At the head of the education of the princes was placed Mr. *Walenoden*, a privy counsellor. The esteem and affection of the two illustrious pupils still living, for this worthy governor, and the sentiments which their dying brother expressed for him, even in his last hour, are the best proofs of his merit, of his unwearied services, and do honour to the princes themselves.

The preceptorship was entrusted to Mr. *Kirckman*, a person who deserved all their concern, and they sincerely lamented the loss of him.

Here many readers will unquestionably expect a plan of education, modelled with the nicest skill and precision; whereas nothing is more plain and simple than that by which the heart and mind are to be formed; nothing should be more suitable to the nature of the soul, which in young princes differs not at all from that of other children

Art is more or less perfect as it approaches to or deflects from nature; and very often it is not so much from a want of education, as from an hypercritical refinement, that some minds, in the course of nature, destined to power and distinction, fall short of a correspondent perfection. Religion, antient and modern history, the mathematics, geography, the classics, antiquities, and the modern languages, made part of the plan in question.

The foundation of it was religion, as by that, both the heart and mind are best formed. True religion, I mean; not that made up of external observances, which neither improve the mind or affect the heart; nor that, which wrapped up in unintelligible propositions, early, and for ever, habituates men to a jargon, in which reflection has no share; nor, lastly do I mean that, which without any acquaintance with reason, has the word perpetually on its tongue, and is such a partisan for it, as to ficken at the words, Saviour and Revelation. The religion which I mean, is that of Jesus; that transcendent philosophy, by which men are best instructed in the dignity of their nature, and the duties and end of life: as to that philosophy which only teaches man to be a subtle animal, that is, soon learned; it is only stifling the cry of conscience, the intimation of reason. But the real, the momentous philosophy, is that which leads man to the knowledge of the Deity and of his own heart; which unfolds to him the attributes and will of the supreme Being, his own nature, the dignity of his soul, the importance of his destination, and the relation he bears to his Creator, & the other creatures; which teaches him to be in himself serene and self-sufficient, kind and useful to others, in imitation of the author of his existence; which girds him with strength and spirit, to stem the tide of custom, to be virtuous, and to repel the assault of an opposite allurement rivalling the intrinsic beauty of virtue. This is

is man's real great philosophy ; it is that which in all ages reason has so sedulously sought, and never found ; at least, not in a perfect connection with evidence and certitude ; that of which it had only an intermediate perception, as of a gleam of light breaking from a cloud and glimmering in the mist of darkness ; it is that of which our Saviour first brought down to earth, and disseminated in all its lustre. A philosophy, reason will ever refer to whilst it entertains any value for virtue and philanthropy ; and which, abstractively from it inherent truth, it will ever venerate as the mind's most noble occupation, and a scheme superlatively beneficial to mankind. It is on account of some strictures of the truths illustrated and recommended by this divine philosophy which shine in the works of *Plato* and *Cicero*, that they, have ever been esteemed the greatest geniuses of antiquity ; and to the like ideas, the *Henriade* and *Alzira* owe all their pathos and sublimity.

This doctrine, so consonant to man's first sensations, may be inculcated in the tenderness of childhood, provided it be set forth with discretion ; the very season most proper for its happy germination, is before the mind becomes prepossessed by sensitive objects, and whilst the heart is not yet hardened by false impressions.

It is chiefly in childhood, that the capacity of the soul, and the eager desire of knowing, are in their greatest force ; that, where they are to be excited, we may conclude the primordial impulse to have been either naturally wanting ; or unhappily suppressed.

In the education of the princes, the study of history, of religion, and the writers of antiquity took the lead.

The great end of education, is never better answered than by the combination of those three sciences. In history is found every interesting precept of prudence ; it confirms, by the experience of all ages, the truths of religion relating to the human heart and divine providence ; and by those foreign examples, is in some measure, a supplement to the shortness of life. Polite literature, of which the only pure source lies in the antients, imparts to the mind, that enlargement and flexibility, and to the heart, that delicacy of sentiment inseparable from a just relish for the delights of truth and virtue.

March, 1764.

The two first sciences, were the preceptor's department ; and to these were afterwards added politics, and the civil law, with which counsellor *Baudiss* was charged.

In polite literature, for the ease of the preceptor, choice was made of Mr. *Gaertner*, that amiable professor in the *Collegium Carolinum*, than whom none more supremely possesses the happy talent of imparting to his scholars a lively taste both for literary beauty, and virtue. A few years being elapsed in this admirable course, the princes were entered in the mathematics, as introductory to the art of war ; these important branches were successively committed to the *Majors Mercker*, and *Schneller*, gentlemen *tam Mercurio quam Marte*, and the latter, after the two princes were masters of the theory of war, had the honour of accompanying them into the field. Drawing would naturally be joined to the mathematics ; and great progress these princes made under Mr. *Oeding*'s inspection.

Each of these illustrious scholars were instructed separately, in order to create a more intimate confidence between them and their teachers. It was a pleasure to go into this apartment, which in the diligence of the learners, might have been taken for a college-hall, and from the air of decorum which reigned in it, for the closet of a prince.

The stated hour for beginning the instructions was so early as eight o'clock in the morning, and they were continued uninterrupted till one ; at three all were busied again till six. The other parts of the day were divided between paying their court to their august parents, the theatre, or taking the air ; and all in the order most suitable to decency, health, and the great scope of education.

Their table talk was their recreation ; and their mind, naturally sprightly, was never at a loss for subjects to keep up their festivity. The soul, for its recreation, stands in no need of a puerile supineness, and still less does it require frivolous sports, which must rather bastardise and enervate it, through the prevalence of a very wrong notion that children are less diverted in ingenious and useful amusements.

Neither their natural eagerness to make themselves masters of every science proposed to them, nor the assiduity of their endeavours towards the attainment of that laudable

laudable end, in the least impaired their amiable vivacity ; amidst the variety of their studies, with which exercises alternated, they knew no lassitude or disgust. Their favourite entertainment was natural curiosities and medals ; of which each had formed his little collection, happy amusement, by which children, in play, acquire many beautiful improvements, by which the eye is accustomed to survey the wonders of nature ; by which age finds in the deepest solitude, a certain resource against wearisomeness, against the torpor of the soul, and against solacements worse than evils.

After supper, their immediate care was to write down the several employments of the whole day, hour after hour, and this each did separately. Their reports were punctually delivered to the duke their father, who, to read them over, condescended to suspend his paternal cares of the state, which were always continued on the carpet, till very late in the night.

Thus not a single hour of their youth was lost ; yet, amidst such a precise œconomy of time, they could find some intervals, which they filled up, each apart, in reading the best compositions, historical, moral, and philosophical which the *German*, *French*, *English*, and *Italian* languages hath produced ; they even translated whole books of the antients into *French* and *Italian* ; and composed original pieces, which the two surviving princes will read with pleasure in a more advanced age, and which will ever be the most satisfactory monument of their well spent youth. Oh the other two ! why cut off from this rational complacency ? but

Death loves a shining mark, a single blow,  
A blow, which while it executes, alarms !  
And afflicts nations by a single fall.

This plan of education was kept up between ten and eleven years, ever in the same order and harmony, without any other difference than in the progress of the pupils, whose minds every day received new illuminations ; and, even herein, it agreed with the law of nature ; which, as it were, irritated against those, who

by art are for raising *prevocious* fruits, wise sovereigns, and worthy patriots, punishes this straining precipitancy, by debarring those fruits from their due ripeness.

It is sufficient that we are ripe at a proper season, and then give to society the fruits it has a right to expect from us. Nature, so thrifty in its operations, allows only two or three years for perfecting the very largest animals ; but, for the education of men, has assigned sixteen or eighteen ; an evident proof of their dignity and the greatness of their destination ; and that in nature's views, there is a vast difference between bringing up men, and letting them only grow, between civil society and a meadow.

The more extensive our capacity is, the more sublime is our calling. God has given us the faculty of reasoning, whereby we are susceptible of an eternal felicity ; and in communicating to us this ray of his essence, he has invested us with the sovereignty over the earth ; our own happiness, and that of other rational creatures, is put into our hands, as trustees ; to our superintendency is committed the order and the perfection appertaining to this earth.

The more distinguished our station, and the more multifarious and important our duties, the larger account will be required by our creator, to whom it cannot be matter of indifference whether we have well or ill answered the designs of his goodness and wisdom ; unless it be said, that wisdom and folly, vice and virtue, idleness and labour, are alike promotive of his designs ; an assertion which *Plutarch* justly accounts little better or rather worse than a flat denial of the divine existence. Thus how few should be the voids in that long series of years naturally allowed to bring up men, that is to qualify them for that weighty calling ; and if in this space, considerable as it is, the soul has received all necessary cultivation, how happily are we to think it has been well employed !

Providence was graciously pleased, to the great benefit of the princes, to preserve their worthy tutor, till the foundations of their education were sufficiently laid and consolidated. At his death they were advancing towards virility : and the late prince

prince *Henry*, had began to distinguish himself by all those invariable features, which were to command the world's esteem and admiration.

Hitherto I have only spoken of the three brothers in general : their equal abilities and progresses ; the harmony of their sentiments, the uniformity of their inclinations, and their reciprocal tenderness, have led me to look on them as one mind and one soul. In the sequel, I shall confine myself solely to the portraiture of that prince, whom we now lament.

Age did not superinduce the least change in his dispositions ; the same order, the same propensity, the same application : the only difference was, that every thing now depended more on his opinion. He still esteemed all the sciences ; but each according to its intrinsic worth.

In his seventeenth year, on his examination previous to his admission to the sacrament, he gave proofs of such comprehensive knowledge, such just sentiments, such pious dispositions, that he was by every one judged fit to be admitted to the sacred table. And that I received his confession of faith, and that of their highnesses his brothers, I shall ever account one of the most affecting offices which have attended the whole course of my ministry. The remainder of his life, and the edifying close of it are shining evidences of the energy of his faith, and the sincerity of his devotion. From this time religion was ever his most delightful and interesting study. I have by me the outlines of a treatise on the truth of the christian religion ; which in the last year of his valuable life he began to compose for his own edification. The work is indeed imperfect, but interspersed with thoughts equally fine and solid, and the arrangement of the positions being entirely his own, shews a very extraordinary judgment. His desire of searching into the truths of religion increased with his abilities : And as this became more and more enlarged, his reason refined, and improved the elevation and benignity of his heart. He loved nothing so much, as to contemplate the connexion between the truths of revelation and the attributes of God, together with the exactness in which the former are proportioned to the verge of our intellects, and the misery of our

nature. Sometimes, we used to discuss together a particular point, as the truth and benefit of revelation, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection and redemption. And never did its truths appear to him more adorable than when we took a view of the precise analogy between the œconomy in God's moral government with the œconomy in the physical kingdom. Sometimes he seemed motionless and wrapped up in a deep pensiveness, impressing on himself the full evidence and weight of these truths. Suddenly would he start up in an extacy, for his vivacity never left him. Then sitting down again, pity with a mild modesty, all those who were not susceptible of so complacent a conviction. Of his happiness in this respect, he had such a sense, that he was desirous every body should be partakers of it, communicating to them his ideas, recommending to them the best books for their perusal : And this benevolence did not cool amidst his preparations for the campaign, though so full of alacrity and joy ; nor in the tumult of the camp. But warm as his benevolence was, he had too much discretion to make an unseasonable parade of it : And his religion was too congruous with the temper of his redeemer, to hate any one for being in an error. The judgment of error he left to God, who alone knows the limits of our understanding, and how far man is chargeable with his errors. Religious knowledge, he accounted a chief branch of his happiness ; and felt the great necessity of squaring his behaviour to his knowledge.

(To be concluded in our next.)

*A Letter proper to be read by all Jurymen.*

*Nolumus Legis Anglia mutari.*

SIR,

**I**T is an Englishman's peculiar happiness, that as he is born to inherit his lands, so he is to inherit the laws which are his birth-right ; and if he would keep the one, he must be careful to preserve the other. The laws are the palladium of property ; they are the surest safeguard of our lives, and the strongest fence to our lands. All law is, or ought to be, right reason ; but there ever was, and always will be, a struggle between mens reason and their passions, between law and arbitrary power. The laws of

T 2

this

this nation, as by a compact with the crown in the Magna Charta of this kingdom appears, do, indeed, defend and secure the lives, liberties, and properties of the subject, as far as human prudence could devise. But the grand or principal law of this land, in which the justice of all the rest depends, is that for trying all disputes and differences between subject and subject, and all crimes against the crown, *per Pares*, or by a jury of twelve honest men, of the same rank and degree with the persons disputing or accused; who are to be elected without prejudice or party, and are bound by oath to try such dispute, difference or crime, according to the best of their understandings, and to bring in, according to their consciences, an impartial verdict.

Our ancestors were, indeed, so justly jealous of their liberties, and so careful to arm against any unjust prosecutions of the crown, that they fixed grand juries as an advanced guard, who were, before any prosecution could be carried on, to find it *billa vera*, that there was just cause or reason for it. But this grand barrier of British liberty has been often bore down by arbitrary power and prosecutions carried on against the subject, by Star-Chamber informations. But though prosecutions by information are now become common, yet they are nevertheless, a national grievance, and a very great encroachment upon our laws and liberties, and should, therefore, teach us to be more vigilant and careful in keeping of those rights which yet remain. Tho' trials *per Pares*, or by a jury of twelve honest men, of equal rank with the person tried, is yet left us, and is, indeed, the great law on which all our lives, liberties and properties depend, yet there has been, lately, a doctrine inculcated, that tends to destroy the very use and essence of them: that which arbitrary power cannot batter down, it may undermine.

The forms of juries, as of parliaments, have, by long usage, been rendered too sacred to be attacked; but what does the form of any thing avail without the use? As hypocrisy in religion is a great affront and mockery of God, so good forms kept up in any state, are, when turned to bad uses, a gross affront and mockery of the people.

It has lately been, by some, confidently asserted, that juries are not judges of law, but of fact only: what can be more false?

what more injurious to the subject? or, what can tend more to overturn all our laws and liberties? for if this pernicious doctrine should be allowed, juries would be so far from being a security to the subject, that they would be then a snare; and that which our ancestors intended as a bulwark to defend our lives and properties, would become a strong engine to batter them down; because any person might then be prosecuted for the most innocent action; nay, indeed, for acting according to any law of the land, which arbitrary power did not like, and found guilty, and punished at the pleasure of the court; for they need only to charge such action in the information to be seditious, traitorous, &c. and then to prove the fact, and the jury must of course bring him in guilty, if they are not judges of law, but of fact only. But this wicked doctrine, that tends to subvert all our laws and liberties, is not more contrary to reason than practice: for do not juries, upon all indictments for murder take upon themselves to judge whether the prisoner be guilty of murder or manslaughter, and find accordingly? When a person is prosecuted upon any statute, is not such statute usually read to the jurors? For what reason? But because they should judge whether the matter of the person accused be within such statute or not. Are, they not, then, judges of law as well as fact? Is not the juror's oath, *That he will well and truly try, and true deliverance make*; that is, that they will fully, truly and impartially try the prisoner, whether he be guilty of the crime laid to his charge or not, and according to their consciences, either acquit or condemn him? In their oath there is nothing of this new, unjust, and dangerous distinction between a matter of law and a matter of fact, but they are sworn to try the prisoner impartially, and according to the best of their understandings, to bring him in guilty, or not guilty. The first part of a jury's consideration is, indeed, whether the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be a crime or not; the second, whether or no he committed it. If the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be not itself a crime, how can any jury, without breaking their oaths, bring him in guilty of the fact? Is it not the greatest absurdity to say, that a man is guilty of an innocent action? Can innocence be guilt? Whenever a jury brings in the prisoner guilty of the

the fact, yet not being convinced in their conscience of the crime of it, leave that to the court, it is commonly called a special verdict; but the proper appellation is, indeed, special perjury, because they do not, according to their oaths, *well and truly try, and true deliverance make*: For when a jury are not convinced in their consciences, that both the matter laid against the prisoner be such a crime as mentioned in the indictment, and that he also committed it, they are bound, by their oaths, to bring him in, Not Guilty.

Juries should, indeed, always consider by what method the prisoner before them stands accused; if he does not stand there according to the common legal manners by a presentment of a Grand Jury, but by information, they may then very reasonably suspect, that the prisoner's crime is not such as it is called; because prosecutions by information are seldom brought, but when no Grand Jury will find the bill; and therefore they should, in such cases, always supply the place of a Grand Jury, by taking upon themselves to determine the nature of the crime, and not by an iniquitous Special Verdict cast the prisoner, as it were, into the power of his prosecutor. Juries are bound to see with their own eyes, and not through the optics of the Bench nor are their consciences to be controlled by the court.

There are cases, indeed, relating to property, that often happen between subject and subject, which are more intricate, and require nice distinctions; here the judges must help the jury to distinguish: but in all criminal cases, between the crown and subject, the crime of the fact, as well as the fact itself, should always be fully and clearly proved to the satisfaction of the consciences of the jury, or otherwise they cannot, without perjury, but bring in the prisoner, Not Guilty.

Lawyers often puzzle themselves, and perplex others, with nice and subtle distinctions about the true meaning of words; and I think they have differed in opinion in no one more, than in the word *Libel*. Some lawyers will say, that a libel may be either true or false; and that its truth makes it rather more a libel, than if it was false; but who was ever yet prosecuted for writing or publishing a libel, that was true? I believe no person was ever yet prosecuted for a libel, where the word *false* was not expressly mentioned in the

indictment; therefore it appears plain to me, that falsehood must be joined to defamation, to make a libel.

That great lawyer, my lord chief justice Holt, says, *that whoever asserts things in writing, must also, at his peril, prove them to be true*.

If what a man has wrote or published be truth, with what conscience can a jury bring him in guilty of writing or publishing a false libel? it is surely contrary to right reason, and therefore should be so to law too, to charge a person with publishing a libel that is false, and yet refuse him the liberty of proving it to be true; such refusal cannot but be true; such refusal cannot but be, to every honest man's conscience, the strongest evidence of its truth. Can right reason call truth a crime? if not, I hope the laws of England never will. Miserable indeed must be the state of that people, where writing truth against man, is accounted a crime; but writing falsehood against God, none. Yet I own I discommend, nay, highly blame, the writing of even truth itself, if defamatory, when it concerns only private persons: but, if the rights or liberties of the public be any ways interested, truth, and all the truth, however defamatory, ought always to be told; for otherwise, how could the public ever oppose any oppression at all? as, suppose a man was, by arbitrary power, illegally imprisoned, and denied the common relief of the law; in such cases, would not the public be highly concerned therein? for, might not the same hard treatment be every man's case? should not therefore such a man publicly complain thereof, and make his true case known to others, that they might take proper measures to prevent its being their own?

To make a libel of any writing, the words of it should not have a forced meaning by inuendoes, drawn from an orator's fertile brains; but the sense of them should be plain, clear and obvious to every one; for otherwise, so great is the lawyer's art, that he would draw treason from the most sacred truth, and make a libel of the Lord's Prayer: as for instance, in these words, "For thine is the kingdom;" oh says Mr. Attorney, that is a treasonable expression; for, by inuendo, it is saying the king hath no right to the crown. There are indeed, no words, which lawyers cannot, by forced constructions, torture into trea-

treason ; jurymen may, therefore well smile, when they see those learned and eloquent gentlemen take such pains to persuade them, that such words carry a very different sense from what their own reason plainly tells them.

Public grievances can never be redressed but by public complaints ; and they cannot well be made without the press : now, if public oppressions cannot possibly be removed without public complaining ; and, if such complaints, though never so just and true, should be deemed libels against those who cause them, would not the rights and liberties of the public be in a fine situation ? our laws would be then delusions, our rights but shadows, and our liberties a dream. To secure the lives, liberties and properties of the subject from all such oppressions, is the sole end or intention of juries ; and while they act according to their oaths, they will be a sufficient guard against them.

There is a noble instance of the firmness and integrity of a jury, lately published in the case of *John Peter Zenger*, printer, at *New-York* ; who was prosecuted, by information, for publishing a false libel against the governor. Mr. *Hamilton*, the prisoner's council, justly and bravely owned his client's publishing it, but insisted it was not *false* ; and would have produced witnesses to have proved its truth, but was denied by the court. In this cause every artifice of arbitrary power was used ; and the judges plainly shewed, that they sat there only during the governor's pleasure : yet, notwithstanding all the partial influence of power, and base direction of the bench, the jury, to their honour, acquitted the prisoner, by bringing in their verdict, *Not Guilty*.

Since we have had at home, at the trial of Mr. *Owen*, for publishing the case of Mr. *Murray*, a more glorious instance of the wisdom and conscientious firmness of a jury, for though the prosecution was carried on against him at the desire of the honourable house of commons, yet such was the invincible integrity of those brave gentlemen of the jury, that to the inexpressible satisfaction of all honest men, and true lovers of their country, and to their own eternal honour, they acquitted him, by bringing in their verdict, *Not Guilty*.

When juries thus act according to their consciences, and bravely resist the illegal

attempts of arbitrary power, they not only secure the lives and properties of their fellow subjects, but transmit their names and virtues to posterity, in the shining records of eternal fame. The conscience of a jury is the supreme law of right reason ; over which, no rhetoric from the bar, no direction from the bench, should ever have the least sway or influence. The hearts of honest men are the temples of truth, which no interest can corrupt, no power or persuasion change : they will stand, like a rock, firm and immoveable, against all the waves of corruption, or winds of arbitrary power.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,  
**BRITANNICUS.**

*Remarks on the Marine of France, with an Account of the Methods of its Administration, and at what expence it is maintained.*

**T**H E administration of the marine of France is deputed to one of the Secretaries of State, under the title of minister of the marine ; who superintends all the jurisdictions of the admiralty and the police of the ports, established by the ordonnance of 1681 ; as also the naval armaments and arsenals of the marine, regulated by the ordonnance of 1789. These are the two noted ordonnances, which contain all the rules and regulations, concerning both the civil economy, and military execution, by which the naval power of France, was intended to be raised to an equality with its most formidable rivals.

There are four royal ports subservient to this administration, maintained by the King and destined for the building and equipping the ships of his navy, viz. *Toulon*, *Rochefort*, *Brest*, and *Havre de Grace*, which have other ports relevant and dependant on them ; thus *Marseilles* is dependant on *Toulon* ; *Bayonne* on *Rochefort* ; *Port Lewis* on *Brest* ; and *Dunkirk* on *Havre de Grace*. All the other ports of the kingdom, such as *Bordeaux*, *la Rochelle*, *Nantes*, *St. Malo*, &c. are called *ports des marchands*.

An intendant of the marine presides at each of the royal ports ; who, from time to time, sends up to the minister at *Versailles*, an account of the state of his dockyards, what works are going forward, and what stores and munitions are required ; and at the end of every year, an estimate of the expences is made out for the en-

ensuing year, by the minister of the marine jointly with the comptroller-general of the finances; under the following articles respectively, viz. appointments—day-labourers—salaries—armaments and disarmaments—purchase of merchandizes and munitions—hospitals—hire of magazines—and extraordinary expences. Upon each of which, instructions are sent down to the intendants, according to what ships may be necessary to be built, refitted, or equipped; or what stores may be wanting, or regulations necessary to be made; the expences of all which, we may suppose to vary every year, as they must depend on occasional circumstances, and the different exigencies of the state, in times of peace, or of war.

With regard to the original material of timber for building their ships, the King, by the ordonnance *des eaux & foêts* in 1669, assumes the sovereign controul over all the woods and forests of his kingdom; and by the naval ordonnance of 1689, for the better supply of his royal arsenals, every subject of France is forbid to sell any timber on his private estate, without giving previous notice to the intendant of the marine in that department to which he is nearest situated; who must immediately send commissioners to examine if any be fit for the King's service; and whatever is, or likely to be so, is marked to be taken away, when wanted for the navy, upon payment of a price fixed by two skilful judges on behalf of the King, and on behalf of the owner; yet notwithstanding these rigorous ordonnances, there is such a deficiency of timber, of the native growth of France, as to oblige the commissioners to purchase great quantities from foreign countries, insomuch that, in the construction of most of their ships lately built [this was written about 1749] they were forced to make use of foreign timber of different countries, and of different species. They are obliged, from the like cause, to have recourse to a foreign supply, for great part of their naval stores; and this chiefly by the interposition of Dutch merchants, and by Dutch navigation; all which materials must consequently be so much the dearer, as they are thus bought and introduced at second-hand.

The number of artificers and hired workmen employed in their yards, depends on the number of ships building at the time. The shipwrights are paid at the rate of 200 livres, or £1. per month;

the carpenters from about eighteen pence to three shillings a day, according to their dexterity; common labourers from one shilling to eighteen-pence a day, besides chips. All these have boys to assist them, who are put apprentices, at the King's expense, to learn and perpetuate the art.

The ships of war are now generally built by private undertakers upon contract; the King to find all the rough materials, the galley slaves to do the laborious work, and after the artificers have compleated the whole, according to the model, price and time agreed upon, supervisors attend to examine and measure the work, and make their report.

The King orders by what names his ships shall be called, the emblem of which is carved for its head; thus instead of a lion, which is generally at the head of our men of war, the French have a different figure to each, by which its name is represented; which being discovered at sea, we may find out not only the name, but, by inspecting the list of their navy discover also its rate, the number of guns and men, when built, and to what port it belongs.

When a ship is put into commission, the king appoints the officers, and at the same time the commissioners of the marine compleat what they call the equipage, by summoning the enrolled seamen, that are classed in their departments, to enter and make up the number wanting to man the ship, according to its rate. To this purpose, all the seafaring men, and even all that are concerned in the inland navigation on the rivers throughout the kingdom, are registered and classed in the several departments of Toulon, Rochfort, and Brest; each of which contain several provinces. For example, Toulon takes in Provence, Languedock, and Roussillon; Rochfort contains the country of Aunis, Poiton, Gascony, and Biscay; and Brest contains Britanny and Normandy. The registry is made up of the numbers, which every town in these provinces are able to supply; all that are liable to be called upon, being classed, as belonging to one or the other of these departments; the lists of which being too long to be inserted here, I shall only set down the general recapitulation, as it appeared on paper, from the inspection made by the commissioners in 1755, viz. In the department of Toulon 21,700; Rochfort 21,000; Brest

Brest 54,300 : in all 97,000. But that we may not conceive too high a notion of the marine of France from such a pompous list of seamen on their registry, we must be cautioned, that amongst these are registered all the ship-carpenters, coopers, and iron-liniths employed in the several dock-yards ; also all the boatmen, barge-men, flatmen, and fishermen, exercising their trades on the several streams and rivers throughout the interior parts of the kingdom ; and lastly, the invalids and superannuated seamen, who though incapable of service, are kept upon the register. All these being deducted, will take off near one-third of the numbers of what they call their classed seamen. The remainder we may suppose to be such fresh and able-bodied seamen, as are alternately employed in the King's or merchant's service ; what their real amount may be, I shall endeavour presently to ascertain.

All, who are thus registered, are deemed as impressed men, and obliged to serve the King when called upon ; for which purpose, the commissary not only enters the name and place of abode, but the description of each individual ; and whoever keeps out of the way, or neglects to resort immediately to the port and ship to which he is summoned by beat of drum, when afterwards found, is sent to the galleys and confined for life. It appears from hence, that compulsion is used in France as well as in England, for manning their fleets.

Besides the first division of registered seamen in separate departments, each department is subdivided into several classes, and each class is summon'd to serve the King one year in three ; at the end of which they receive a certificate, by way of permit, to go into the merchant's service. Such as remain on land, are reviewed twice a year by the commissaries of the class to which they belong : those whose turn it is to be in the King's service, are not chosen or picked men by the captains, but are directed to go on board such ships as the commissaries shall appoint ; against whom complaints are often made for receiving pecuniary gratifications, to summon the wort into the King's ships, and reserving the best to serve the merchants.

I must also mention another circumstance attending this method of registering, worthy perhaps of our attention, though I never found it remarked by any

writers ; I mean that the ships of these different ports are manned by the seamen registered in each of their departments, who being of different provinces, have different dispositions, and speak a different *patois* or dialect, unintelligible to the others : so that when the Brest and Toulon squadrons meet, they join like the allied squadrons of two different nations, and not without some contempt of each other : for these of Toulon assume the merit of being more dexterous at their arms, and the manner of fighting their ships ; whilst those at Brest, being used to rougher seas, pique themselves upon their superior agility in navigation.

There are likewise a number of marine soldiers, who are, equally with the sailors, under the admiralty jurisdiction, and do not belong to the department of the minister at war, nor are they incorporated into regiments, but divided into companies, and generally put on board in detached parties with officers to command them. Besides these, there are also the *gardes de la marine*, who are young gentlemen of family, educated at the academies established at the ports of Toulon, Rochfort, and Brest, to be instructed in the naval military art, as well as the art of navigation ; and accordingly are taught the exercise of small arms, shooting at a mark, firing the cannon and all other parts of practical gunnery : they are lodged, boarded, and instructed, at the King's expence, in convenient buildings erected in the arsenals, and upon vacancies are promoted to be officers on board his Majesty's ships.

The King's monthly pay, to a ship in commission, commences on the day of the last review the commissary of the port makes before the ship is to depart, and ceases on the very day of its return. This pay is settled according to the proportions prescribed by the ordonance of 1689, which from the first table annexed to it, appears to be, for every captain 300 livres per month, lieutenants 100 livres, ensigns, chaplains, surgeons, and pursers, upon an avaragee, 50 livres. All other officers, under the various distinctions of masters, pilots, gunners, and boatswains, from 15 to 20 livres ; and as to the common men, divided into able-bodied and fresh seamen, the pay to the first is 15 livres, and to the latter only 12 livres per month ; to which we must add the gratifications

fieations to the officers, by way of allowance for their table and servants, which makes the expence of pay to the government much more considerable than what is above specified.

The second table, annexed to the ordonance, specifies the provisions, rigging, stores and ammunition necessary to each ship in proportion to its rate and number of men; the prices of which cannot be put down with any certainty, as they vary in different times, and in different countries. In England we know, that the whole expence for manning and victualling a King's ship is granted by parliament, at the rate of 4*l.* sterling per man; which sum is divided in certain proportions allotted for the pay of the officers and seamen according to their ranks, and for the charge of victualling the ship according to its rate; in the rapartition of which, we find the pay to our officers and seamen double to the French; besides that the provision of meat and drink are twice as good: and the accommodations in general more cleanly and wholesome. These expences, in the French accounts, are set down in separate articles: and according to their estimates, the victualling and pay, and the wear and tear of ammunition, calculated upon an average, appear to be rather less than ours; but their first expence of purchasing the materials for building, and the stores for equipping, considerably more: so that the total expence in France under the several articles of appointments, purchase of munitions, &c. as mentioned in the beginning, being added to the military pay, and what is called the *état major*, or civil administration of their marine, exceeds the total expence in England in fitting out the same number of ships, according to what is granted by our parliament under the several estimates, for the ordinary of the navy; the building and repairing of ships; and the monthly pay of seamen.

#### *A Recapitulation of what was done, and what was not done under Mr. Pitt's Administration.*

##### *What was done.*

**G**OEE, Senegal, and Guadalupe were taken.  
Louisbourg and all Canada were con-

quered, and the French empire in America was destroyed.

The French were entirely driven out of the East Indies.

The French navy and commerce were annihilated.

France was reduced to beg for peace in the most submissive terms.

While Mr. PITT was minister, England was at the summit of her glory; her arms were dreaded all over the world; her administration was respected and beloved at home; and her unanimity was entire beyond what was ever known before.

##### *What was NOT done.*

Goree, Guadalupe, and Martinico, were not restored to France.

The French were not permitted to re-establish their fisheries.

Peace, which they had offer'd to sign at London, was not signed at Fontainbleau.

The Havannah was not restored to Spain.

Peace was not bought of the Sardinian Minister, by a pension of 1000*l.* a year on Ireland.

There was no proscription or prosecution of any set of men.

Great Lords of the most loyal and best affected families were not affronted, driven from court, and their names scratched out of the council books.

No man who had presented the association in behalf of the present Royal Family as illegal in Westminster-hall, was made a Privy Counsellor.

No Jacobite Libellers, who had been pilloried and imprisoned by the court of King's Bench, were pensioned to abuse the Duke of Cumberland, or the court of Common Pleas.

Not the smallest attempt was made to restrain the liberty of the PRESS, though the most infamous scribblers were daily hired to calumniate Mr. PITT, and to misrepresent the services he had done for his country.

No Member of Parliament was committed close prisoner to the Tower during his administration.

No messengers were employed to break open houses, rifle bureaus, and steal papers.

No informers, no spies were encouraged.

ed by him against his countrymen. The only spies he employed were upon the French and Spaniards.

He never employed clergymen to hunt for collateral evidence to destroy his enemies.

He never threatened to take away the charter of the city of London, because a mob had broken the coach-glass of a chariot.

He never thought a Chief Justice ought to be impeached, for protecting the liberty of the PRESS, and the rights of the subject.

He did not set Scotch Governors over all our conquests.

He did not establish an Excise on cider.

He did not continue a man Lord of Trade, who had been convicted of bribery.

Not a single bribe was ever offered or given by Mr. PITT; nor did he reward or punish men, civil or military, for their votes in parliament, but as they had served or diserved of their country.

While Mr. PITT was at the head of it, the administration was not universally despised and detested.

### **The NORTH BRITON, No. 88.**

*"There is this Advantage arising from periodical Publications over any other; that we have not only the Sentiments of the Author, but a number of Correspondents."*

**SWIFT'S EXAMINER.**

**SATURDAY, March 10, 1764.**

*Having received lately a variety of Letters from my several Correspondents, I have selected the following for the service of the Day.*

*"To the NORTH BRITON.*

**SIR,**

In number 75 of your paper, you mentioned that two hundred and forty-eight persons, of various occupations, had engaged with the Russian Ambassador to form a settlement in his master's dominions, having previously met with a denial in their application to the ministry for encouragement to do so in Florida. In the public papers of this week I find, the States of Holland have issued an arret strictly forbidding, under the severest penalties, any of their subjects to accept of

the invitations given by the Ambassadors of that power, at the several Courts where they reside, to foreigners to settle on some waste lands of Russia, at the sole expence of the Empress. The Dutch, Sir, are a wise nation, and know the value of people too well to part with them. We have not only lost the service of these two hundred and forty-eight persons, but that of their posterity. In a generation or two, thousands who might have been ENGLISH subjects, will all be RUSSIANS. Every subject, on an avarage, consumes, I have been told, to the value of five pounds per annum in food and apparel; for the supply of which divers persons are employed. When an individual, therefore, removes to a foreign state, it causes a proportionable loss to trade, and the government is also deprived of that advantage which it must have reaped from his stay, in respect to the taxes raised, by customs and excise, on those commodities he would have naturally used. Besides this, the strength of the nation, by such measures, becomes enervated; one fourth of the inhabitants being usually reckoned capable of bearing arms.—But to my purpose. This migration of the two hundred and forty-eight persons, I am informed, is not the whole. Others are daily making the same agreement. I was last night in company with a reduced lieutenant, who assured me that he was soon to go to Russia as superintendant of another cargo of manufacturers and private soldiers; that he was to have the rank of captain in the Czarina's troops, and the command of a fine settlement in one of the southern and Asiatic provinces of that extensive empire. I enquired of him where he had served during the late war? His answer was, in GERMANY, and had, therefore, no right, according to the late proclamation to any establishment in AMERICA. "Besides, Sir," says he, "if I had, what should I do with my land? I have no slaves, no labouring Utensils, no money. My arrears, too, are an inaccessible fund; but in the Russian service, I enter into present pay, and am provided, by that government, with a capital to carry on any reasonable scheme."

On hearing this, I could not help reflecting on the surprising mutability of things. Russia, so late the most ignorant nation in Europe, is now become one of

of the wisest. England, once so much her superior in the arts of government, now gives place to Russia. In the name of prudence, Mr. North Briton, have our worthy great men no intelligence? Or are there no laws in England that prohibit manufacturers from going abroad, and forbid our private men to enlist in foreign service? I have somewhere read, that it is highly penal to decoy a manufacturer over seas. If there are such laws, why are they not put in execution? Policy should make us keep our people at home; and religion, as well as policy, commands us to provide for them.

I am Yours, &c.

L. X. Y."

There is no occasion for any comment on this letter. The *impolicy* of suffering our people, and especially those of useful occupations, to settle in foreign countries, is too glaringly painted to demand an illustration. In regard to the *legality* of it, I must observe that the enticing away manufacturers, though foreigners, is declared to be *highly criminal and severely punishable*, by a Statute made in the reign of George the first.

#### *To the NORTH BRITON*

SIR,  
PERMIT me to insert a few words in your paper in defence of *English Freedom*. Though a foreigner born, I am no stranger to the laws and language of this happy country, and am lately arrived in England, with a design to see *LIBERTY* seated upon her *throne*, and the *flambeau* of *REASON* in her hand, enlightening all the nations round her.

The blessings of the *English* constitution are not confined to ENGLAND alone. All EUROPE shares in them. The *Promethean* fire of *British* example has, for some years past, insensibly kindled, the love of *Liberty* in all the countries of EUROPE. France is already on fire. The writings, of LOCK, TRENCHARD, BOLINGBROKE, and some other great *Englishmen*, have kindled othe LOCKES, TRENCHARDS, and BOLINGBROKES on the continent.

The voice of *English* liberty has roused the nations. That Religion that has been so long bound in chains of superstition, begins to break some of these chains; reason that has been so long fastened in

the *Gordian knot* of ecclesiastical sophistry, is at last released from her bondage.

Every parliament in France may be now compared to a *Roman* or a *British* Senate. They write, they speak, they act, like *Romans* or like *Britons*. Pity it is, that their power can extend no further than a bare *REFUSAL*, or a *Suspension* of their *Offices*! Were there no *standing armies* in France, you would soon see the *despotism* of an *absolute government*, tumble into as many ruins, as a city heaved from its foundations by a sudden earthquake.

But *standing armies* will, I believe, keep French liberty always in the cradle; and the misfortune is, that a great part of the army of France is composed of foreigners. The craft of a despotic government will never trust the defence of her iron sceptre to natives. A strong spirit of patriotism is daily spreading thro' the native troops of France. But they have thousands of foreigners at their heels to watch and controul their motions. These troops, Mr. North Briton, are more respected, and better paid than the native troops. The latter are, consequently, dissatisfied, and this dissatisfaction contributes to encrase the *spirit of Liberty*, more and more amongst them.

The secular clergy in France are almost all, to a man, in the interest of *Liberty*. The *LIBERTY* and the *HONOUR* of the *GALLICAN CHURCH*, are expressions that are almost become proverbial. It was with secret pleasure that they saw those great enemies of *Liberty* the *Jesuits*, banished out of a kingdom, in which they had promoted so much disorder. They scorned to protect a troop of ecclesiastical spies and informers. They would not preach in the defence of a troop of inquisitors, whose profession it was to make war against *PUBLIC SPIRIT*, wherever they could find it; and to expose every friend of human kind to the rage of a despotic government.

It is true, Mr. North Briton, that clergymen of the Chuch of England have degraded themselves, was it possible they could degrade themselves, into informers? Are they still retained as such? Is it true that ministerial revenge can stoop to so low a stratagem, as that of letting a *sacerdotal Tale bearer* at work, in order to expose one of your most spirited *Tribunes* to the *Fanaticism* of the multitude? Low, U 2 mean,

mean, and infamous as this stratagem is, I must own it to be a crafty one. If the people have a favourite, the only method of ingratiating him in their eyes, is to make him pass for an unbeliever.

If these reports be true, Mr. North Briton, the consequences may be fatal. I have slightly intimated in an essay just published, that, *The Power of England is built on the Fame of England.* This will be found true.

The first men of the human species, in every country, are the greatest friends of the English Constitution, for their own sakes; because they are indebted to the *Spirit and Example* of the English nation, for all the liberty they enjoy. Is it not, therefore, very possible, that the influence of these men in the different countries they inhabit, may be serviceable to England? Let me repeat it; The first men, all over Europe, are the Panegyrists of English Liberty. It is the tongue of FAME, that makes the English respected both in the field and in the cabinet. 'Tis this that gives terror to their fleets and armies; that crowns them with victory in the very moment they charge the enemy.

You Englishmen, without doubt, are great politicians. But this point of view has perhaps escaped you. Let it escape you no longer. Should it ever come to pass that the *Liberty of the Press*, is no more in Being amongst you. Should it ever happen, that the laws are tortured to find every man guilty of treason, that dares to write in the defence of the liberties of his country.—Should, I say, ever such a time arrive—you would become the scorn and jest of all Europe. Your glory would expire with your fame; and nothing remain of English Freedom, but what would be vested in the hands of Ministerial Tyrants and Ecclesiastical Pandars.

Then would the papists of FRANCE once more set up a Pretender, and invade you in good earnest: then would their confederates the SCOTS, proclaim that attachment which they now endeavour to conceal, in the face of the whole Universe: then would they strike in open day-light for the extinction of that freedom, which they now sap and undermine. Should such a fatal moment ever come, then would the English be seen to fly—The English that never fled before!—But what motives would they then have to fight?

What stake to contend for? Would an Englishman bleed, in order that a Scotch faction might riot on his grave? Would an Englishman strike in the defence of those temples, which had been the Asylum of apostate Informers, and ecclesiastical Prostitutes? Would an Englishman strike in defence of those dwellings, which would then be destined to be converted into Scotch Kennels, and to be involved in the united stench of LEPROSY, and its cure, BRIMSTONE!

If the *Press* does not always remain as free, as the rights of humanity, and the constitution require, Mr. North Briton, drop your pen. You would betray your COUNTRY in defending it by halves: No, let the *Freedom of the Press* be continued, or else let every honest Englishman cease to write. Let not even a newspaper be printed, if any designing minister should ever restrain that inestimable blessing. The *SILENCE of the PRESS*, in such a dreadful crisis, would have the effect of THUNDER. The *SILENCE* of a free and an injured people, would prove in such a case, like that of a subterranean fire, that is just on the point of coming to an *explosion*. Was this alarming incident, ye Englishmen! ever to occur, the faction who effected it, would wish the mountains of Scotland, to overwhelm their mangy heads to protect them from a more tremendous fate. Silence would then be followed by——Let some inventive Scot, or some Hibernian Auditor, fill the blank.

I am, Sir, with the greatest Esteem,  
Your most Humble and  
most Obedient Servant,  
**C O R I O L A N U S.**

*The following Letter I received by the Post from Ireland. It appears to be written in Consequence of Number 78 and 79, wherein I treated, at large, on the Subject of Popularity.*

*To the N O R T H B R I T O N.*

SIR,

Y O U sometime since plainly proved, by uncontroverted historical facts, from English History, the ill consequences of unpopular, and the laudable effects of popular administrations. As I do not aspire to the character of a politician, I never presume to decide on State transactions myself, but rather chuse to submit, whatever

whatever strikes me on that head, to the opinion of more experienced judges. Pray Mr. North Briton, oblige me with your thoughts, whether a *partial* exaltation of one set of individuals, to the prejudice of another—an *advantageous*, unless it is an *adequate* peace—an *extension* of excise—a *ridiculous* parade of *economy* in pence and half-pence—a *shameless* profusion of millions—a *too general* dismission of, and a *non-provision* for, seamen at the close of a war—a *considerable* standing army at home—an *insufficient* force in settlements abroad—a *patronization* of men convicted of bribery and corruption—a *prosecution* and a *persecution* of the friends of Liberty—an *attempt* to shackle the freedom of the Press—and many other *similar* events—I say, I should be glad, Sir, to know whether all or any of these proceedings can *truly* claim the Epithet of *popular*? And whether they could possibly happen under an administration who paid a *due regard* to the **VOICE OF THE MULTITUDE** and had a *proper respect* for the **APPLAUSE OF THE PEOPLE**?

I am, SIR, Yours,  
**HIBERNICUS.**

*Cork, Feb. 25, 1764.*

To the *last* of my correspondents queries I answer, No. Such circumstances could only occur under a tory administration. A *contemptuous* regard for the people has ever been the *badge* of *toryism*. The measures pointed out in all his other questions are, therefore, but the *natural consequences* of *ignorance in power* possessing such *imperious* principles.

**The NORTH BRITON, No. 89.**  
*On the Marriage Act.*

SATURDAY, March 17, 1764.

“ *Hail wedded Love! mysterious Law!*  
true Source  
“ *Of human Offspring!*

MILTON.

“ *Are they not One? Are they not join'd*  
by Heav'n?

ROWE.

THE Marriage-Act being a present subject of dispute, and marriage itself, considered either in a religious or political view, a covenant of the utmost importance to society, I think I cannot do a more acceptable piece of ser-

vice to my country than in giving my thoughts on a matter, wherein our entire and existence as a nation so essentially depend.

If we reflect on the nature of the marriage contract, independent of every law known amongst men, we must immediately perceive the reasonableness of a matrimonial condition of life; for the sake of distinguishing families, pointing out the proper channel for the conveyance of property to posterity, and perpetuating the state in a regular and orderly way. The tender ties thereby created between the man and woman, from whom the *infant republic* is intended to spring, the reciprocal returns of affection between every party in this *little state*, and their endearing behaviour to each other upon any unexpected emergency, oftentimes afford opportunities of displaying virtues, which no other method of propagating the human race could have possibly given rise to: Insomuch, that all governments, how much soever they may differ in other particulars, have unanimously agreed in continuing the **LIFE OF THE PEOPLE** (if I may use the metaphor) by an association of one and the same nature: An association that *cements* the rational world; that *polishes* the best tempers, and *softens* the most rugged.

Before there were any laws made by men, or even civil governments existing to frame them, the marriage-contract, was, in all cases, understood to be perfected by the consent of two persons, free of all matrimonial engagements elsewhere. In those early ages of the world, when a noble simplicity of manners sanctified the upright decisions of respectable sages—sages who were influenced by the unerring voice of reason only—it did not appear, that the consent of a parent or a guardian was requisite in order to complete a transaction which had love for its foundation, and population for its end. It was not till after the formation of kingdoms, that laws were promulgated, whereby the power of disposing of children in marriage (till the age of twenty-one, or twenty-five, exempted the youth or maid from such severe restriction) was reserved for parents, and such as were legally appointed to exercise a parental authority over them. Nor did these laws owe their birth to rational arguments; but

but to pride and avarice, supported by arbitrary authority.

The Romans, for some time, restricted marriage to the consent of parents and guardians, but soon discovering, as well the impolicy as cruelty of such a measure, it was referred to the *Prætor* (an officer not unlike our Lord Chancellor) to examine into the equity of the institution: the consequence of which was, THE LAW WAS ABOLISHED, AND A FREEDOM OF CHOICE RESTORED TO THE PEOPLE. They even saw the necessity of encouraging matrimony by public laws: such laws were, therefore, framed. Celibacy was stamped with ignominy; and punishment attended those who adopted it. They saw that marriages made on lucrative views, were almost always unfortunate, and hardly ever fruitful. They perceived that the wealth, the grandeur, the security of the Republic, rested on the number of the citizens; that that number, depended on the universality of matrimony; and, that that universality, could be only obtained by snapping asunder every link of that chain which bound the hands of *Hymen*.

" Let us suppose (said the politic Romans) that a few rich families shall suffer by inter-marrying with their indigent neighbours, yet the Republic loses nothing. Whether the money remains in the house of *Cicero*, or is divided with the *Gracchi*, it is still in Rome. By every marriage, whether celebrated between the rich or the poor, or both, the benefit to the city is the same. The increase of the people is the end, and that end is answered by either. The multiplication of a race, bound, by every tie of interest and duty, to promote the prosperity of Rome, is the advantage expected by the commonwealth; and that advantage it will equally reap, from marriage, in every case."

These were the sentiments of the Romans, and they are undoubtedly just. Let me carry the argument farther. Supposing (which I shall, nevertheless, shew not to be really so) that a rich family is huilt by a matrimonial connection with a poor one, yet it is an indisputable axiom in politics, that private advantages ought to give place to public benefits. From whence it evidently follows, that where

the affections of two persons are reciprocally engaged, no inequality of fortune, should prevent the marriage proposed. The interest of an opulent family, should, undoubtedly, in this case, be sacrificed to the interest of the state. 'Tis the interest of the state to promote an increase of the subjects; 'tis the duty of the subject to facilitate the means.

In this light ought the case of the wealthy and indigent to be held, even if it was a point given up, that the rich are actually injured by inter-marrying with the poor. But how doth this appear? Is opulence the parent of felicity in a married state? Are marriages, in which the RICH are coupled with the RICH, productive of a proportionably enlarged degree of happiness? experience contradicts an affirmative answer. In fact, we every day see, that the happiness of a married life is in no measure dependant on external circumstances. Is matrimony then and population, to be defeated, for the sake of regarding a rule which, when observed, brings no assurance of benefit to any party concerned? Is the state to be disappointed of subjects, in compliance to a whimsical fancy which brings no real advantage to those who indulge it? Surely, marriages should be neither delayed, nor defeated, for so unreasonable a cause! Any portion of wealth that can be named, if divided and parcelled out into a variety of hands, must be of more use to the community, than it could possibly be if confined to a single family. Why then should any principles be approved of, that are productive of such a pernicious end? The wealth of the nation should circulate in the nation; and never rest, where it PAMPERS PRIDE and INDULGES IDLENESS. When riches are hoarded, or partially diffused, for the sake of creating ill-founded distinctions, the end of attaining wealth is perverted. The kingdom is not only robbed of part of its treasure, but deprived of the abilities of those subjects, who, by the possession of that part, are induced, instead of employing their time for some good purposes, to doze away life in an inactive stupidity. To favour practices that spring from such impolitic motives, is an absolute cruelty to our country. It is no less than fostering a set of opinions, which, by obstructing procreation, necessarily weak-

en

en the state : And that they do obstruct it, not a problem in Euclid is more certain. For (besides the denial of a parent, or guardian, frequently causing the death of the party refused) it but too generally happens, that if a person cannot have the object beloved, the consequence is, they will not marry at all.

Let us, for a while, suppose, that in any kingdom this law should be enacted, that the wealthy should only inter-marry with the wealthy, the indigent with the indigent. What, in reason, must be expected to be consequent of such a regulation? Why the first and most immediate effect would be, the raising of two parties in the state; as distinct and separate in their interests, as if they absolutely formed two rival nations. The one, weak, and daily weakened, by luxury; the other, strong and numerous. If such a state, as this, were to be attacked, who is there to defend it? Not the RICH, they cannot; not the POOR, they will not. The meaner people having no stake to contend for, it is far from being probable that they would venture their lives, to support their haughty oppressors in an independence, which themselves have little reason to ever expect a taste of. Now let us consider the resources of the opulent. Their riches render them the desired prey, but they afford them no abilities, sufficient to maintain their possessions. Fearful to lose their store, and unable to protect it, they must have recourse to shameful submissions to soften the enemy; and if those fawning addresses should fail of success, the treaty must, ultimately, end in an absolute surrender to the will of the invaders.

The Roman Senate were so cautious of preventing their fellow citizens from all possibility of obstructing the freedom of choice in matrimonial transactions, that they decreed, that any gift or legacy to TITIA, or covenant made with her, under consideration of her marrying only by, or with, the consent of CAIUS, should be absolutely deemed unconstitutional, and the gift or legacy take full effect whether she consulted CAIUS in her marriage, or not. "Why (said that wise people) should Caius have it in his power to command the inclinations of Titia? Or, if she burst through the restraint, why render her a sufferer for

" doing nothing wrong? Should private persons be allowed to tempt the subjects of Rome to abstain from the great duties of continuing and increasing the numbers of the DEFENDERS OF THEIR COUNTRY? No; reason, justice, patriotism, all forbid it?"

Our DIVINES assert, that marriage is honourable in all persons whatsoever, and our ablest POLITICIANS assure us, that every obstacle thrown in the way of the solemnization of any marriage, is an irreparable injury to the nation. It is certain we are in want of hands at home and abroad, in our trade, our manufactures and our commerce. It must be impolitic, as well as cruel, then, to discourage the best method of population. No person should have the authority of opposing the apparent benefit of their country in so important a point. ACTS OF NATURALIZATION, indeed, render the people more numerous than would otherwise be, but MARRIAGE gives to the state whole armies. How comes it then, that so wise a kingdom as England, lays so many stumbling blocks in the way and imposes so many MULETS, on MATRIMONY? Should a Licence be necessary to do an act that is laudable? But were it even so, should a governmental expence attend the celebration of a contract, of the highest service to the community? can there be in nature a greater absurdity, than a tax upon that very measure, which ought to be encouraged by pecuniary rewards, and honourable distinctions? But of all the obstructions to MATRIMONY, That is manifestly the most prejudicial, which retards the marriages of young people before the age of twenty-one! It is a known truth that maidens at sixteen, and a youth at eighteen, are most fit for, as well as fond of conjugal conversation. Besides, by the late Marriage-act, so many useless, tiresome circumstances are necessary, in order to constitute a lawful Marriage, that a man must become a CIVILIAN, before he can know how to make his Marriage secure. But what is most remarkable in this law is, that the Scots are left at liberty to marry, heretofore, without licences, without taxes on matrimony, without any of those troublesome, I had almost said distasteful ceremonies, that must attend an English marriage. Is matrimony to be encouraged in SCOTLAND and in

ENGLAND obstructed? By this strange circumstance, a foreigner would be led to believe that the Scots are better subjects than the *English*; since the same law promotes the propagation of the one, and hampers population in the other! Let Sheriff-Moor, Preston in England, Preston in Scotland, Falkirk and Culloden, speak the loyalty of the SCOTS; their regard for the FAMILY OF BRUNSWIC; their sentiments of that CONSTITUTION on which our LIBERTY depends! Are these the subjects we are in need of? Is the increase of innate Tories a proper measure for *Englishmen* to encourage? Do we desire to see our cities filled with Rebels, or pant to have our fields overspread with Traitors? Shall Englishmen be always blind to their own interests? Or will they at last learn from their kind neighbours, that it is as CRIMINAL to keep those asunder whom God and Nature have fitted for each other, as it is WICKED to sever those whom the Almighty has joined together?

I should have finished here, but that I am aware it will be resounded, with an air of triumph, that this act, so partial to Scotland, was framed, and passed, during the administration of those personages who now so gloriously display themselves in the opposition. I never affirmed, I never thought, these great men INFALLIBLE. I know a KING has no prerogative to free him from this badge of mortality. The Marriage-act (however well intended) was, no doubt an impolitic one. Experience cries aloud against it. But though they patronized the act, they had no hand in exempting Scotland from its effects. They never intended that it should be exempted. The following anecdote will exculpate them from such a flagitious accusation: The following anecdote will shew it to be the trick of a MACHIAVELIAN Scotchman! Thus it was. The last Duke of Argyle, Archibald Campbell, was celebrated for his great knowledge of the civil law in Scotland, and to his grace, therefore, it was referred to frame an analogous act, calculated for the Meridian of that country, so as to lay the marriages of children, without the consent of parents, under the same difficulties in Scotland as in England, but the cunning SCOTCHMAN took care to evade the performance of it (under various pretences) to the day

of his death; which happening about the time of the Earl of Bute's advancement to power, it was not to be expected that he could think of putting into Execution a scheme, which must inevitably have prevented the TRADE of husband and wifemaking, so lucrative carried on with the *English* in Scotland; as well as reduce that country, in the article of matrimony, down to a Level with ourselves. "His Lordship would not injure his own country, by enforcing the marriage act there; and as he had no ministerial hand in framing the act in England, he could acquit himself of the ill conveniences attending it here,"

How I admire this negative method of calling forth our praise! Just so Mr. GRENVILLE can declaim amongst his friends, for several hours together, on his own integrity and frugality in that department he so worthily fills, without duly considering that it is equally incumbent on him to remove, from the almost broken backs of the public, the many enormous loads that have been saddled on them, through the\* of his predecessor.

### *The NORTH BRITON, No. 90. On different Subjects.*

SATURDAY, March 24, 1764.

"Those are the best Ministers who are ever ready to bear, and ever ready to redress, the Grievances of the People."

SWIFT.

I Cannot but congratulate my countrymen on their happiness at the present glorious Era. The piety, the learning, the integrity, the frugality, the public-spiritedness, of our popular great men, engross all the conversation at the west end of the town. The Piety and Learning of the EARL OF \*\*\*\*\* stimulate him to the fond wish of enjoying the high stewardship of the University of Cambridge. Nor can it be tortured into an incompatible desire. Who so proper to be chosen, by that Seminary of virtue and knowledge, as the pious and the learned? Who more so, than the EARL OF \*\*\*\*\*? Must not his lordship be as pious as learned? just as

\* must trouble my readers to fill up this chasm.

much

much the one as the other? And how few, like his lordship, possess such an equal quantity of both, as to poize the balance in as nice an equilibrium, as if there were not the *bundreatb* part of a scruple in either scale?—But I am unthinkingly interfering with my friend *Terra Filius*. The affairs of our Universities are the province of that lively wag; and to his spirited pen, therefore, I consign the candidate and his cause. I must however, observe, that I do not mean the dull, illiterate, spurious cathe-penny of *Pater-Noster-Row*, but the sprightly, satiric, genuine *Terra Filius*, published by *Jones* in Fetter-lane.

The public-spiritedness of the EARL OF EGMONT is so extremely conspicuous as to entitle him, they say, even to an exclusive grant of the island of St. John; and the frugality and integrity of MR. GRENVILLE, not only to a continuation in his office, but LITTLE MASTER, his son, to the piddling employment of a tellership. It gives me the highest satisfaction to find that our first commissioner of the treasury, and our first Lord of the Admiralty, are ministers of such amiable dispositions. It is from this consideration that I am now induced to print two letters which have been, sometime, transmitted to my hands, in order to be laid, the one, before MR. GRENVILLE, and the other, the EARL OF EGMONT. I make no manner of doubt but each will think it his duty, in his respective department, to enquire into the facts, and remedy the evils complained of, manifesting, by such laudable measures, that justice and patriotism are not words without a meaning: words of theory, and not of practice.

To the Right Honourable GEORGE GRENVILLE, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

SIR,

THE almost universal turnings-in, and turnings-out, (from the Commissioners down to the pettiest officer) that took place in the customs, by the order of the Earl of bute, during his so worthily sitting at the head of that board where you as worthily preside, gave me, I remember, the highest surprise imaginable; but when I understood that the will of the Treasury is the law of that department, I own my wonder abated. His lordship,  
March, 1764.

no doubt, had his reasons for such a reform — for so, I think, it was stiled. — reform! what a prostitution of the word! humanity forbid we should ever see it in such a horrid shape again! — But to the point. As you, Mr. Grenville, have an equal right, with your worthy predecessor, to make any regulations—Reforms if you please—in that particular quarter, I must intreat your attention to the following observations. If the proceedings they expose, appear in the same flagrant light to you, as they do to me, I believe a second reform will take place, much more consonant to justice, and much more agreeable to the public, than the other.

The unwarrantable measure that I mean, is that destructive disposition which prevails in the customs, of preferring foot-men to vacancies in that great department of the revenue; where a tolerable education, good principles, and an untainted probity, are absolutely necessary qualifications for those considerable trusts. The insolence natural to slaves in livery, accompanies the officer who has been a footman, in every place he rises to; and, necessarily, exposes his majesty's subjects, of almost every rank, to be teized with those impertinent insults, for which that low class of mankind are so remarkably distinguished. Nor is this the worst consequence attendant on so incongruous a choice. Menial servants of all sorts, are eager after vails. Their minds are always employed in avaricious expectations of this nature, from every person to whom it casually falls in their way to do any good office, of the meanest consideration. This temper is the most improper, that can be imagined, for a public station of any sort, that has any degree of power appendant to it: because when the person who fills it, is endowed with such venial inclinations, the smallest, the most reasonable indulgence, must be dearly bought; and every, even the most equitable favour, obtained by force of a present, adequate to the greedy desires of the covetous possessor of that power. Thus the CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY with which the officer is vested for the service of the public, is liable, in such hands, to be transformed into an engine of oppression, and every power with which he is cloathed, for the sake of expedition in his employment, may be made use of to im-

pose

*pose on his majesty's subjects, the most ILLEGAL TAXATIONS.*

"Sir, by these, and such like errors, in distributing promotions in the customs, it has, I fear too often happened, that persons poorly qualified for such important trusts, have by the partial favour of inconsiderate C——'s obtained a larger share of authority, than such ignorant wretches could have any right to assume. Insomuch, that I have frequently heard it asserted, without any attempt towards a contradiction, that amongst the *Landwaiters*, in particular, there were *very few* who have not been *menial Servants*, and scarcely *one* who obtained his place from (what ought to be the strongest recommendation) a *knowledge of the business of the keys*; notwithstanding it is generally known, that these employments cannot be properly filled, without a perfect understanding of the various duties incumbent on them, in relation to the *loading* and *unloading* of vessels.

"Besides that the venality inherent in the inmost frame of persons educated in a servile condition, necessarily disposes them, for the lucre of a present, to wink at faults in the *open trader*, can it, Sir, be supposed, that *smuggling* will be properly discouraged whilst the watchmen of our coasts are, chiefly, picked from a set of men bred in such *mean pursuits*? How shall we be satisfied, that the hand which has been often stretched out to catch an *unmerited bairn*, will be backward in receiving a sum of money for honouring a *smuggler* with his company in an inn or an ale-house, whilst the *comrade* of the latter is busily employing himself, on the unhospitable shore, in matters of quite another kind? The more mean and illiterate is the education of a *livery servant* the more unfit is he to be metamorphosed into a *tidesman* or *landwailer*; because, he is, therefore the more proper object for the *illicit trader* to work on: Nor is it any wonder, that we have such frequent complaints of *abuses* on our keys, whilst men so meanly qualified, are entrusted with the superintendance of affairs of such a delicate nature! For my own part, Sir, I should not be surprized to learn, that under such superintendency, the *FAIR TRADER* (too honest to pave his way by corruption) should constantly meet with every discouragement that the nature of his business was liable to, whilst the *SMUGGLER* (not averse to touching the officer in a pro-

per manner) was encouraged, caressed, and assisted, as far as the circumstances of his case would permit. At least, if this does not always happen, we are, in no wise, obliged, for this lucky occurrence, to those C——'s who thrust their footmen into offices of that sort. I will not pretend to *suppose*, that any of these gentlemen take this measure, in order to pay the *wages* of their *servants* out of the *pockets* of the *public*; but this I will be bold to *affirm*, that it would be of more service to the kingdom in general, to tax the merchant in double the value of their *wages* and *vails* together, than to confer on illiterate and *venal* insolence, such an extensive authority over the *commerce* of this nation; which is the *real source* of her *WEALTH*, and the *only support* of her *POWER*.

"Not doubting, but a subject so highly interesting to trade and the public revenue (trifling soever as it may have hitherto seemed) will meet with your serious consideration, and a consequent *reform*, I beg to subscribe myself, with all due regard,

S I R,

*Your most humble Servant,*  
Feb. 10, 1764.

AUGUSTUS."

The other letter is of a more recent date. The facts, as far as I can find by enquiries, are truths. The sufferers are certainly a set of useful people; and, as such, deserve the assistance and protection of the noble Lord whose particular province it is to redress their grievances.

To the Right Hon the Earl of Egmont,  
first Lord of the Admiralty.

My Lord,

I take the liberty of laying before your Lordship the distressful case of a number of suffering individuals; whose treatment, since the peace, has been remarkably cruel and unjust, notwithstanding they are included amongst those whom his Majesty most graciously recommended in his speech from the throne at the conclusion of the late war. The people I mean, are the standing warrant-officers in the navy\*.

\* For the information of my readers, it may be necessary to observe, that the standing warrant-officers, are the boatswain, gunner, carpenter, and purser. These

These men, my Lord, are, perhaps, the most useful of any on board of ship. A very great share, almost the whole, of the executive part of the duty falls to their lot. They must not only see that it is done, but are likewise accountable for its being properly so : All officers between them and the captain having little else material to do (but in time of action with the enemy) than to repeat the commander's orders. But, notwithstanding, my Lord, the standing warrant-officers have borne the burthen and heat of the day, for a series of years, in the service of their country, numbers of them have been left to starve ever since the conclusion of the peace, through the adoption of a measure, introduced under the ridiculous pretence of frugality ; and which will doubtless, do honour to the inventor, to the end of time.—Before I proceed it may be necessary, my Lord, to premise, that although these people now experience much injustice, yet the source from whence it sprung, took its rise previous to your Lordship's nomination to the direction of the naval department : To you, therefore, my Lord, I do not apply as to the author, of their oppression, but as a Protector to remove the oppression from them.—To proceed—The measure I speak of, is termed, amongst the officers of the navy, *Jockeying* ; i. e. elbowing one set of officers from their ship to make room for another. This has been frequently done, in order to gratify the tools of ministerial tools, for their vote at an election, or any such service. The manner these things have been done, is thus. The keel of a new ship was ordered to be laid down in some of his Majesty's docks ; but if there happened to be no room, a new ship was contracted for, to be built in some of the merchant's yards. As soon as the keel was laid, the name of some very old ship was given to her, and the ADMIRALTY directly appointed a fresh set of WARRANT OFFICERS who commenced pay immediately. A short time after this appointment, an order was sent to the port where the old ship lay, for her to be broke up ; and directions were given to the navy

*pay is the same when the ship is laid up as when she is in actual employ ; and they keep watch when the ship is paid off, to prevent accidents from fire, &c. &c.*

board to pay the old officers their wages to the day she was demolished ; from which time their pay totally ceased. If they applied to the board for relief, 'twas very rarely they obtained an answer. If they repeated their applications, and pleaded their distresses (in consequence of being intirely deprived of the means of subsistence) it was two to one but the best reply they got, was with what, my Lord, is called, amongst the sailors, "*A rap on the knuckles,*" for presuming to think themselves injured. I do assure your Lordship, that by this equitable and honourable practice of some of your predecessors, many a master of a trifling *Cod-smack*, and many a skipper of a paltry *Scotch bark*, are become boatswains of men of war which they *never saw* ; nor, was the practice to be continued (which I trust, under your Lordship, will not) most likely *never would* ; for the usual method was, as soon as their ship was ready to be launched, they were removed to another keel. By the same method of proceeding, my Lord, many a Grocer, Mercer, Surgeon, Apothecary, &c. are, in the same manner, eating the bread of the gunner and purser. It must be observed that the last class of warrant officers, has, of late years, fallen to the share of clerks of the customs, plantation office, admiralty, victualling office, navy-board, officers of his majesty's household, wardrobe, the heraldry, &c.

To instance, my Lord, how unmeritedly strangers to maritime affairs, sometimes, get appointments of this sort, to the injury of warrant officers bred from their infancy in the navy, I will give you an anecdote of a once first Lord of the Admiralty. This noble personage, at his first coming to the board, expressed great abhorrence of the unjust conduct of his predecessors towards sea-officers, yet no sooner did a vacancy of purser occur (I think it was in the *Dublin*) than his Lordship's humanity began to give way. Applications were made by several distressed officers, but the woman of his Lordship's Lady interposing, carried it in favour of her brother (*never before in the navy*) all to nothing. But this ship was not equal to his expectations ; for, on being informed that she was barely worth 50l. per annum, he went instantly to his lordship, and with a discontented tone and insolent air,

air, flatly told him, in the hearing of some of his rejected competitors, that "this NEW employment was but a very SCANTY affair." To which his Lordship (instead of kicking the puppy from his presence) calmly replied, "I know it full well, but what would you, or your sister have me do? I wish I could appoint you to a better ship, but you must be content for the present; and consider that I have given you this, at a time, when numbers, who have served all their life, are starving without any ship at all." Nor did his Lordship forget his intimation; for, a very little while after, this lady's maid's brother, was removed to a ship in commission (if my memory does not fail me it was the *Dorsetshire*) worth three times as much as the other.

Thus, you see, my Lord, how the warrant officers have been served by former premiers of the Admiralty, and I leave your Lordship to judge how grating it must be, to have such a fellow treated, before their faces, with respect, and afterwards preferred, whilst they, and their applications, were rejected with contempt. I dare say, my Lord, you shudder at THIS anecdote, and feel an unusual anxiety at the relation of SUCH proceedings. Your Lordship never adopted such measures. I trust you never will. If you cannot provide for all the warrant-officers at home, you will do it abroad. If the papers have any authenticity in their assertions, they are to be served in the Lump. They are to be sent to one of those places which they ventured their lives to attain; and conquered, to add to the British dominions. I mean the island of St. John, of which (it is said) your Lordship is to have the proprietorship, and where (we are told) these brave men will be suffered to wear out the remainder of their days in bewing of wood and drawing of water.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

An A G E N T.

The NORTH BRITON, No. 91.  
On the Stuartic Code, and that excellent Maxim, The King can do no Wrong.

If all our Laws were impartially explained, they would be found equally calculated for the Benefit of the King and the People.

BACON.

SATURDAY, March 31, 1764.

**A**S the late publication of the STUARTIC Code, under the commanding awful title of DROIT LE ROY, has occasioned many disputes, respecting that really excellent maxim in our law, that THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG, I believe an attempt to DETERMINE the genuine Sense of this controversial point will be highly acceptable to all parties. There is, perhaps, no principle in our constitution so much misunderstood, and none so much tortured by adulatory courtiers, as this very position. To the great annoyance of the nation, the fawning sycophants of the court, have wickedly persuaded many of our former kings, that the true meaning of it is, Whatever is published under the Sanction of the Royal Name, ought to be esteemed RIGHT, PROPER, and JUST, by all the people; that it is FACTION to MURMUR at Ordinances made by that HIGH Authority, and downright REBELLION to RESIST such dispositions.

But if this maxim, that the King can do no Wrong, was to be absolutely understood in this arbitrary sense, it is manifest, that there would not be arranter Slaves in the world than the English; that the whole body of their laws would always be resolvable into the will of the Minister; and that his commands, in that case would be as little liable to controul, as the decrees of the Divan at Constantinople, or the orders of the Emperor of Morocco. Despotic courtiers have, indeed, ever desired that this reasonable position should be so explained, but no WISE KING nor PATRIOT SUBJECT would ever suffer such an absurdity to be imposed on the nation, as the true sense of a doctrine, which, rightly defined, is equally safe and honourable to the Prince and the People.

Although it be true, that the King can do no WRONG, yet it is as certain, also, that our Princes have too often erred, not only in their private capacity, as Men, but in their administration of government, as Sovereigns. Of our present amiable monarch I speak not; his royal virtues raise him above the power of just censure, and, I trust, ever will. Our former Kings have, however, all of them, done wrong at times; but it is, nevertheless, an eternal truth, that the King, meant by this adage, can do no Wrong. It was, I apprehend,

hend, as true, when James the Second tyrannically trampled on our laws, as when George the Second, to the great joy of his people, committed the reins of government to the patriot minister.

*The King is a SOLE CORPORATION created by the laws. " This Corporation, " say those laws, never dies, is every- " where present in all the courts of jus- " tice, is therefore not liable to be non- " suited, and cannot do wrong."* That all our former monarchs have died, no man in his senses will dispute. That George the Third cannot be rendered immortal, but in fame, is our misfortune—though may the mournful period, that proves it, be as distant as the utmost length of human life will permit! — And that the *personal presence* of sovereigns is as circumscribed as that of every common subject, is a self evident fact. It is not, therefore, true, that Kings cannot die as men, or that they can be present in different places at one and the same time. How, then, are we to understand these positions of our laws? Nothing more clear. The royal personages are not the Kings meant in those propositions, *the King cannot do wrong, the King cannot die, the King is present in every court, &c.*

It is, indeed, true, that every Prince that has reigned, was, during his reign, *the King*; but it is as evident that, there is a *Distinction, IN LAW,* between the Monarch who, for the time being, fills a throne, and *that King* who is considered as a *sole Corporation, IMMORTAL and IMPECCABLE.* Of this Corporation only, in my apprehension of the matter, it must be, that the Lawyers speak, when they say, *THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG.* It cannot be the *Royal Person* that can do no wrong, or that never dies. No. This is only affirmed of that *SOLE CORPORATION, called the King, in our Law-Books*; which is the *invisible Creature*, or rather the *fiction* of the law, and *never dies*. The King, in this sense, existed in England as strongly when the throne was declared *vacant*, upon the abdication of James the second, as it ever did before that period. So that as this adage (*the King can do no wrong*) does not, under the denomination of *King*, comprehend, in their *personal capacities*, those individual Princes who have worn the crown, it consequently follows, that none of our former princes, are, thereby, exculpated from having done any wrong. To sup-

pose a King *cannot do wrong*, in his *personal capacity*, is striking at the very principles of the revolution. If James the second had not done wrong, with what degree of propriety could we have called in the Prince of Orange? The fact is, he *did do wrong*, and from thence proceeded that memorable change, that glorious revolution, from whence we may date every blessing we have reaped since that immortal *Æra*.

There is, indeed, another sense of this proposition, which is applicable to the *Royal Person* only. Measures of government may be *wrong*; and though they are executed in the *King's name*, yet neither, in law nor reason, is he culpable, or answerable for those proceedings, in any shape or manner whatsoever. The King of England, in his courts of law, acts, between himself and his subjects, as well as between subject and subject, by his *JUDGES*. In the great national concerns, he acts by his *MINISTERS*: By *them* he confers and treats with foreign powers: By *them*, in affairs of state, he answers the applications of his people. They are, if I may speak so figuratively, the *eyes, the ears, the tongue of the king*. They are also his *hands*; for by their subscription are authenticated all the Royal acts.

If a King of England was answerable either for the proceedings of his *Judges* or *Ministers*, no situation could be more lamentable! No condition more hard! For, he cannot *hear, see, or speak*, but by his *Ministers* and *Judges*; and by them only, can he *act*. It would be, therefore, most horribly unjust to tie down a King to act by *Judges* and *Ministers* constitutionally appointed, and yet suppose him accountable for any measures, transacted in that channel and that only, which is appointed by the constitution. Here, the King, either in his *personal* or *any other* capacity, can do no wrong. If any is done, the blame is in the *Ministers* and *Judges*, not the King. If their master was to *command* them to do wrong, they, as good servants and good subjects, ought to refuse. If they comply, they *only* have done wrong; for whilst the King acted but through them, those things could not have been done but for them; and they, *ALONE*, must, and ought to take the consequences. To King James the second it was justly objected that his *own* measures were unconstitutional. His *ministers* were *Papists*;

and

and he introduced a Jesuit Priest into his Privy Council. Instead of conducting himself as King of the Realm, and father of his people, that monarch absolutely declared, as it were, war with his subjects. He behaved himself as the enemy of the nation, and was, therefore, most equitably adjudged to have abdicated a throne, which he would not sit on, conformable to those limitations, by which it was conveyed to him. Who can say that King James did not act *personally* wrong in these Proceedings? And if he did, on what Foundation stands the Explanation of this famous Maxim, as given by sycophantic Court-Expounders of it?

But the national Proceedings upon the interesting Occasion of James's Abdication, can never be tortured to the disadvantage of any Prince, whose Administration, Judges and Ministers, are *wholly constitutional*: And it is manifest that none but *such* a Sovereign can be considered as a *REAL King of England*. Of *such* a Monarch it may well be said that **HE CAN DO NO WRONG**; for all the Royal Acts must, then, be answered for by those who are the constitutionally appointed agents in the great machine of state. But this position declares nothing in behalf of the acts of government *themselves*, which are carried on in the name of the reigning Prince. *These* may be **WRONG**, and yet the King, by whose authority they are done, is neither the perpetrator of *that* Wrong, nor liable to be answerable for such a measure. The King's name is only given by the constitution to authorise these ministerial proceedings; they *then* become the ministers, and they *alone* are accountable for them.

But as *no* Law has declared, that **MINISTERS can do no Wrong**, THEIR measures are, at all times, eligible to be scanned by a free people, and whenever England loses *this* badge of her freedom, it is certain, that her **LIBERTY** will then be gone. She will differ in nothing from *the most enslaved nation*; save only, that she will be reduced to *a more abject condition*, than those, who suffer under **REGAL** tyranny; for the people will then be slaves to their *fellow subjects*. England, in that case, would fall under **MINISTERIAL** despotism. She would bow her neck to her *own servants*, and shamefully lick the *parricidal bands* of her **APOSTATE CHILDREN**. Under these cir-

cumstances, we should be *constrained* to adore a Minister of State, even though he *arbitrarily* sent his messengers, to enclose us in a Bastile, *at his Pleasure*; or (when Curiosity prompted him to peep into our deepest Retirements) though he *commanded* from us our most valuable Writings, and most secret Correspondence. *No Liberty* could then be inviolable, *no Property* secure. A Scottish Thane might *then* compleat the great work of exalting *Scotland over England's Head*, and depressing *England* even beneath the Contempt of the rest of Europe. **EVERY** spirited Tribune would *then* be wantonly sacrificed to the rage of the Oppressors of their Country, or be *necessitated* to seek an *Asylum* in other Dominions, where **MINISTERIAL** Tyranny had made a less detested progress.

I cannot finish better, than by the following Epistle. Let that speak the power of M———! Influence!

#### To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

**E**NGLAND now droops, but Scotland is on Fire. She is almost one Bonfire. Nothing is to be seen, but illuminations; nothing to be heard, but every mark of the most extravagant Joy. The RESTORATION of her REBELLIOUS Sons is the cause. Almost the whole of the estates that are forfeited to the law, are now in possession of the apparent heirs of those traitorous families from whom they were so justly taken. Some they have been permitted to buy at the Exchequer sales. Some, they have procured by conveyances from *loyal* persons who had previously purchased them on secret trusts. This is the source of those frantic EXULTATIONS and REJOICINGS. Scotland sees herself once more possessed of those CHIEFTAINS that involved England in blood and confusion. What can be the meaning of her acclamations, unless she wishes, under their banners, for new Prestons, new Falkirk, and new Cullodens? These are, however, Mr. North Briton, alarming incidents to all *true* Whigs, the friends of Liberty, and the steady supporters of the interest of the ILLUSTRIOS HOUSE OF HANOVER. These proceedings call upon them, not only to unite against enemies, now, as I may say, in their bosom; but to take such immediate,

con-

constitutional measures, as may prevent the farther progress of so threatening a flame. By these appearances in the North, matters should seem to be drawing to that crisis, as if all must be English, or all must be Scotch. As if England must wholly govern Scotland, or Scotland England : Liberty be jostled from her throne, or firmly established by such legal regulations, as will, for ever, cut off the aspiring hopes of the Scots.

I am,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

Glasgow, March 20,

1764.

C A T O.

B.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

Dropped, some weeks since, from the Scotch House of Call, adjoining to Parliament Street ;

A most amiable Female of the name of LIBERTY.

She was dressed, as the Greeks represented the Goddess Eleutheria, in white ; having a sceptre in her right hand, and a hat or cap in her left. She is supposed to have been driven away by one, or both, of those dangerous Beings, called Ignorance and Corruption : And from some late attempts to get possession of her, together with the ill-treatment she has met with here, it is feared, if not timely prevented, she may entirely leave this country, and take up her future residence amongst the several members of the Parliaments of France.

Whoever can restore her to her disconsolate friends, and will give notice thereof at Wildman's, in Albemarle-street, shall be entitled to the biggest reward of Patriotism ; viz. THE THANKS OF EVERY TRUE-BORN ENGLISHMAN.

*Account of the late Transactions at Bengal.*

(Continued from p. 106.)

MR. Holwell has appeared as an advocate for the revolution in favour of Jaffier Ally Cawn, which he was principally concerned in bringing about. In his address to the proprietors of East-India Stock, he proposes to shew, that ' the distress situation of the company's affairs,

' and the impending ruin of the provinces, made it unavoidably necessary to divest Jaffier Ally Cawn of his power to do greater mischief, it being a reproach to the English to support his tyrannical government any longer. Secondly, that Jaffier Ally Cawn was guilty of a breach of every article of the treaty of 1757, when we made him Nabob.'

In order to prove these positions, he inserts a memorial which he drew up when he was quitting the government of Bengal, to which he succeeded in Feb. 1760, and gave to Mr. Vansittart, who, in August following, succeeded him. This memorial contains an account of many cruelties practiced by Jaffier, and many reasons for supporting him no longer. To support the allegations in the memorial, there is printed a series of letters between Mr. Holwell and Col. Cailaud, two of which will set the whole question in a very clear light, and will perhaps be thought an irrefragable proof, that all the crimes imputed to Jaffier, if true, do not justify the revolution in question, and, consequently, that this revolution cannot be justified.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Holwell to Col. Cailaud, dated May 24, 1760.*

" Hitherto, our conduct in supporting the Subah's government can hardly be vindicated to our employers, the more especially since his flagrant and known breach of the treaty last year, not only by his invitation of the Dutch forces from Batavia, but by his shameful and insincere conduct and dealing with us after their arrival, and to this hour respecting that people ; the weakness and inconsistency of his whole politics during the course of this campaign, joined to the repeated cruelties, murders and oppressions, daily committed by him or his son on individuals ; the universal detestation of his government throughout the provinces ; the obvious certainty of these troubles in the country continuing without interruption, whilst this family exists at the head of it : All these, with many other considerations which I could enumerate, demonstrates, we cannot longer, consistent with what we owe to the Company, to natural justice, and propriety, and to the English name, support a system of usurpation and tyranny.

tyranny, which reflects dishonour on it, and must, if persisted in, involve our honourable employers and our colony in a speedy ruin.—The more we see of this government, the more is verified your own just observation at your first knowledge of it, *That it is rotten to the core*: What then can be expected from a system rotten to the very heart of it, in every sense—Ruin must attend the family, in spite of our efforts to save them; and we as assuredly be partakers in a greater or lesser degree thereof—to say nothing of our drawing our sword in support of such a system, against the legal, tho' unfortunate prince of the country, from whom every advantage and emolument we can wish for the Company, is tendered to us, without limitation.—This being the case, we are most anxious for two or three days conference with you, if possible. We think, if there appears an absolute necessity for it, that you may dispatch 150 or 200 Europeans, and 4 or 500 Seapoys, to reinforce Patna; and wish you could, under the pretence of soliciting a further supply of troops, or sickness, or any other cover which may occur to you, leave Capt. Yorke with your detachment, and return to us, if for twenty-four hours only.—If you find this impracticable, without raising suspicions, which may have consequences we cannot foresee, then favour me with your sentiments as soon as possible without reserve.

I am, &c. J. Z. H."

#### *Extract of Col. Cailaud's Answer.*

" Bad as the man may be, whose cause we now support, I cannot be of opinion that we can get rid of him for a better, without running the risk of much greater inconveniences attending on such a change, than those we now labour under.—I presume, *the establishing tranquillity in these provinces would restore to us all the advantages of trade we could wish*, for the profit and honour of our employers; and I think we bid fairer to bring that tranquillity about, *by our present influence over the Subah*, and by supporting him, than by *any change* which can be made.—No new revolution can take place, without a certainty of troubles; and a revolution will certainly be the consequence, whenever we withdraw our protection from the Subah:—We cannot in prudence neither, I believe, leave this revolution to

chance—we must, in some degree, be instrumental in bringing it about.—In such a case, it is very possible we may raise a man to the dignity, just *as unfit to govern, as little to be depended upon, and, in short, as great a rogue as our Nabob*; but perhaps not so great a coward, nor so great a fool, and of consequence *much more difficult to manage*.—As to the injustice of supporting this man, on account of his cruelties, oppressions, and his being detested in his government, I see so little chance, in this blessed country, of finding a man endued with the opposite virtues, that *I think we may put up with these vices*, with which we have no concern, if in other matters we find him fittest for our purpose.

" As to his breach of his treaty, by introducing the Dutch last year, that *was never so clearly proved*, I believe, but as to admit of some doubt:—Col. Clive, before he left the country, seemed satisfied, that what was suspicious in his conduct in that affair, *proceeded not from actual guilt, but from the timidity of his nature*.—But if we still suspect him from further circumstances, we always have it in our power to put it to the test at once, *by making him act as he ought, whether he will or no*.

" You are well acquainted, Sir, with the cause which first gave rise to the present share of influence which we enjoy in this part of the Mogul's empire:—a just resentment for injuries received, was the first motive which induced us to make a trial of our strength;—the ease with which we succeeded enlarged our views, and made us chearfully embrace all opportunities of encreasing that interest and influence, both on account of the advantages which accrued from it to the honourable company, as likewise the hopes that it might in time prove a source of benefit and riches to our country.—Such were, I believe, the motives of Col. Clive's actions during his administration; such, I believe, were the views of the honourable company when they solicited and obtained Col. Coote's regiment from the government; and such, I am certain, is the plan which the Colonel proposes, on his return, to pursue and to support, in hopes to convince the ministry and the company, as he is convinced himself, that if they please to support his project, it will prove of the greatest advantage to the public.

" If

" If I have stated our situation right, it follows, I believe, of course, that we are bound with vigour to work on the *same plan*, to act on the *same principles*, and to keep up the system as perfect and entire as it was left in our hands ; that whatever resolutions the nation or the company may come to, on Col. Clive's representations, they may not be disappointed by finding here (at least through our faults) any very material change in our situation, power, or credit.

" One word more. All we can wish to do is, not to suffer the Nabob to impose on us, and to check every beginning of an independence he may endeavour to assume :—let us consult and improve on every occasion that offers, the honour and advantage of our employers, and the increase of their trade and credit ; and not let them suffer any additional expence on account of pursuing any plan, or supporting any system whatever.—By acting thus, I think we cannot err ; we run at least no risk ; and I believe the company's affairs may be conducted by us under this Subah, as much to their advantage and credit as any other whom a revolution may place in the government.

#### *Extract of Mr. Holwell's Reply.*

*Had it ever been my wish or intention to have taken our support from the present Nabob, and transfer it to any other, your arguments, in that case, would have all the weight with me they so greatly merit, but, I think, on a representation of mine to you, and the copy of mine to Mr. Amyatt, you will see that was not my aim ; for I concur minutely with your objections to such a step, and am very clear we should not mend our situation by a revolution in favour of any other, who would, as you truly observe, prove as bad as the present, and probably worse :—But my views for the company went much higher. That the country will never be in a settled peaceful state whilst this family is at the head of it, is a position I lay down as incontestible ; and that until the country enjoys that state, the company's affairs must, in consequence, be daily approaching to certain ruin : I therefore judge we could never be possessed of a more just or favourable opportunity to carry into execution what must be done, I plainly see, one time or other, if the company have ever a secure footing in*

the provinces, to wit, *Take this country into their own bands*, limiting to ourselves the province of Bengal only, or extending our views to those of Babar and Orixa, as on future debate might be thought most eligible. The situation of the Prince at present is such, that I am sure he would readily and thankfully hearken to an overture from us, and without hesitation grant a phirmaund appointing the company perpetual Subahs of the province. His two phirmaunds to me, as I before advised you, offered a *charte blanche* for the company ; and I dare say that to you was of the same tenor. With respect to the validity of receiving a phirmaund from him, I cannot think it possibly liable to impeachment : That he is the legal heir to the empire is beyond contradiction ; that Abdallah has proclaimed him emperor, by the name of Shaw Allum, ordered siccas to be struck in his name, and called him to the throne, are truths which I now believe will admit of no doubt. But, on supposition things should come to the worst, and the issue of them at last prove in favour of Shaw Jebawn, I conceive it would very little affect us, when once in possession of the provinces ; for let the lot of empire fall to whom it will, the regular remittance of the stipulated revenues of the government, from which that court had hardly benefitted since the time of Sujah Khan, would secure a confirmation from whatever Prince fills the throne, if his eyes are open to his own interest."

From the first of these extracts it appears, that Mr. Holwell sounded Col. Caillaud as to a revolution ; from the second, that, in the Colonel's opinion, a revolution in favour of another would only render bad worse ; and from the third, that Mr. Holwell minutely concurred in this opinion, and had no hope of advantage from deposing Jaffier, except we could take the country into our own hands.

What motive afterwards induced Mr. Holwell to act a principal part in deposing Jaffier, in favour of another ; what motive induced the Colonel to concur, contrary to his opinion, so fully and clearly declared to Mr. Holwell, and so fully and clearly confirmed by that of Mr. Holwell, is by no means difficult to conceive.

The event has shewn, that the revolution was a change from a bad to worse, as those who brought it about foresaw, and declared, in confidence to each other, it would be.

With respect to the transactions subsequent to the late affair at *Patna*, Mr. *Holwell* has drawn a consequence which cannot fairly be inferred: He says, if the deposing *Jaffier* was wrong, the setting him up again was right. When *Jaffier* was once deposed, a new change was likely to produce new troubles, however gainful to those that should bring it about. The Company acted wisely in acquiescing in the revolution, after it was brought about, even supposing they would have opposed its taking place,

Upon the whole, there is too much reason to fear, that the pecuniary advantages of Nabob-making to the Company's servants abroad, will at length be fatal to their interest in that part of the world. Victory has always finally rested with great superiority of numbers; for the skill or advantage which gives conquest to the few, will at length be obtained by the many, however dear it may cost them. The Nabobs finding, that, as long as we are able to depose them, their royalty will be precarious, will, whenever it is in their power, put an end to this ability at once, by expelling us from the country, a period which perhaps is not now far distant.

This view of the controversy precludes the allegations *pro* and *con* in other pamphlets on this subject; for they all relate to the administration of *Jaffier*, one endeavouring to justify, the other to condemn it: Whereas, the question is, whether the revolution, when it was brought about, was eligible, taking for granted, that all the complaints against *Jaffier* are well founded? That it was not, appears by the concurrent opinion of *Caillaud* and *Holwell*; that they judged right, the event has abundantly proved. "A man  
"has been raised as unfit to govern, as  
"little to be depended upon, and in,  
"short, as great a rogue as *Jaffier*; but  
"not so great a coward, nor so great a  
"fool, and of consequence much more dif-  
"ficult to manage."

As to Lord *Clive*'s Letter to the Proprietors, it relates wholly to what is called his *Jaghire*, a grant to him from the Nabob, in consequence of which, the Company ought to pay to Lord *Clive*

what they before paid to the Nabob, for the territory they held, and still hold, under another grant of the same kind and validity. He has proved, to demonstration, that this annuity is his right, and is most injuriously withheld from him upon pretences which would forever disgrace an individual, however they may be regarded in an aggregate body. The fact is placed exactly in the same light as in the account of the revolutions at *Bengal*, published about this time twelvemonth by Mr. *Scraston*, to which we refer our Readers. (See page 178. 326. in 1763.)

#### *Summary of the proceedings at the General Courts of the Proprietors of East India Stock.*

THE first general court was opened by Sir *Francis Gosling*, who declared, the business of their meeting to be to enquire into the present condition of the companies affairs abroad; to endeavour to discover the causes of the misfortunes that had happend at *Bengal*; to learn what steps had been taken by the directors to remedy these misfortunes; and their reasons for dismissing many of their old servants, and appointing a gentleman 7th in council at *Bombay*, to be governor at *Bengal*, in preference to another gentleman who should regularly have succeeded to that trust.

The first enquiry naturally brought on the revolution in favour of *Caffim Aly Catun*, which was ascribed principally to governor *Vansittart* in direct opposition to the advice of his council; in vindication of which measure many papers were produced and read, and others called for, tending to lay open its pernicious consequences; all which were read, and much time was taken up in tedious and trifling debates, which ended in nothing satisfactory.

The management of the company's servants at *Calcutta* came next to be examined, and many papers were produced relating to the demand of the majority of the council of exorbitant sums from the new Nabob, on frivolous and unjust pretences, with the governor's protest against them; the Nabob's refusal; and the reasons for his non-compliance; from which nothing more could be gathered, but that the council meant to obtain as many exemptions from duties as possible, and even to trade for themselves duty-free, and

and add a profit to their own gains, by covering the goods of other merchants.

The undue preference in the appointment of the company's principal servants came next before the court, in which the friends of those promoted, and those rejected, exerted themselves with equal zeal and much recrimination; but those who had only the company's interest at heart, could easily perceive, that to re-instate the company's affairs, and to remedy the disorders that had happened, other men and other measures were necessary; and this naturally led many of the most temperate among them to cast their eyes on their former deliverer, Lord Clive, as the only person that could restore the credit of the company in that distant part of the world; give weight to their measures, and reconcile the differences of a divided council. At a subsequent meeting a motion was accordingly made, that Lord Clive be requested to take upon him the command of the military forces there, upon his arrival in that province; upon which his Lordship stood up, and said, That if matters could be settled, so that he could proceed with vigour, supported by a friendly and united direction, he would again stand forth in their service, and use his best abilities to recover their affairs: in consequence of this favourable declaration, a resolution was formed on the preceding motion, and a letter was sent in form to his Lordship, signifying the same, to which his Lordship returned a suitable answer; this letter, and the answer to it, was the subject of another meeting, when some very warm altercations pass'd between his Lordship and the deputy chairman, which at last terminated on the part of the latter, with expressions of the greatest cordiality; of the sincerity of which, however, his Lordship expressed some doubt; and went even so far as to intimate, that it was indifferent to him who were in the direction, provided one gentleman was not in it; and that the court might consider whether it was more for their interest that Mr. deputy Chairman should continue to assume the lead in the court of directors, or that he should proceed to India? This alteration was diverted by a respectable member, who desired his Lordship to name the terms on which, at this critical juncture, he would engage in the company's service, to which he made no doubt the

court would agree, if in any degree reasonable. His lordship paused a little, and, desired a few days to consult his friends, after which he gave the following Answer.

To the PROPRIETORS of EAST-INDIA Stock.

GENTLEMEN,

I Did imagine the Court of Directors would have taken some means of laying before you, the letter which I sent them, on Wednesday the 28th ult. but finding they have not thought proper so to do, I think it my duty to communicate it to you in this public manner, the time not allowing of any other method. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient humble servant,

Berkeley-Square,  
April 2, 1764.

CLIVE.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was agreed at the last General Court of Proprietors, that I should have a few days to consider and determine, concerning the terms upon which I would accept of the request of the preceding General Court of Proprietors, to take upon me the direction of their affairs in Bengal.

Although I thought I had sufficiently explained myself on that head, at the time the proposal was made; yet as there seemed to be a disposition in many of the Gentlemen of the Court, for whom I have the highest respect, that a reconciliation should take place between Mr. Sullivan and me, so that this Gentleman might still conduct the affairs at home; and that I might, nevertheless, venture, without fear of my reputation, abroad; I thought the respect which was due to those Proprietors, the duty I owe to myself, and the regard I shall ever feel for the interest of the company, all called upon me, in the strongest manner, once more to revolve in my mind, the possibility of such an union, consistent with the services I would endeavour to render the company, and consistent with that attention which is due to my own ho-

honour. This I have endeavoured to do in the coolest and most dispassionate manner, after laying aside every prejudice, and judging only from the constant experience of things. Upon the whole, I still continue to be of opinion, that in case the Proprietors think it for their advantage, that Mr. Sullivan should remain at the head of the direction (or as he was pleased to term it himself, should continue him in the lead of their affairs) I cannot accept the service. But, in case the Proprietors should not think it necessary to continue Mr. Sullivan in such an authority, I am willing and ready to accept their service, even supposing the next advices should pronounce their affairs in Bengal, to be in as desperate a condition as ever they were in the time of Suraja Dowla. Should a direction be settled, with whom I can possibly co-operate, every thing will be easily adjusted, since I have no interest-ed views in going abroad. At the same time I never desired, or even wished, to name a direction, as some industriously spread abroad; I only object to one man having the lead in the company's affairs, in whom I have so often and publicly declared I never can place any confidence, and who, in my opinion, has acted, and does continue to act, upon principles diametrically opposite to the true interest of the East-India company. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

Berkeley-Square,  
March 28, 1764.

CLIVE.

In our Magazine for December last p. 700, we gave the Parliamentary Proceedings, with the Debates on the Question, relative to the printing and publishing the 45th Number of the North Briton, by John Wilkes, Esq; a Member, we shall now give an Account of their further Proceeding against that Gentleman, which we shall introduce with the following Letters.

A Letter to a Right Hon. Gentleman.

SIR, Paris, Jan. 11, 1764.

I Cannot express the concern I am under from the impossibility I now find of attending my duty in parliament on the 11th of this month. I have suffered very much from the tour I made here in

the holydays to see my daughter. My wound is again become extremely painful, the parts are very much inflamed, and a fever attends it. I inclose a certificate of one of the King's physicians, and of a surgeon of the army, gentlemen of eminence in their profession, who think it absolutely necessary for me to stay some time longer at *Paris*. I refer to the certificate itself for the particulars.

The impatience I feel to justify myself to the House, from the groundless and cruel attacks made upon me, and the zeal I hope ever to retain for the vindication of the sacred rights of the Commons of *Great Britain*, and the privileges of Parliament, both of which have been grossly violated in my person, had determined me to set out for *England* on Friday next; but I now find myself incapable of performing the journey.

I am therefore, Sir, under the necessity of intreating you to submit my case to the House; and I doubt not, from their justice, that a more distant day will be appointed, when it may be in my power to attend the discussion of points so very important to themselves, and in which I am so very materially concerned.

I would not, Sir, implore this of the House, if I thought the delay could be attended with any possible inconvenience to the public; and I beg to observe, that I seized the first moment which the resolution of parliament gave me, to enter my appearance to the informations which have been filed against me in the King's-Bench. I am, with due respect and esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

SIR, Paris, Feb. 5, 1764.

I Took the liberty of transmitting to you, on the 11th of last month, the original of a certificate, which was entirely the hand-writing of Mons. Ninnin, one of the King's physicians, and signed by that gentleman, as well as by Mons. Dufouart, a surgeon of the army. It was not imagined here, that any thing more was necessary among gentlemen. If the House, or any single member, had desired a notorial act of the authenticity of the certificate, I should sooner have troubled you with the inclosed; which is attested by our ambassador at this court. It now becomes my honour to request that it may be laid before the House.

I do

I do not mean, Sir, to mispend my time in making any remarks on the late proceedings ; they are so obvious that they will immediately occur to every man, who is not lost to the principles of virtue, and dead to the feelings of honour and humanity. I am not able, at present, to say much ; but this I will add, that I am sure my countrymen of the present age, and the faithful historian's page, will do justice to the uprightness of my intentions, to my ardent love of the constitution of our happy island, and to the honest efforts I have made in the cause of liberty. I rejoice that I have been the instrument, in the hand of Providence, to obtain very important legal decisions in favour of my fellow-subjects. I am, with becoming regard, Sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

*To the Rt. Hon, &c.**An exact Translation of the Certificate.*

Before the under-written King's counsellors, notaries at the Chatelet of Paris, appeared M. Henry Ninnin, consulting-physician to the King, and late first physician of his armies in *Germany and Spain*, and the Sieur Paul Desfouart, consulting-surgeon of the King's armies, and surgeon-major of the French guards ; both of them well known to us the under-written notaries, living in the close of the Abbey of St. Germain in the fields, in the parish of St. Simphorien ; who, in confirming the certificate under private sign-manual, which they declare to have given the 11th of January last, and which was sent to London, have, by these presents, again verified and attested to all whom it may concern, That on the said 11th of January, and during the remainder of the same month, Mr. John Wilkes was in a condition that did not permit him, as well on account of his wound, which was not quite cicatrized, as by reason of an intervening fever, to venture to set out from Paris for London ; that it was to be feared, either from the inflammation, and the then considerable swelling of his wound, that a hernia might ensue, which could not possibly be remedied, but by preventing the accident he was threatened with, and which the violent motion of a post-chaise, and the agitation of the sea, would infallibly have brought upon him ; and, therefore, it was absolutely necessary that he should stay

some time longer in Paris : which the said gentlemen present have affirmed and attested, by having visited and dressed the said Mr. Wilkes during his illness ; and have required an act thereof from the under-written notaries, to serve and answer all reasonable purposes.

Done, signed and sealed, in Paris, the 3d day of February 1764.  
Ninnin. Desfouart. De La Rue. Robineau.

THIS day, the 5th of February, 1764, there appeared before me Mons. De la Rue, and made oath, That he was a notary-public, that he had signed the above \* paper ; that Mons. Robineau was also a notary-public, and signed the same. In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal.

HERTFORD. L. S.

Mr. Wilkes entered his appearance to three informations filed against him in the court of king's bench, viz. for the first publication of the number 45, and for printing and publishing the *Essay on Woman*. The indictment for the first publication was afterwards withdrawn ; and on Tuesday, Feb. 21. came on before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, the trial of this gentleman, (see p. 120.) for re-printing, at his house in Great George-street, and publishing No. 45, of the *North Briton*. The trial lasted about eight hours ; and the jury, after withdrawing for about an hour and three quarters, brough in their

ver-

\* [Mr. Wilkes, when he transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the 11th of January, a certificate of a physician and surgeon of Paris, (setting forth his inability, on account of his wound, to return to England to attend the House of Commons,) omitted to get that certificate attested by a notary-public ; which omission was taken notice of here. To free himself therefore from the suspicion of forging that certificate, he has got the physician and surgeon to write a fresh one, attested by two notary-publics, and certified by one of them upon oath before Lord Hertford, our ambassador, which is the paper mentioned in the ambassador's certificate, and which Mr. Wilkes thinks " it becomes his honour to request, that it may be laid before the house."]

verdict, *Guilty*. While this jury was out, another was sworn in, and the court proceeded to the trial of Mr. Wilkes, for printing and publishing the *Essay on Woman*. Of which also the jury, after withdrawing about half an hour, found him *Guilty*. Sentence on both verdicts will be given next term. The counsel for the crown were, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Wallis; and for the defendant, Mr. Serjeant Glynne, Mr. Eyre, recorder of London, Mr. Stowe, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Gardiner.

On the 13th of February the Commons proceeded to the hearing of the matter of a complaint made to the house, Jan. 20. of a breach of the privilege of the house, by Robert Wood, and Philip Carteret Webb, Esqrs. members of the house, and Robert Blackmore, James Watson, and John Money, by the imprisonment of the person of John Wilkes, Esq; then a member of the house, and the seizing of his papers, in an illegal manner. Several persons were examined both in support of and in answer to the complaint. Then a motion was made, and the question put, to adjourn the further hearing till next day; but it passed in the negative, 379 against 31. After which further evidence was produced in answer to the complaint, and then the further hearing was adjourned. Next day further evidence was produced in answer to the complaint, and a motion was made, and the question put, that the house should adjourn; but it passed in the negative. After which, on two separate motions, the complaints against Mess. Wood and Carteret Webb, were discharged; and then the complaints against John Money, Robert Blackmore, and James Watson, were likewise discharged. This affair kept the house sitting till half an hour after seven on Wednesday morning the 15th. The Speaker was twenty hours in the chair, which is the longest sitting by three hours that is remembered to have happened. No strangers were suffered to remain in the house.

On the 14th, in the midst of the hearing of the matter of the aforementioned complaint, a motion was made, and the question proposed, (see p. 175.) That a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers, of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law?

and a debate arising thereupon, it was adjourned till the 17th. It was immediately after adjourning this debate, that the aforementioned motion was made for adjourning the house; which however passed in the negative, as before observed. On Friday the 17th the house resumed the adjourned debate. Several amendments being made to the question, it was thus proposed, *That a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers, of a seditious and treasonable libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law*, although such warrant hath been issued according to the usage of office, and hath been frequently produced to, and, so far as appears to this house, the validity thereof hath never been debated in the court of King's Bench, but the parties thereupon have been frequently bailed by the said court? and a debate arising thereupon, in the course of which the following arguments were advanced: 'The liberty of man in society is to be under no other legislative power, but that establish'd by consent in the Commonwealth, nor under the dominion of any will, or restraint of any law, but what that legislature shall enact according to the trust put in it: Freedom then is not, what Sir R. F. tells, O. A. 55. a liberty for every one to do what he lists, to live as he pleases, and not to be tied, by any laws: but freedom of men under government, is to have a standing rule to live by, common to every one of that society, and made by the legislative power erected in it; a liberty to follow my own will in all things where that rule prescribes not, and not to be subject to the inconstant, uncertain, unknown, arbitrary will of another man: as freedom of nature is to be under no restraint but the law of nature.' *Locke on Civil Government*, B. II. c. 4. s. 22.

'When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistracy, there can be no liberty, because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner.'

'Again: There is no liberty if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers: were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be

'cxd'

\* exposed to arbitrary controul, for the  
\* judge would then be the legislator ;  
\* were it joined to the executive power,  
\* the judge might behave with all the  
\* violence of an oppressor

\* Miserable indeed would be the case,  
\* were the same man, or the same body,  
\* whether of the Nobles, or of the Peo-  
\* ple, to exercise those three powers ; that  
\* of enacting laws, that of executing the  
\* public resolutions, and that of judging  
\* the crimes or differences of individuals.

(*Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws*, B. XI.  
c. 6. as translated) which two great men  
I have ever considered as our best constitu-  
tional guides, and hope, in this in-  
stance, they will meet with your appro-  
bation, as sincerely as they have done  
mine.—The Law of my country I have  
ever thought safe, and safe only, in the  
hands of our Judges; and can never vote  
in any shape to have it brought before  
another tribunal, unless appealed from.

Then, the House resolved, that the de-  
bate should be adjourned till that day  
four months. This affair kept the house  
sitting till half an hour after five o'clock  
on Saturday morning the 18th.

The Society which is formed in Lon-  
don, under the title of *The Coterie of Re-  
volutionists, or Antiministerialists*, from  
the French word *Coteria*, vulgarly called  
a Club in English, dined together the 1st  
of February, at their house in Albemarle-  
street, under the conduct of Mr. Wild-  
man, their number was then above  
an hundred, but before the end of the  
month they increased to 240, (see p. 72.)  
being members of parliament of the first  
distinction, and esteemed the FRIENDS  
of LIBERTY. Amongst them are the  
following SCOTCH Members, viz. Da-  
niel and Pryse Campbell, George Dempster,  
Sir Alexander Gilmore, James Grant,  
and James Murray.

#### A Letter from the Merchants in Liverpool, to Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH, Bart.

SIR,

WE hear, with great satisfaction, of  
the honour you have done to  
your Constituents and yourself, in being  
the first to propose a reasonable and par-  
liamentary declaration, ‘ That a general  
warrant for apprehending and seizing  
the Authors, Printers, and Publishers,  
of a seditious Libel, together with their

papers, is not warrantable by law.’  
(See p. 233, and 667, in 1763.)

We desire you to accept our thanks for  
your able and spirited conduct on this occa-  
sion ; to which we do not add, because  
we think you do not want, our exhortations  
to persevere in your endeavours to  
protect the Freedom of the Press, and to  
secure our houses, persons, and papers  
from arbitrary and illegal violations.

It is an additional pleasure to us, That  
in this laudable attempt you have been sec-  
onded by Sir George Savile, for whose  
amiableness, utility, and virtue, we have  
the highest respect ; and desire you to testi-  
fy, how entirely, in our opinions, he  
merits all that praise and honour which  
the voice of the people can and will be-  
stow on those only, who shew their duty  
to the Crown, and conform to the will of  
our most excellent and gracious Sovereign,  
by supporting the Freedom of Parliament,  
and the Liberty of the Subject.

#### Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH's Answer to the MAYOR.

SIR,

March, 12, 1764.

IT is a pleasure that no former incident  
of my life has, or could have given  
me, to find, that my well-meant but fruit-  
less services are accepted by you and the  
Merchants in general of Liverpool, in a  
manner, that does me the greatest honour,  
and which I intreat you to assure them, I  
shall always acknowledge with the sin-  
cerest gratitude and respect.

Nothing but the importance of the que-  
stion that I presumed to move, could ei-  
ther have given weight to so inconsiderable  
an individual as I am, or have en-  
gaged in its support so many illustrious  
persons (see p. 72.) whom this country  
has to depend on for the preservation of  
her liberty and honour.

Having no distinction but what my Con-  
stituents are pleased to give me, I can  
have no ambition but to merit their ap-  
probation. And the happy circumstance  
of my living in a friendly correspondence  
with them, makes me so well acquainted  
with their public spirit and public senti-  
ments, as to know that I can only repre-  
sent them faithfully, by shewing my duty  
to the Crown ; by asserting as far as my  
weak faculties enable me, the rights of  
my fellow subjects, and resisting every at-  
tempt of arbitrary and illegal power ;  
which,

which, if once practised (though on the most unjustifiable of men) without a due censure, is dangerous in the example, and may become fatal in the consequences. I am, with the greatest regard, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM MEREDITH.

P. S. Sir George Savile, has just sent me the inclosed note, which I take the liberty to inclose, as I am afraid of doing him injustice, by conveying his sentiments in any words, but his own, to the Mayor of Liverpool.

SIR George Savile begs, That when Sir Wm. Meredith writes to Liverpool, he will be so good as to express, in the strongest manner, the sense Sir George has of the honour so respectable a body have done him, by their kind acceptance and interpretation of his unable but well-meant endeavours. It would be vain for him to think he could, in any other way, make a suitable return than by a perseverance in the same principles; and this he begs leave to promise them very faithfully. Indeed, should he ever want an incitement thereto, the remembrance of the very great honour he has received on this occasion from Liverpool, would be an additional notice to a punctual discharge of his duty.

Sir George begs Sir William Meredith will transmit these sentiments, in such manner as will make them the most acceptable to the Gentlemen who have entertained such kind sentiments in his favour.

March, 7, 1764.

A P R A Y E R. By M. de Voltaire.

Traité sur la Tolérance, chap. xxiii.

NOT unto men, but unto thee, the God of all beings, of all worlds, and of all ages, do I address myself; if feeble creatures lost in the immensity, and imperceptible to the rest of the universe, may presume to ask of thee any thing; of Thee who hast given all, of Thee whose decrees are unchangeable, as they are eternal. Condescend to look in pity on the errors which are inseparable from our nature, and let them not be to us the ground of calamities. Thou hast not given us hearts to hate one another, nor hands to cut one another's throat: Grant that we may mutually assist one

another to support the burden of a painful and transitory life: Let not the little differences between the vestments that cover our feeble bodies, between our defective languages, between our ridiculous customs, between our many imperfect laws, between our many foolish opinions, between our several conditions, so unequal in our eyes, and so equal in thine; let not the many little distinctions that denote the several classes of atoms called men, be signals of hatred and persecution. May those who lift up wax-tapers at noon-day to celebrate Thee, bear with those who are content with the light of the sun thou hast placed in the firmament. Let not those, who, to tell us we must love thee, cover their robe with white linen, hold in detestation those who tell us the same thing in a cloak of black woollen. May it be the same to adore thee in a jargon formed from an antient language, or in a jargon more modern. May those whose vesture is dyed with red or with purple, who rule over a small parcel of a small heap of the mud of this earth, and who possess some rounded bits of a certain metal, enjoy without pride what they call grandeur and riches; and may others behold them without envy: for thou knowest that in these vanities, there is nothing to be envied, nothing to be proud of. May all men remember that they are brethren; may they abhor the tyranny that is exercised over the mind, as they execrate the violence that takes by force the fruit of labour and peaceful industry. If the scourge of war be necessary, let us not hate, let us not devour, one another in the midst of peace; but let us employ our momentary existence in blessing, equally in a thousand different languages, from Siam to California, thy goodness which has given us this momentary existence.

A Letter from Dr. Patrick Blair of Cork, to M. Bellette, Dean of the Faculty of Physick at Paris. (See p. 544.)

S I R, Dec. 16, 1763.

THE faculty at Paris having been pleased to propose certain queries in writing to Dr. Connell, a physician of this city, concerning the inoculation of the small pox in this country, and those queries having lately come to my perusal, I judge it not amiss to lay before you the motives

motives which have induced us to the present mode of practice.

I must observe in the first place, that there are certain periods of life, and seasons of the year, wherein, above others, the small-pox is disposed to favourable symptoms, and it is the physician's office to make choice of such for inoculation. In the next place, experience tends to prove that the diversities which seem to occur in this disease, arise not from any difference in the infecting matter, but from a different state of the Blood, or habit of the body, at the time the disease is contracted, that the patient is more endangered from vitiated juices or some concomitant disorder, than from the small-pox itself. If infants, when they have the small-pox, be infested with worms, or the blood of adults be tainted with acrid or putrid humours, or their fibres are over rigid, it is great odds that the pustules prove confluent, and have rather the appearance of an erysipelas than of a phlegmon. If the disease be communicated by inoculation, the physician is then to correct the habit, and avert the danger by proper diet, medicines, baths, &c. before the inoculation is performed; and thus, as in sanious ulcers a laudable pus is procured by a proper regimen, the smaller variolous ulcers are prevented from being sanious by the same means.

And thirdly, the small-pox, like other diseases received by infection, acts most violently on that part of the body it first seizes. When it has been communicated by inoculation, the arm to which the variolous matter was first applied, suffers most by the rancour of the disease: There the pustules cluster, and the incision turns to an issue, through which a great part of the pocky humour is discharged: However, the patient's life is under very little danger from any thing his arm suffers; whereas when the disease is contracted by inspiring infectious air, the mouth, fauces, trachea and lungs are the first sufferers; which, labouring under a swarm of pustules, and unable to perform their functions properly, the patients are frequently lost, not so much through the plenty of pustules all over the body, as from their abundance in the parts more immediately and essentially necessary to life.

Such are the considerations, Sir, that have determined me as to my method of practice; on how rational grounds I submit to your better judgment.

Thus much premised, I come now to answer the queries you have proposed, in the most satisfactory manner I can.

*Query I.* Has inoculation of the small-pox been long in use in your country, and with what success?

*Answer.* This method has prevailed these twenty years past, and with very happy success.

*Query II.* Have none died of those who were inoculated?

*Ans.* I know not of any that died were the inoculation was performed after due preparation. I do indeed remember that I was sent for to two infants with gangrenes in their arms, which came on upon the incision. These both died, but they were both in a state of cacoehmy, and I could not find, upon enquiry, that any preparation had been taken care of.

*Query III.* Have any that have been inoculated, contracted the small-pox afterwards in the natural way?

*Ans.* I never knew, nor have heard of any who had been inoculated, and afterwards had a natural small-pox.

*Query IV.* Have you ever known diseases of a different nature to have been introduced along with the small-pox?

*Ans.* I always took care that my patients should be inoculated with matter selected from such persons as were affected with no other disorder.

*Query V.* Whether after inoculation, many have not laboured under various complaints, which seemed to have sprung from that cause? and if the like has been observed so to happen oftener or seldomer than after the natural small-pox?

*Ans.* I have not observed any or more complaints to arise from inoculation than from the disease spontaneously contracted; nor do I believe the thing possible, provided the matter introduced be purely variolous.

This, Sir, is all I think worth communicating to you concerning the inoculation of the small-pox; hoping it may, in some measure, promote the dignity of the medical art, and the emolument of mankind.

*I am, Sir, &c.*

S I R,

AFTER having heard so much of faction and licentiousness, it surely can be no crime to enquire whether the faction and licentiousness of the present time surpass, or even equal, those of past times. Not to go back to the almost general licentiousness of the people in the latter part of queen Ann's reign, let us make the comparison with nearer times, when the *Craftsman* and his coadjutors published bolder things than any that have lately appeared (if we except by one individual) these too were almost universally reprinted in every paper in the country as well as in town. It is well known too, that the papers of that time almost universally rejected every thing in the defence of the ministry, who were not only obliged to set up papers on purpose, but to be at a great charge in circulating them. How different is the case now! almost every paper in town, of their own accord, inserts indiscriminately the piece written in defence of the ministry, as well as those against them.

The annals of 1733 will inform us, that on a bare attempt of a far less general extension of the excise laws, than the cyder act, vast numbers of people assembled about the parliament house, and insulted the members who voted for the bill; and there were licentious acts in almost every town and village in the kingdom. Nothing equal to this has happened with regard to the cyder-act. Many more instances might be given of the people in general being far more factious and licentious in past times than the present. If therefore any attempt is now to be made to retrench the liberties of the people, or the liberty of the Press, that guardian of all their other liberties, it is undeniable that it does not arise from the necessity of the case, but from some other view. This is the more necessary to be observed, as from the artful insinuations of the ministerial writers of late, for what end God only knows, and the loud clamours and complaints of the obstruction it is to government, many, without looking back to what has been in former times without any hurt to government, and without reflecting on the very small (if any) obstruction to just and wise measures of government, a freedom of writing can, in the nature of things,

be, are almost persuaded to think that a restraint is necessary upon that to which we owe the beauty and purity of our religion, the liberty of our persons and property, and, in a word, whatever enables life and makes it valuable. I scarce need add, I mean *The freedom of the press*. May this ever be preserved to Britons! as the moment it is restrained there will be an end to them of every thing that is most valuable. As well may one expect to feel the clearing influence of the sun, when it is shining upon our *Antipodes*; as well may we expect to have the genial warmth of *May* in *December*, as to expect to have, when the press is laid under any restraint whatsoever, the blessings we now enjoy. If the people are not in the best of humours at present, many things may be urged in their excuse: after having sustained the heaviest burden in the prosecution of a war, and seen unparalleled successes attending it, they have seen it terminated by a peace *inadequate* to their hopes; they have seen the man they had the greatest confidence in, obliged to *resign*; they have seen the excise laws, hateful in their very nature, extended beyond all former precedent in the first year of the peace; and they have felt three of the most grievous taxes that perhaps were ever imposed upon them within so short a compass of time.

Yours,  
A Friend to Liberty.

#### Origin of Excise Laws in England.

S I R,

IT was with equal surprise and concern I saw the following paragraph in the *London* papers, of the 26th of January.

"It is determined by great authority, "there shall be NO alteration in the cyder "act in any shape or form whatever."

If this be fact, farewell to *English Liberty*! Farewell to that so much boasted liberty, for which our ancestors so often ventured their lives and fortunes, and which have cost this nation so much blood and treasure to secure and preserve. It is certainly a true observation, "that in limited governments, if ever the people or their representatives yield up any privilege to the executive part of government, they scarce ever recover it. Power like avarice, has a devouring appetite, which increases the more it is fed,

" fed ; and thus governments become arbitrary."

Let us examine the histories of the neighbouring kingdoms in Europe, and we shall find they were all once free ; and had once as many Liberties and privileges to boast of, as we had before the introduction of *excise laws* ; though most of them are now reduced to a mere state of slavery, and subject entirely to the arbitrary and despotic wills of their several princes.

If we enquire into the methods by which they were deprived of their Liberties, we shall find it was not all at once, by violence and force, but by almost insensible degrees, and often under some specious pretence of preserving or relieving the people from some great grievance.—Card. Richlieu so disguised all his designs, that some specious present good appeared, while the mischief that lurked in them lay deep from sight; insomuch, that the parliament of Paris was deceived and passed many edicts calculated to undermine the very foundation of Liberty, and to reduce their country to servility and dependance.

The first introduction of an *Excise* into this kingdom, was (if I mistake not) in the 12th year of the reign of Charles II. and then, not as a new tax or imposition, but in lieu of, or as a purchase for the *Court of Wards*, Liveries, Tenures, in *Capite*, Knights service, &c. which, at that time were looked upon as an intollerable grievance : and though the specious pretence for passing that act was to redress these hardships, yet so averse were the people of *England* to any *Excise*, that the parliament which established it, has been branded with the infamous name of the *Pensionary Parliament*. Several pamphlets were at that time published in defence of the *Liberties* of the people ; in one of which, it was taken notice, that " there cannot appear any surer token of a nation's being in the high road to slavery and ruin, than when the grand council composed of the People's Representatives, have suffered themselves to be corrupted by the court with the Treasure of the public ; when, instead of exerting themselves, like Guardians of Liberty and Fathers of their Country, they sit only watchful how they shall take advantage of any thing that may be brought before them, in order to

" add both to the power and revenue of the crown ;" for this though a slow, is a most infallible method of destroying public liberty, as it must at last establish tyranny by law: And all our historians agree that the *English nation* were going on in this melancholy way during some part of the before-mentioned reign.

Ever since that time, *excise laws* have been continually increasing, and are now swell'd to an enormous size, by which means more power has been vested in the crown than may be tho't consistent with the liberty of a free people.—The laws of *excise* have, by *free born Englishmen*, been always looked upon as most grievous to the subject : They have been ever considered as unconstitutional—as an abridgment of *English liberty*—as the most oppressive method of collecting taxes—as an infringement of *Magna Charta*—and as inventions of cruelty, founded on the principles of the most arbitrary and tyrannical governments in Europe : But all the *excise laws* together (notwithstanding their enormous bulk) have not so dangerous a tendency, or strikes so deep to root out and eradicate the remains of *British liberty*, as the late *excise on cyder*. Is not subjecting the dwelling houses of private persons, to be entered and searched at every hour of the day by any petty excise officer ; is not the subjecting private individuals to arbitrary fines, and taking away from them the antient, and indeed the only constitutional method of tryal by juries, very great grievances ? Nay, is it not striking at, and undermining the very foundation of our constitution ?

In the republics of *Venice* and *Holland*, excisemen have no power to enter and search private houses ; neither are the officers in *France* indnlged with that liberty ; yet we have lived to see every *Englishman* in some sort deprived, or at least abridged of his *natural liberty*, and to be less free than those who live under the most arbitrary and despotic governments.

Some of the native branches of justice for which *English laws* are famous, are, first, That every *Englishman* offending, or trespassing, shall have a fair trial by his *Peers*, and not otherwise. Second, That indifferent judges shall try the cause between the *prince* and *subject*, and not parties concerned. Third, That no man shall be admitted an evidence in a case where

where he shall be a gainer by the condemnation of the person he witnesseth against. Now if these three known maxims of the law are invaded by the late excise on cyder, let all indifferent people judge, whether the imposing such an act does not invest a certain set of persons with an exorbitant, unconstitutional power, and contrary to the ancient rights and privileges of the Engl. b nation? I know it is urged that many duties are collected this way already: But is not this a very weak, as well as a very insolent way of reasoning, to say, that because a great number of people are already oppressed, therefore 'twill be no grievance to increase the numbers? And here it may not be improper to ask, Why the additional duties upon wines imposed by the same act, were not to be levied in the same manner by way of excise? Was it because of the number of merchants that have at this time seats in a certain house, or were the projectors afraid of alarming the metropolis, and other trading cities with a notion of a general excise? In God's name, what is a general excise but an accumulation of particular excises? An universal excise, I believe, there is no instance of in the whole world; and if the farmers or growers of wheat and barley should ever be actually excised, would it not be absurd to assert, it had no tendency to a general excise, because butchers and bakers might still remain free?

I am not ignorant of its being industriously propagated in this country, as well as in the mercantile, and other trading parts of the kingdom, That the late excise on cyder is to be considered as a provincial tax, which only effects a few counties, that did not before contribute their proportion to their support of government. But that is not the fact; the question is, not whether a tax shall be laid on the makers of cyder? but whether we shall any longer, according to *Magna Charta*, enjoy the rights and privileges of Englishmen, the uninterrupted possession and freedom of our own houses? This is the question, this is the grievance that effects us all as Englishmen! The peer, the gentleman, the merchant, tradesman, farmer, industrious mechanic, and poor labourer, are, by this very unconstitutional act, all liable to the insolence of every little petty exciseman. Surely there is a great difference between

opposing all taxes, and a particular method of collecting them. The glorious and immortal King William was far from thinking excise laws compatible with the liberties of a free people; and though they were not all abolished at the revolution, yet they received a severe check in the preamble to the act, for taking away the chimney tax; where it is laid, that exposing every man's house to be enter'd into, and search'd at pleasure, by persons unknown to them, is not only a great oppression to the poorest sort, but a BADGE OF SLAVERY UPON THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

It may be said, that the sting of the late excise act is taken away by the compounding clause. At first sight the pill, 'tis true, seems to be a little guilded, but on a nearer view it is easily discern'd that that clause makes no alteration, in the substance of the act; For (as a late writer very justly observes) if the subjecting private houses to visitation of excise officers is in itself inconsistent with the rights of a free people, the compounding clause can make no alteration, because it is founded upon that which is not RIGHT in itself. Again, if any one by a threatening letter makes you compound by paying a sum of money for their not entering your house, it is, no doubt, as much an infringement upon the security you have a right to, as if they had actually entered the house. And the legislature have considered it in that very light by making it a capital offence. But further, suppose a West India slave should, by some unforeseen accident, become so rich as to be enabled to compound with his master for a certain sum, or weekly stipend, in lieu of the right his said master has to his service: Will any one pretend from thence to argue that he is in fact, more free than his fellow slave who is not so fortunate, and thereby obliged to continue his service by personal labour? In short, the question (as is said before) is not in regard to the tax, but, who hath a right to impose on a free people a NECESSITY of compounding to be free from a slavery?

The great Mr. Locke, in his *Essay on Government*, says, The community retains a supreme power of saving themselves from the attempts and designs of any, even the legislature themselves, whenever they shall be so foolish, or so wicked, as to carry

on designs against the liberties and properties of the subject, and to make themselves masters, or arbitrary disposers, of the lives, liberties, or fortunes of the people.

Let us then, before it be too late, unite as one man in the defence of our liberties; and as Englishmen, exert that power of saving ourselves, which (as Locke observes) we still retain, and is inherent in us. Let the people of the several counties, in the first place, immediately instruct their representatives strictly to attend their duty in parliament, and use their utmost efforts to obtain a repeal of this very unconstitutional, and most oppressive act: That they do with the greatest firmness and resolution insist that the subject shall pay no composition, or tribute, to prevent their private-houses from being liable to be entered and searched at pleasure by persons unknown: That they do not consent to any tax for levying any money on the people, till this 'Badge of slavery be taken from us,' and we have obtained the full possession of these two great privileges *Tryals per Pares*, and THE FREEDOM OF OUR OWN HOUSES. May that power which has so often and so visibly interposed in behalf of the rights and liberties of this nation, continue its care over us at this worst and most dangerous juncture; while the insolence of enemies without, and the influence of corruption within, threaten the ruin of her constitution? Yours, &c.

' A FREEHOLDER.

#### A RECEIPT for preserving the FACE from Sun-burn and Tan.

TAKE any quantity you please of ox's gall, and for every pound thereof take a dram of Rochalum, half an ounce of sal gem, an ounce of sugar-candy, two drams of borax, and one dram of camphire. Mix all together, and shake the bottle for a quarter of an hour; afterwards let it settle, and repeat the same thing three or four times a day during the space of fifteen days, that is, till the gall becomes as clear and transparent as water. Afterwards filter it through cap-paper, and keep the liquor for use. This liquor is to be used when one is exposed to the sun, or goes into the country; the face to be washed at night with common water.

#### Observations on the Lunar Eclipse.

MR. URBAN,

THE favourable night on Saturday the 17th inst. invited me to make the following observations on the lunar eclipse which then happened, viz.

March, 17, 1764. Apparent Time.

h.	m.	s.	
10	36	03	beginning doubtful.
13	20	23	ending exact.
<hr/>			
2	44	20	duration.
<hr/>			

The beginning and ending of any lunar eclipse, I think, may be determined with the greatest accuracy by the help of an ordinary telescope, whose magnifying power is but small, with a tolerable large area, or field of view.—The end, for instance, of the above eclipse, I could easily determine to a second or two through the finder screwed upon one of Mr. Short's reflecting telescopes, 18 inches focal length; whereas I could not ascertain the beginning to half a minute through the reflector itself, with its smallest magnifier of 55 times.

Reading. I am Sir, &c. G. G.

*The State of the SUPPLIES and WAYS and MEANS for the present Year; as published by good Authority.*

OF the Debt contracted during the last War, the Government will this year pay off 2,771,867l. 13s. 6d. namely.

	£.	s.	d.
German extraordinaries	500,000	0	0
Navy debt	650,000	0	0
Anny extraordinaries	987,434	15	6
Deficiencies of land and malt	300,000	0	0
To the Landgrave of Hesse	50,000	0	0
Deficiencies to sinking fund	147,593	18	0
Deficiencies of grants for 1763,	129,489	0	9
Advanced on addresses	7,350	0	0
	<hr/>		
	2,771,867	13	6

The Peace Establishment for the Navy, the most constitutional force, and best security for Great Britain, is enlarged; the num-

March,

number of seamen being the same as last year, and 100,000*l.* more employed in ship-building, to keep our navy on a footing to be expected by all Europe

£. 1,443,568 11 9

The establishment of the army is not increased, and the Staff much less than at the last peace; for tho' the whole sum is

— — — 1,509,313 14 0

Yet it is to be observed, that the forces, ordnance, and staff in America, are

— — — 295,833 0 0  
The half-pay list is 158,250 0 0  
Chelsea-Hospital, &c. 122,125 0 0

The two last articles of which are deducted, being properly the tail of the war.

The miscellaneous articles of expence amount to £ 295,354 2 0 viz.

Government of Nova Scotia	5,703	14	0
Ditto West Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto East Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto Georgia	4,031	8	0
Militia	80,000	0	0
African forces	20,000	0	0
Foundling hospital	39,000	0	0
Pris. of Brunswick's fortune	80,000	0	0
Subsidy to Brunswick.	43,901	0	0
British Museum	2,000	0	0
Mr. Blake for fish carriage	2,500	0	0
General Survey of America,	1,818	0	0
Paving the streets	5,000	0	0

— — — 295,354 2 0

Besides this, the government found 1,800,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills at an alarming discount.

This they have provided for, by transferring one million of them to the Bank for two years, with a reduction of a fourth part of the interest on them.

The other 800,000*l.* old Exchequer bills are to be paid off by issuing new ones for the like sum.

So that the whole state of the Supply is this:

Debt paid	2,771,867	13	6
Exchequer Bills	1,800,000	0	0
Establishment for Navy	1,443,568	11	9
Ditto Army	1,509,313	14	0
Miscellaneous articles	295,354	2	0

— — — 7,820,103 19 3

To raise this large, necessary sum, the subject has not been oppressed with one additional tax.—It has not encouraged

the spirit of gaming, by accepting a lottery, or taking to itself the not unpleasing power of disposing of tickets, commissions, and subscriptions.

It has avoided going to market for money, at a time when, tho' it might have been advantageous to individuals, it must have been very detrimental to the public.

*The WAYS and MEANS are said to be these:*

Land-tax and malt	2,750,000	0	0
Exchequer Bills taken by the Bank	1,000,000	0	0
New Exchequer Bills to be issued	800,000	0	0
Of the Bank, for the renewal of their contract	110,000	0	0
Savings	163,558	3	0
Militia money	150,000	0	0
Annuity fund, 1761	3,497	9	9

*To this the Government has brought to account, what had long been unaccounted for,*

*The saving of non-effective men, which in the present year is*

*To this the bounty of the King has added the produce of the French prizes taken before the declaration of war* —

140,000 0 0

*The King has freed the public from the expense of all the new governments, except that of the two Floridas.*

*And to make up the deficiency, the Government has taken, with peculiar property, the surplus of the sinking fund, which in this year amounts to*

2,000,000 0 0

*So that the total of*

*Ways and Means is 7,817,055 12 9*

*The total Supply 7,820,103 19 3*

*Receiptes for Chronicle Disorders, from Dr. Theobald's Piece, entitled, Every Man his own Physician.*

(Continued from p. 115.)

### ACHE S AND P A I N S.

**R**UB a little Opodeldoch upon the part affected two or three times in a day, and wear a flannel upon it.

### A G U E.

FIRST vomit the sick person, by giving half a drachm of the powder of Ipecacuanha and work it off with Chamomile tea; then let the sick person take the following powder.

Of the best Peruvian bark powder'd, one ounce, of Virginia Snake Root, and salt of Wormwood, each one drachm; mix these well together, and divide them into eight doses, one paper to be taken every two hours in a glass of red wine or any other liquid. This is a certain and infallible cure; but care must be taken to administer it only in the intervals of the fits, but it must be repeated for two or three days, about ten days after the first cure, or else the disorder will frequently return. In obstinate cases, removing into a drier air has been found of great service.

### B L O O D Y F L U X.

BLEED first, then give the following

vomit; half a drachm of powder of Ipecacuanha, work it off with Chamomile tea, repeat this vomit every other day, for three or four times. Clisters made of fat mutton broth are of great service, the sick person must abstain from malt liquors.

### C O N S U M P T I O N.

A Milk diet, riding on horseback, country air, and bleeding frequently in small quantities, at each time taking away not more than six ounces of blood, are the most efficacious remedies in this distemper; snails boil'd in milk have sometimes been of service, as is also the Peruvian bark, when it does not occasion a purging.

### C O U G H.

TAKE oil of sweet Almonds and syrup of Balsam, of each two ounces, four ounces of Barley water, and thirty drops of spirits Sal Volatile; shake them well together, and take two large spoonfuls when the cough is troublesome.

### D E A F N E S S.

SYRINGE the ears well with some warm milk and oil, then take a quarter of an ounce of liquid Opodeldoch, and as much oil of Almonds, mix them well, and drop a few drops into each ear, stopping them with a little cotton or wool; repeat this every night going to rest.

## HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

**A**BOUT three weeks ago an officer of the regiment of *Champagne* being at Mass at *Douay* in *French Flanders*, a burgher happen'd to tread upon his dog, which so exasperated the officer, that he beat the man severely; and, on his making resistance, killed him on the spot. This outrage so incensed the inhabitants, that they gathered about the house where the officer lodged, demolish'd the windows, seiz'd his baggage and threw it into the street; broke his post-chaise and hamstring'd his horses, and afterwards fell upon the officer, and dragg'd him thro' the kennel, till he died. The officers on duty taking the alarm, beat to arms, secured all the gates, fir'd upon the townsmen, and killed nine, wounded many more, and soon dispersed the rest. This affair being properly represented, is now under consider-

ation at court, and it is thought the regiment will be broke.

The distemper among the horned cattle has made such havock in *Saxony*, that in five villages 2,473 head have died there in a short time.

The distemper among the horned cattle has very much abated, which has been effected by hanging four or five onions about the beast's neck directly after they are taken ill, and will not eat. Those onions draw the infection out, and look the next day as if they had been boiled. This remedy is to be repeated several times, and the onions which have been used, are to be buried in a deep hole. In a few days after, the cattle are taken with a running at the nose, which carries off that distemper: It is also proper at that time to hang up some onions in the distemper'd cattle's stables.

On

On the 15th of last month fourteen fellows were burnt alive at *Brie*, near *Paris*, for poisoning the cattle of that province.

A very valuable whale fishery has been discovered upon the coast of *Newfoundland*, which is likely to turn to good account.

By a general bill of mortality taken throughout the king of *Denmark's* dominions during the last year, there appear to have been born 47,393; and to have died 59,228: so that an increase of 11,835 has happened in the burials.

The 16th of *February* being the Duke of *Wurtemburg's* birth-day, there was a grand hunting in the Duke's forests, when his Highness, and the Lords of the court, killed 304 deer, 3900 hares, 290 foxes, 394 partridges, 111 pheasants, and 27 woodcocks: in the evening the whole court appeared at the opera in their hunting dresses, and at night supp'd in high good humour.

On the 17th of *February* there was a most magnificent theatrical entertainment at the court of *Petersburg*, at which the actors, dancers, singers and musicians, to the number of 100, were all persons of distinction. The Prince of *Anhalt*, a relation of her Imperial majesty, was present, and the Duke and Princes of *Courland* were among the dancers.

The horrid invention put in practice some time ago in *France*, has been again repeated in *Denmark*, where Col. *Poulson* lately received a box directed to him, on the opening of which, a pistol went off, loaded with ball, and set fire to some powder concealed in the box, but without any ill effect.

A married woman in *Portugal* having conceived an affection for a married man in her own neighbourhood, and resolving to marry him, murdered her own husband and children, and persuaded the man to do the same; but he refusing to do that, consented, however, to lie with her; when having watched him to sleep, she murder'd him also, for which she was tried, condemned, and executed.

An alarming epidemical distemper has lately prevailed in eastern *Bothnia*, which is communicated by simple contact: no remedy has yet been discover'd, but burning; and it is generally supposed, that the cause of the disease is from insects hatching in the skin, as in that of the reindeer.

An old man, named *Lars Nilsson*, died lately in *Sweden*, aged 104. At 70, when his hair was white and his sight greatly weakened, he had a fever, which continued two months, in which time his hair came quite off; but, on his recovery, it grew again of the colour it was in his youth, his eye-sight returned, and no alteration happen'd in either till his death.

About the beginning of the present year the plague broke out in the city of *Spalato*, capital of the *Venetian Dalmatia*, that has occasion'd a suspension of commerce from that country.

Several insurrections have lately happened in the kingdom of *Naples*, on account of the scarcity of corn, where famine prevails to a high degree.

A great part of a rock about 18 miles from *Naples* parted from the rest, out of the cavities of which, issued so great a quantity of water, that with the heavy rains that fell at the time, overflowed two neighbouring villages, and about 150 persons perished.

His R. H. the D. of *York* set out from *Genoa* for the court of *Turin*, where, notwithstanding his private character, E. of *Ulster*, he was received with all the honours due to his royal birth by the king and the whole court. By his affable carriage he has gained an interest in all the *Italian* states thro' which he has passed; and by making *Genoa* his chief residence, some people suspect that a treaty is on foot for the sovereignty of *Corsica*. His R. H. has already determined to visit *Rome*, *Naples*, *Modena*, and *Milan*.

#### EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

*The following relation is published by authority of the Directors of the East-India Company.*

*East-India House.*

BY the Company's ship *Royal George*, which arrived at *Spithead* from *Bengal* on the 1st of April, the Court of Directors have received letters from that Presidency, to the following purport: That the disputes between the Company's servants there, and the reigning Nahob, *Cosim Aly Cawn*, had been productive of such animosities and jealousies on the part of the latter, that it was judged highly necessary to use every means to allay them; for this purpose Mess. *Amyatt* and *Hay*,

two

two gentlemen of the Council, were deputed to wait upon the Nabob, with instructions to endeavour to adjust the differences in an amicable manner. They accordingly arrived at Mongbeer, the place of his residence, on the 12th of May, and had many conferences with him, in which he evidently shewed a great aversion to an accommodation upon the terms offered to him. About this time, a supply of 500 stands of arms, going to Patna, was stopped by the Nabob's officers, and other acts of hostility were committed ; and affairs being come to an extremity, a war with *Coffim Aly* was unavoidable. Mess. Amyatt and Hay were recalled, and measures were taken at the Presidency, to carry it on in the most effectual manner. Mr. Amyatt having taken leave of the Nabob the 24th of June, and received the usual passports, he set out in boats for Calcutta, accompanied with Mess. Amphlett, Wollaston, and Hutchinson; Lieutenants Jones, Gordon, and Cooper; and Doctor Crooke (Mess. Hay and Giffson remaining with the Nabob as hostages.) As the boats were passing the city of Moorsbedabad, they were attacked on the 3d of July by a number of troops, assembled for that purpose, on both sides the river, and some of the gentlemen were killed in the boats. Mr. Amyatt immediately landed with a few Seapoys, which he forbid to fire, and endeavoured to make the enemy's troops understand that he was furnished with the Nabob's passports, and had no design of committing any hostilities ; but the enemy's horse advancing, some of the Seapoys fired, notwithstanding Mr. Amyatt's orders ; and a general confusion ensuing, that gentleman, and most of the small party who were with him, were cut to pieces.

By the said letters it further appears, that Mr. Ellis and his Council at Patna, having, with the approbation of Capt. Carstairs, agreed to attack that city early in the morning of the 25th of June, it was accordingly executed and carried ; that they were in entire possession of the city for four hours, the Moorish Governor and most of his people having fled as far as Cutwa ; that he there came to a resolution to return and attempt to regain the city, and having got in at the water-side gate of the fort, he succeeded in dispossessing our troops, owing to the Seapoys and Europeans being mostly dispersed in plundering. That upon their retiring into

March, 1764.

the factory, on account of the dispiritedness of the men, and a great desertion among the Seapoys, it was found impracticable to make any stand there ; and a resolution was therefore taken to proceed to Sujab Dowla's country ; that they accordingly crossed the river the 26th in the evening, and met with no obstruction until they passed Churpa ; that then they were attacked on the 30th by the Phousdar, with about 2000 men, whom they easily routed ; but he being that evening joined from Budjepore with four or five hundred Seapoys, and five or six field pieces, he attacked the party on the next evening the first of July, and entirely routed them, the Europeans having quitted their ranks at the first onset ; that in the whole there were about fifty Europeans killed, and about eight or nine officers, amongst the last Captain Carstairs, who was killed, by a cannon-ball in the morning of the first ; that on the second Mr. Ellis with the officers and private men, were taken prisoners and by the last advices were all at Mongbeer, excepting Capt. Wilson, Ensigns Mackay and Armstrong, Mr. Anderson, Surgeon, and Mr. Peter Campbell, who then remained prisoners at Patna.

Upon these and other acts of hostility against several of the Company's settlements committed by *Coffim Aly*, it was determined to declare war against him, and to restore the former Nabob, Meer Jaffer to the Subahship, upon his entering into a new treaty with the company. War was accordingly declared, and an advantageous treaty was concluded, the most material articles whereof are a confirmation of his former treaty, and also of the provinces of Burdwan, Nidrapoor, and Chittagong, granted by the late Nabob *Coffim Aly*, engaging to give thirty lacs of rupees to defray the expences and loss accruing to the Company from the war, and engaging also to reimburse the amount of private persons losses.

Meer Jaffer set out a few days after to join the army under Major Adams, which was then on its march towards Moorsbedabad. The first action which happened, was on the 16th of July, opposite to Cutwa, on the Coffinibazar side of the river. The Major having crossed the army the night before, in the morning came up with a large body of the enemy's troops, who were strongly posted to oppose his progress to the city ; and hav-

A a

ing

ing attacked them, they were routed, after a small resistance, and with an inconsiderable loss on our side. A detached party, under the command of Captain Long, at the same time possessed themselves of the fort of Cutwa, on the other side of the river; and all the artillery they had there, as well what they had brought into the field, fell into our hands. In this action *Mabomed Tuckey Cawn*, who, it is said commanded the attack on Mr. Amyatt's party, was mortally wounded, and died a few days after.

The good effects of this success were displayed in the early conquest that followed of the city of Moorshedabad, which the army entered with a trifling opposition the 24th at night. Here the Major established and proclaimed the Nabob Meer Jaffier in due form, and halted some days to refresh the army.

On the 28th of July, the Major continued his march towards Mogheer; and on the 2d of August, having arrived near a place called Sooty, at the head of the Cossimbazar river, a very obstinate engagement ensued with a numerous army of the enemy's troops and artillery, who there occupied a very strong and advantageous post. The stand that they made was resolute and uncommon for troops of this country, having closely engaged our forces for no less than four hours: however, by the intrepidity and good conduct of Major Adams, and the remarkable bravery of the officers and men, the enemy sustained a total defeat. The loss on our side was not so considerable as might have been expected from so severe an action, consisting only of six officers and 40 Europeans, and 192 Sepoys and Black-borse killed and wounded. On the side of the enemy, a great number of men were killed and wounded, 23 pieces of cannon, and about 150 boats laden with military and other stores, taken: amongst these last were found all the artillery, and most of the Patna detachment's stores; and within some days after the action, between 60 and 70 of the men who were taken prisoners at Patna, and had been engaged by foul means and fair to serve the enemy's guns, returned to their colours.

Immediately after this battle the Major advanced with the army near to Rajamau; about three or four miles from which place the enemy had thrown up a strong entrenchment from the hills to the river, and for the forcing of which, it was

judged most proper for ensuring the safety of the troops to carry on regular approaches. Every thing having been accordingly prepared, the works were begun upon the 29th of August, and continued till the 5th of September, when the Major resolved upon an assault, which was executed with very little loss, and their whole works in our possession that morning. This success, we have great reason to believe, will be decisive of the fate of the war, as the enemy seemed to repose their chief confidence in the strength of these works, and now by the loss of them are deprived of all supplies of provision from the province of Bengal, which is entirely secured to us.

Major Adams, in his letters, where he gives an account of his several engagements with the enemy, has given just praises to Major Carnac, Major Knox, and other officers who have distinguished themselves, as well as to the officers and troops in general for their gallant behaviour. To Major Carnac, he ascribes particular merit, for the vigorous attack which he led against the main body of the enemy in the general action of the second of August, and which made the first impression, contributing thereby in great measure to the victory we had obtained. The same justice is due to Major Adams which he has done to the officers and troops under his command, and the highest praise is due to him from the company for his good conduct in this campaign, which has been attended with extraordinary difficulties, and fatigues on account of the rainy season and the badness of the roads; and in which, by his ability in forming the plans of the attack in such manner to take every advantage the situation of the enemy admitted, he has insured the success of his operations with the smallest loss of men possible; and to which most valuable qualification, he adds a coolness and intrepidity unshaken in the midst of action.

Governor Vansittart, after the close of the foregoing advices, writes, that as the friends of the gentlemen prisoners with the late Nabob, *Cossim Aij*, would be anxious to have a certain account of them, he transmitted the copy of a letter to Major Adams from Messrs. Ellis and Hay, dated at Patna the 4th of Oct. last, mentioning that the number of prisoners was 49, who were taking measures for the purchase of their deliverance on the Major's nearer

nearer approach towards *Patna*; that officer was also endeavouring to effect so desirable an event. The Governor adds, as Messrs. *Ellis* and *Hay* take notice of the death of Captain *Turner* only, it was presumed that all the rest were well. Governor *Vansittart* afterwards advises the reduction of *Mongbeer*, on the 11th of October by the Major, without the loss of one man before the town.

Governor *Vansittart* farther acquaints the Court of Directors, in a letter dated the 8th of October 1763, that if the war should not be brought to a successful end,

he will stay in *Bengal* till the following year at all risks; although it is the opinion of the physicians he is very incapable of going through another hot season; but if the troubles should be so far quieted that he can leave the Company's possessions in safety, he hopes to be in *London* about September next.

The Court of Directors having a due sense of the gallant behaviour and great services of Major *Carnac*, as noticed in the before-mentioned advices, have unanimously agreed to restore him to the command of the Company's forces in *Bengal*.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

**A** Gentleman walking lately from *Ramsgate* to *Pigswell* along a cliff 70 feet high, the edge of the cliff gave way for more than 20 yards in length, and 5 or 6 yards in width, and fell into the sea. The gentleman, a little surpriz'd went at low-water, with several others, to the bottom of the cliff to see what had happen'd, when they discover'd seven graves dug 12 feet deep in the chalk; some bones were found, and a great number of bricks, but no traces of any coffins or buildings, from whence it is conjectur'd, that it was the graves only of some drowned men who were accidentally buried here after a shipwreck.

*Sun. Jan. 18.* The parish church of *Beckington* in *Somersetshire* sunk two feet, occasioned by the late rains.

His majesty's frigate *Tartar*, is appointed to carry Mr. *Harrison* to the *West Indies*, in conformity to a clause in the act, for the discovery of the longitude. (See p. 76.)

*Tues. Feb. 21.* Her royal highness the princess *Augusta* made her public entry into *Brunswick*, amidst the acclamations of a joyful people. Her reception was truly royal and magnificent. The sports, festivals and entertainments lasted the whole week.

*Sat. 25.* There was the greatest fall of snow in *Lincolnshire* that has been known these 40 years. The stage-coach from *Lincoln* in travelling three miles was almost choaked, and obliged to return, and on Monday was 13 hours travelling 10 miles.

*Henry Timbrell*, a petty farmer near *Malmesbury* in *Wiltshire*, was committed to *Salisbury* goal for castrating two lads whom he had undertaken to breed up for a small sum. These unhappy youths the barbarous villain had before endeavoured to destroy, by throwing them in the way of the small pox; but not succeeding, his rapacity at length suggested to him this operation, by which he thought to qualify them for singers, and to dispose of them at a good price. They are both alive, and their wounds healed. For this fact he was tried at *Salisbury* assizes, found guilty of a misdemeanour, the *Coventry* act not reaching his case, as *lying in wait* could not be proved against him, his sentence was four years imprisonment, a fine of 26*s.* 8*d.* and to find security for his good behaviour during life. This sentence was thought so unequal to his crime, that it was with the utmost difficulty he was preserved from the rage of the populace.

A cause was tried at *Guildhall*, in which *John Rogers* was plaintiff and an eminent Attorney defendant. The action was, for refusing to take 3000*l.* subscription stock as contracted for in the year 1762, when the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 662*l.* damages, being the loss sustained by the sale of said stock.

*Tues. 28.* The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey* when five convicts received sentence of death, *Timothy Stewart* and *James Rochet* for street-robberies; *Peter Robins* for burglary; *Anne Baker* for robbing a man in *Black boy-Alley*, and *James Wharton* for robbing a woman near *Newington*. This last has since been repriev'd.

The trial of the rioters for insulting the Morocco ambassador was put off till next sessions.

*Tburs. March 1.* The Hon. House of Commons voted 2500*l.* to *John Blake*, Esq; to enable that gentleman to carry into execution his scheme for supplying London and Westminster with fish by land-carriage.

*Sun. 4.* Baron de Schele, from *Osnabrug*, arrived at court with the news that Prince Frederick, his majesty's second son, had been elected bishop and sovereign of that see, agreeable to his majesty's *Conge d'Elire* as elector of *Hanover*. It is to be held in his name till he comes of age.

*Wednes. 7.* *John Prince* (respited for three weeks) was executed for forgery. He was a genteel man, and formerly a woolen draper on *Ludgate-bill*.

*John Jones*, a lad of 18, was committed to prison for a highway robbery. This fellow was so exact as to keep a register of all his robberies, which was found upon him in a pocket-book, together with a mask, which he said he bought because he did not know what else to do with his money.

At the assizes of *Oxford*, three young men were tried and cast for transportation for stealing the club-box to which they belonged. In the course of this trial a point of law was started by the prisoners council, touching the property of the money, which by the indictment was vested in Mr. *Galten*, in whose custody it was from time to time left by the society; and for which they had his note of hand as a security: However, upon summing up the evidence, Mr. Justice *Wilmot*, with the utmost perspicuity, set aside every objection, and gave it as his opinion, that the several sums of money thus accumulated by a society, as their general fund, absolutely ceased to be the property of any individual member, and could only be applied to the purposes directed by their articles; that the person who took upon him the charge of the stock, was answerable for it to the society, since the several locks could only be considered as a kind of check for the satisfaction of the society, and as he had the sole custody, he must necessarily be answerable.—His lordship also informed the jury, that, though he had not the least doubt in his own breast, he had sent the council for the prisoners to the other court, to take Mr. Baron *Adams*'s

opinion, without imparting his own; and that Baron *Adams* was likewise clear in the same sentiments with himself. His lordship also enumerated many cases wherein a man's privately taking away what was indisputably his own property, is felonious: For instance, things pawned; cloaths left with a taylor to make up; goods delivered to a carrier, &c.

At the assizes held at *Reading* for the county of *Berks*, *Thomas Watkins*, for the murder of miss *Hamersley*'s maid, after a trial of eight hours, was found guilty, on a number of concurring circumstances. During his trial he behaved with great resolution, asked the witnesses many questions, and, after sentence, declared he was innocent, which he persisted in till he came to the place of execution. He was between 50 and 60 years of age.

At *Salisbury* assizes two persons were capitally convicted, but repriev'd. A clergyman had an action brought against him for beating a young lady, and turning her out of church, and fin'd 5*l.* with costs.

At *Winchester*, four persons receiv'd sentence of death: one for robbery, and three for stealing spirituous liquors.

At *Dorsetshire* two receiv'd sentence of death, but repriev'd.

At *Gloucester* three were condemned.

At *Cambridge*, one person only was capitally convicted.

At *Huntingdon*, *Mary Bishop* was tried on two indictments; the first, for feloniously shooting at *Overman Smith*, of which she was acquitted; and the other for unlawfully shooting at the said *Smith*, with intent to kill him, of which she was found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned 12 months.

At *Worcester* no one was condemned. Ten were cast for transportation.

At *Maidstone* for the county of *Kent*, 14 prisoners received sentence of death for various crimes. At this assize five excise officers were arraign'd for the murder of *Thomas Graves*, a smuggler, but were acquitted without entering into their defence.

At the same assizes a marine was capitally convicted of a detestable crime with an old man of 60, whom he stabb'd, robb'd, and afterwards used most inhumanly. The old man, however, was so well recovered as to give evidence against the villain, on which he was found guilty.

At

At the Norfolk assizes at Thetford three were capitally convicted for robbery.

At Monmouth, a girl about 18 was found guilty of the wilful murder of her mistress, and is to be burnt.

At Chelmsford two persons were capitally convicted, but both reprieved. At this assizes an honourable gentleman appear'd, who was not expected, to the joy of his friends.

At Hereford five persons received sentence of death, four of whom were reprieved.

Sir Tho. Harrison, chamberlain of London, waited on L. C. J. Pratt, with the freedom of London in a gold box, and his lordship having condescended to sit for his picture, the same is to be painted by Mr. Reynolds, and hung up near the hustings in Guildhall. (See p. 121.)

Mon. 12. The victualling contract for his majesty's navy was this day 24s. 8d. a hundred for beef, not 3d. a pound, tho' beef, in common, is sold for 4d.

Thurs. 15. At a general court of the Bank of England, 2 1-4th per Cent. for interest and profits was declared for the half year, ending the 5th of April next. The warrants payable on the 11th of April.

Sat. 17. At York assizes a cause was tried in which Thomas Broadley was plaintiff, and Wm. Keeling defendant, on an old statute 32 H. VIII. to prevent the buying pretended titles to estates, &c. when the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole value of the lands bought by the defendant.

Mon. 19. The new harbour at Hartley, made by Sir John Hussey Delaval, was open'd. This harbour is cut through a rock 300 yards long, and 19 yards deep.

Wed. 21. His majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills,

The bill for naturalizing the Hereditary Prince.

For allowing the free importation of tallow, hogs lard, and grease from Ireland.

For regulating his majesty's marine forces.

For laying an additional duty on cyder.

For providing for the poor of St. Sepulchre's, for better lighting the street, &c. and for widening Charter-house-lane.

And to several private bills.

The society of arts in the Strand adjudged a premium of 50*l.* to Mr. Benjamin Moore, for the introduction of the manufactory of emboss'd paper into this kingdom, and making that paper superior to that imported from abroad.

Sun. 25. Being the birth-day of his R. H. the D. of York, who then enter'd into his 26th year, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on that occasion.

Mon. 26. Henry Knight and his wife, an antient couple that kept the Marquis of Granby's Head, in Redriff, were both found barbarously murdered in their beds. The perpetrator of this horrid act is one William Corbet, late a sailor, who being in the house with only one more, sat drinking till the old man went to bed; and when his companion went away, finding no body to oppose him but the old woman, he first cut her throat, and then carried her up to a separate bed from her husband; he then stabbed the old man in the throat, robbed the house, and made his escape; but was next day taken with the old man's breeches on. He had put the candle against the wainscot with a design to set the house on fire, but that project happily miscarried.

A proclamation was issued for the sale by auction of all his majesty's lands in the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. The purchasers to pay 10 per cent. deposit, 10 per cent. in one year, 10 per cent. the next, and 20 per cent. every year after, till the whole shall be paid; subject, however, to other restrictions.

The lords of the treasury have ordered exchequer bills from No. 1 to No. 6000, to be paid on the 4th of April next; and from No. 6000 to No. 11,700 on the 12th.

Fri. 30. Came on the election of a High Steward for the University of Cambridge, when appeared among the black-hoods for E. Hardwicke placet 103, non placet 101. Among the white-hoods the proctors accounts differed. Mr. Longmere's was for Lord Hardwicke placet 101, non placet 107. Mr. Foster's was non placet 101, placet 107, on which a scrutiny was demanded by his lordship's friends, and refused; and a great confusion ensuing, the Vice-chancellor adjourned the Senate sine die.

## List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.

**OCT. 26.** **L**ady Ady of Hen. Lyttleton, Esq; 1763. **L**Governor of Jamaica, of a son.—Countess of Elgin, of a son, in Scotland.—**Feb. 6, 1764.** The Princess of Nassau Wielburg, sister to the Stadtholder, of a daughter, at the Hague.—**20.** Lady Catherine Beauclerk, daughter of the E. of Besborough, of a daughter.

## List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.

**Feb. 21.** **A**rchduke Leopold, of Austria, to the Infanta of Spain. Don Wall was on this occasion created a Kt. of St. Januarius.—

## List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.

**Feb. 24.** **M**R. Barnes, one of the best judges of diamonds in the kingdom.—David Evans in Greenwich Hospital, aged 114. In his chest was found 200*l.* saved out of his allowance.—Mr. Sparrow, at Newcastle, unmarried, worth 20,000*l.* and lodged in a garret.—**28.** William Stewart of Harewood, master of his majesty's board of works in Scotland.

**MARCH 1.** Cha. Marq. de Chastellier Dumesnil, Lt. Gen. of the French king's forces, aged 64.—Lady Vandepur, mother of Sir George.—**6.** At London, in his 74th year, Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke;—whose character and conduct will adorn the most interesting pages in the history of this age and country. After a well-grounded education in classical learning, which he retained and cultivated amidst his most laborious and highest employments, he applied himself to the study of the law, in the Middle Temple, with uncommon success; and soon became so eminent in his profession, that at the age of twenty-nine, on the 23d of March, 1719-20, he was promoted to the office of Solicitor-General, was honoured with Knighthood in June following, and in February, 1723-4, was made Attorney-General. Upon the resignation of the Great Seal by Peter Lord King, in October, 1733, Sir Philip Yorke waved his own pretensions to it, founded both on merit and priority of rank, in favour of his friend Charles Talbot, Esq; then Solicitor-General, and accepted the

place of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was soon after raised to the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom. The reputation with which he filled that seat of judicature, could only be equalled by that with which he afterwards discharged the office of Lord High Chancellor, when called to it, on the decease of Lord Talbot, in February 1736-7: And it is no small evidence of the acknowledged abilities and integrity with which he presided in the court of Chancery, that during the space of near twenty years in which he sat there, a period longer than that of any of his predecessors since Lord Chancellor Egerton, only three of his decrees were appealed from, and those afterwards confirmed by the house of Lords. After he had executed that high office about seventeen years, he was, in April 1754, advanced by his late Majesty, as a mark of his royal approbation of his Lordship's long and eminent services, to the rank of an Earl of Great Britain. His resignation of the Great Seal in November 1756, gave an universal concern to the nation, however divided at that time in other respects: but he still continued to serve the public in a more private station, with an unimpaired vigour of mind, which he enjoyed even under a long and severe indisposition till his latest moments.

His talents as a speaker, in the senate, as well as on the bench, have left too strong an impression to need being dilated upon; and those as a writer were such as might be expected from one who had early distinguished himself in that character in the Spectator. His private virtues, amiableness of manners, and extent and variety of knowledge, were as much esteemed and admired by those who had the honour and happiness of his acquaintance, as his superior abilities were by the nation in general. In his public character, wisdom, experience, probity, temper, candour, and moderation, were so happily united, that his death in the present situation of affairs is a loss to his country as unseasonable as it is important.

His Lordship married Margaret, one of the daughters of Charles Cocks, of the city of Worcester, Esq; by whom he had five sons and two daughters, viz. 1. Philip, Lord Viscount Royston, who is married to Jemima Campbell, Marchioness Grey, only daughter of the Earl of Bredalbane. 2. The Hon. Charles Yorke, late

late Attorney General. 3. The Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, now ambassador at the Hague. 4. The Hon. John Yorke, member for Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire. 5. The Hon. and Rev. James Yorke. Of his Lordship's two daughters, Lady Elizabeth married George Lord Anson, and died June 1, 1760; and Lady Margaret married, in 1749, John Heathcote, Esq; son and heir of Sir John Heathcote, Bart.

He is succeeded, in title and estate, by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Royston; whose seat, as member for the county of Cambridge, is thereby vacated.—7. Miss Burgoyne only daughter of Col. Burgoyne.—12. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Townshend. By his death 3000*l.* per ann. devolves to his lady, and his title and estate to his eldest son George, Lt. Gen. of the ordnance, Col. of foot, and of militia, a Major General, and Knight of the Shire for Norfolk. His Lordship, May 24, 1723, was called up by writ to the House of Peers, and was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the King. In the same month he married Audrey, sole heiress of Edward Harrison, Esq; late governor of Fort St. George, and by her had issue four sons and a daughter, viz. 1. George, aged 40, commander in chief at taking Quebec, after the death of Gen. Wolfe. 2. Charles, member in the late and present parliament for Harwich. 3. Edward, who died of the small-pox. 4. Roger, a captain in the army. And, 5. Audrey, unmarried.—John Pigott, in the New Goal, Surry, for the murder of his wife. He was nephew to Pigott who murdered Mr. Nettleford on Ripley Green, in 1742. His father died of the leaden fever. His uncle was transported, and being in flourishing circumstances, sent for this unhappy fellow, with his family; and the

inhabitants of Farnham made a collection to pay their passage, but he soon spent the money, and afterwards murdered his wife, who left behind her five unprovided-for orphans. He served his time to a fishmonger, behaved well, and found a generous benefactor.—Zink Pacha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, and keeper of the Great Seal at Constantinople.—Robert Maber, a bachelor at Etampton in Dorsetshire, aged 104. His life has been in an estate ever since 1663.—March 15. Mrs. Pye, wife to Vice-Admiral Pye, commander in chief of his majesty's fleets at Plymouth.—Right Honourable Geo. Cholmondeley, Visc. Malpas, member for Corff-Castle, Monmouthshire, eldest son of E. Cholmondeley, Col. of the 67th Regiment, and of militia. At the battle of Fontenoy he served as a volunteer, and soon after was made aid-de-camp to Gen. Ligonier, and had a company. In the rebellion in 1745, he was made Lieut. Col. of a regiment raised by his father, and served in the last parliament for Bamberg in Sussex. He has left issue by Hester, daughter of Sir Francis Edwards of Shrewsbury, one son and one daughter.—The only son of Lord Carberry.—Right Hon. the E. of Macclesfield, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, Vice-president of the Foundling-hospital, high Steward of Henley upon Thames, and President of the Royal Society. He is succeeded in the title and estate by Lord Parker, member for Rochester; but the profitable place of teller of his majesty's Exchequer, the Treasurer has resigned for his son, now a minor. His lordship married first Mary, eldest daughter of Ralph Lane, Esq; by whom he has left two sons; by his second wife he has left no issue.—27. Joseph Grove, Esq; author of several tractæ, particularly the life of Cardinal Wolsey.

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

### MARCH, TUESDAY 6.

AT the University Commencement, the following Degrees were conferred, viz. In DIVINITY, Doctors: The Rt. Rev. Edward Young, Bishop of Dromore; the Rev. Charles Dodgson, and

Thomas Wilson.—Bachelors; the Rev. Maurice Crosbie. In LAW, Honorary Doctor: Hercules Lanrish, Esq; In ARTS, Masters: Joseph Pratt, Narcissus Charles Proby, Dan. Aug. Beaufort, Alexander Orr, Thomas Mahon, John Connor,

Connor, and Joseph Stock, when forty four *Bachelors* commenced.

*Thur. 22.* The Mayor and Common-Council of Cork, issued a Proclamation offering a reward of 50 Guineas, for discovering and prosecuting to conviction, one or more of the persons, to the Number of 500, who riotously assembled on the 27th ult. and threatened destruction to the person appointed to collect the Subsidies of *Ainage*.

A lump of *Ambergrease* of about one hundred weight, was found amongst the Rocks near *Belfast*, esteemed by judges, equal to any imported.

*Fri. 23.* The House of *Humphry Minchin*, of *Busbestown*, King's Co. Esq; was broke open and robbed of Cash, with several Bank Notes, and was afterwards set on fire, by which his Library and Books of Account were consumed with several papers of Value, and with them some Examinations of Felony, which were next Day to have been forwarded to *Clonmel Assizes*; and suspecting this mischief was purposely contrived to destroy the said Examinations, has offered a reward of 50l. for the discovery of the first Person, and ten Pounds for each of the others.

#### Sermons preached for the Support of Charity Schools in Dublin.

St. Paul's, Ld. Bishop of Kildare, preacher, - - -	£. 70 0 0
The French Church in Peter-street, {	£. 53 4 3 }
Sent by Sir Comp-ton Domville, Bt. {	10 0 0 } 63 4 3
He also generously remitted 300l. rent due.	
Strand-street Meeting-House, Rev. Mr. Bruce, - - -	80 0 0

#### List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.

*MARCH 5.* **E**dward Turner of Mount-Edwards, Co. of Wexford, Esq; to Miss Milward.—6. Wm. Rosegrave, Esq; to a Dau. of Thomas Broughton, Esq;—Cornelius Holmes of Shannagh, Co. of Cork, Esq; to Margaret, Dau. of Thomas Wilkinson, of Cahireilly, Co. of Limerick, Esq;—11. John Bateman of Dromulton, Co. of Kerry, Esq; to Elizabeth, eldest Dau. of Wm. Meredith of Annaghmore, Co. of

Cork, Esq;—In Limerick, Bolton Pennefeather of the Co. of Tipperary, Esq; to Jane, Dau. of Robert Harrison, Esq;—22. Thomas Smith of Drumcree, Co. of Meath, Esq; to a Dau. of the Rev. Archdeacon Hutchinson.—Coghill Crammer, Esq; to Miss Waring.—23. Franklin Kirby, Esq; Capt. in Gen. Brudenell's Regt. to Susannah, Dau. of John Cox, Esq;—24. Anneley Derinsey of the Co. of Wexford, to Miss King of Boltinglass, Co. of Wicklow.—27. Sydenham Snow of Snowhaven, Co. of Kilkenny, Esq; Counsellor at Law, to a Dau. of John Bonham of Stephen's Green, Esq;

#### List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.

*MARCH 4.* **R**EV. Maurice Barclay.—George Bishop of Bishop's-Hall, Co. of Kilkenny, Esq;—5. The Lady of Col. Paul Minchin of Bough, Co. of Carlow.—At Celbridge, the Wife of Richard Cooke, Esq;—10. At Annagh, Co. of Galway, John Bourke, Esq; late of Plaistow in England.—12. Fielding Shaw, Esq;—15. The Wife of Charles Aylmer of Painstow, Co. of Kildare, Esq;—17. James Piercy of Cork, Esq;—The Wife of the Rev. Dr. Isaac, Archdeacon of Emley.—18. Granville Graham of Platten, Esq;—At Limerick, Daniel Webb, Esq;—20. The Widow of the late Bartholemew Moss, M. D. Founder of the Lying-in-Hospital in Britain-street.—Edw. Austin of Cork, Esq;—Rev. Wm. Mead, A. M. late Dean of Cork. At Mallow, John Raymond, Esq;—Miss Ann Burton, Dau. of the Rt. Hon. Benj. Burton.—27. Robert Grove, Esq;—Stephen Trotter, Esq; M. P. for the Bor. of Gorey, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, and Gov. of the Work-House.

#### List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.

*MARCH 9.* **D**R. Ellis, elect. Physician to the Charter-Schools.—Lord Visc. Sudley, app. a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, (Earl of Charleville dec)—24. James Glascock and Nicholas Kempston, Esqrs. app. to the Office of Remembrancer, Clerk, and Receiver of the First Fruits.—Sir Edward Newenham, Knt. and George Paul Monk, Esq; elect. Govrs. of the Work-House, (E. of Charleville and Fielding Shaw, dec.)

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For APRIL, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

I. Definition of a Pensioner and Dependent, by Pensioner Johnson,	194	the Happiness of a King, connected with the Liberty of the People,	237
II. The Life of the Reverend Charles Churchill,	194	XVII. A Letter from the Cottery in Albemarle-street, to the Cocoa Tree,	238
III. Important Contemplations for Englishmen,	195	XVIII. East India Affairs	246
IV. A Letter to Gen. Conway on his Dismissal,	197	XIX. Remarkable effects of Fear in a Diserter,	247
V. The General's Answer,	ib.	HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
VI. Verses addressed to him on his Dismissal,	ib.	XX. Proceedings at the Assizes 248.—Discoveries made by the Kamtschatka, ib.—Solar eclipse 249.—Bills passed, ib. and 251.—Trial made on a Waggon with Wheels of 14 inch, 250.—King's Speech, 251.—Report of the City Hospitals, 251—Chapter of the Garter, 252.—Conduct of some Highlanders on board an Indiaman, ib.—Duty to be paid on Beaver-skins, ib.—Extraordinary behaviour of a Sailor on his return from abroad,	ib.
VII. A further Account of the unfortunate John Calas,	198	XXI. WESTMINSTER RACES 253	
VIII. Heads of the Bill for preventing Frauds in Franks,	199	XXII. AMERICAN NEWS. Number of Indians taken prisoner, 253.—Number of them massacred,	ib.
IX. Observations on the Transit of Venus which is to happen in 1769, by Ellis Chandee of Cork,	201	CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.	
X. Parliamentary History, Bill for preventing the importation of Foreign silks, 204.—For securing the Duty on Malt, 206.—For preventing of Smuggling, 207.—Proceedings on the Petition of the Cloth-workers for importing dirty Butter from Ireland,	208	XXIII. Proceedings at the Assizes, 255.—People killed at the Theatre Royal ib.—Mr. Nesbitt's success in the Whale-fishery, ib.—Lady Arabella Denny, receives the thanks of the House of Commons, for her care of the Orphan Children, ib.— Trial of Sir Charles Coote, K. B.	ib.
XI. Life of Albert Henry Prince of Brunswick, who was killed last War charging with the Highlanders,	209	XXIV. Lord Chief Justice Pratt's Letter to the Merchants of Dublin,	256
XII. A review of Public Affairs for 1763,	213	XXV. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions for England, 254—for Ireland,	256
XIII. The N. Britons, No. 92.—A Letter on Public Affairs, 221.—No. 93.—on British Boldness, 224.—No.—94 A Letter from Any-Body to Every-Body, 227.—No. 95 on the Hardsips of the Army,	230		
XIV. A Letter from a Quaker to his Watchmaker,	233		
XV. Mr. Anderson's Chronology of Remarkable Events,	234		
XVI. The Tribune of the People, on			

With A PRINT of the IRISH STUBBLE GOOSE with scarce a FEATHER left.

D U B L I N:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

*The IRISH STUBBLE GOOSE with scarce a  
Feather left*

**PENSIONER;** from pension, one who is supported by an Allowance paid at the will of another.

**A DEPENDENT,** a Slave of State hired by a Stipend to Obey his MASTER.

Pensioner Johnson's Dictionary.

*From his Poem cal'd London.*

**H**ERE let those reign whom Pensions can incite,  
To vote a Patriot black, a Courtier white,  
Explain their Country's, dear bought rights  
away,  
And plead for tyrants in the face of day.  
Is this—O Death to think ! is this the Land,  
Where Merit and Reward went hand in hand.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the celebrated Mr. Charles Churchill. (Continued from p. 750.)*

**H**AVING attended this rising genius through the obscurity of his juvenile years, to that period of time at which he commenced author, we are naturally led to take a view of him in that capacity. The great eclat, with which he made his appearance in the literary world, was indeed sufficient to flatter the vanity of the most experienced veteran ; it is no wonder, therefore, if a young adventurer for poetic fame should be elated at so extraordinary a portion of it, as was lavishly bestowed on him, on the publication of the *Rosciad*.

It might possibly have been better for Mr. Churchill, however, if this piece had been received more coldly ; as in all probability the natural impetuosity of his genius might have been thereby something restrained ; in which case we should not have seen him afterwards in the situation he so truly describes.

Nothing of books, and little known of men, [pen ;  
When the mad fit comes on, I seize the Rough as they run, the rapid thoughts set down, [town.

Rough as they run, discharge them on the

Had such a salutary check, we say, been given to this unbridled and eccentric genius, at his entering on his career, we might not have been able to produce instances of self-reproach, as proofs of his merit ; nor have been authorized to subscribe to the truth of his reflections, when he exclaims, that,

*From Mr. Churchill's Poem, the Author.*

**I**S this the Land, where, mindful of her charge [large ;  
And Office high, fair Freedom walk'd at Where, finding in our Laws a sure defence, She mock'd at all restraints, but those of Sense ; Where, health and honour trooping by her side,  
She spread her Sacred empire far and wide ; Pointed the Way, affliction to beguile, And bad the Face of Sorrow wear a Smile, Bad those, who dare obey the gen'rous call, Enjoy her blessings, which God meant for all ? Is this the Land, wherein some Tyrant's reign, When A weak, wicked Ministerial train, The tools of Pow'r, the slaves of int'rest, plann'd Their Country's ruin, and with bribes unman'd [cause, Those wretches, who, ordain'd in Freedom's Gave up our liberties, and Sold our laws ;

Hence rude, unfinish'd brats, before their time,  
Are born into this idle world of rhyme ; And the poor flattern muse is brought to bed,  
With all her imperfections on her head.

This author is indeed so far happy, that the merit of his apologies more than compensate for his faults ; it is impossible, however, to help wishing that the absence of the one had superseded the necessity of the other. It is a coquetish art, and beneath the dignity of Mr. Churchill's muse, to offend merely for the sake of reconciliation or forgiveness : and tho' we may admire even the foibles of the witty as of the fair, we cannot forget they are still foibles : nor does it a jot extenuate them to say, the owner could amend them if he would. Wilful carelessness differs in nothing from real affectation, except in this, that it is more insolent ; nor, when persevered in, is it less disgusting. To be elaborately nice, will doubtless offend all persons of ingenuous dispositions and true taste ; but to be indolently coarse and slovenly must offend every one that hath a due regard to decency, and the least degree of taste at all. But of this, hereafter, when we come to examine our author's poetical merits with that of his countrymen and cotemporaries ; by comparing similar passages in their respective works. The great credit this writer obtained by his *Rosciad*, requires that we should not pass over that work, which was his passport to the temple of immortality so lightly.

The character of Mr. Churchill, as an





an author, bears a great resemblance to that of our English Roscius, as an actor. The first appearance of both uncommon and striking, their progress rapid, and their reputation alike popular and universal. Like his favourite actor too, Mr. Churchill hath scorned to plod in the beaten track to improvement, but pays as little regard to the *routine* of his profession, as he did the very first hour he set foot on the literary stage. It is for the sons of mediocrity, doubtless, to wear the trammels of line and rule, and mount step by step, the difficult ascent to perfection : but tho' extraordinary capacities may take larger strides, and mount many steps at once, they should be a little cautious that in taking *one bound* they don't, as Milton says, *leap o'er all bounds.*

It hath been frequently observed, that Mr. Garrick was as just and affecting an actor the first and second season he appeared on the stage, as he has ever been since. It hath also been observed, probably with no less propriety, that Mr. Churchill appeared to as much advantage as a writer, in his *Rosciad* and *Apology*, as he hath done, in any of the pieces he hath written since ? Excessive applause, or applause in an unexpected degree, hath thus probably a more detrimental effect on rising genius than is generally imagined. The fruit which ripens gradually in a temperate soil, and by the genial warmth of the sun, will be in higher perfection, when fully matured, than if accelerated in its growth, by the sudden admission of unnatural adventitious heats. The latter, it is true, are greater curiosities ; but, with all their acknowledged beauty, they are, after all, something like green-peas at Christmas.

As the publication of the *Rosciad* procured Mr. Churchill a considerable share of poetical fame, so it procured him a proportionable number of enemies, among those who felt the weight of his satire. It happened, indeed, that these personages were in general too insignificant to make him suffer much by their resentment ; at the same time they were sufficiently known to render his castigation of them popular. Not that the objects of that beautiful piece of theatrical criticism, were important enough, as have been those of some of our author's other pieces, to excite a curiosity which could

not be disgusted with even very bald and slovenly numbers. The subjects of the *Rosciad* are ennobled by the nervous and masterly stile of the writer ; who throughout the whole work, displays great taste and judgment in theatrical exhibitions. We could wish the same encomium might be paid that work, or indeed any of Mr. Churchill's publications, as pieces of literary composition. But this is a perfection to which our author doth not appear, as yet, to have attended ; it is pretty evident, however, from the whole tenour of his writings, that nothing is wanting but attention to give him that artificial excellency, as well as the natural ones which he has arrived at with less pains ; at least there is, in our opinion, no doubt of this, if Horace's rule for good writing be true.

*Scribendi recte sapere est principium et finis.*

The source of all good writing is good sense.

(To be continued.)

#### Important Contemplations for ENGLISH-MEN.

THE abrupt dismissal of a great officer, whose character and abilities would, under any other administration, have secured to him the highest marks of favour, occasions more speculation and apprehensions than most of the measures which have of late disgusted the nation.

It was represented in the papers that he resigned. Were they who conveyed such a misrepresentation to the public *afraid*, or were they *ashamed*, to have the real truth known ? He did not *resign*, but was *turned out* ; and, for reasons very well understood, he was turned out on the day of the prorogation of parliament.

The Public cannot fail to attribute this measure to his *parliamentary* conduct, and will enquire, in what instances he provoked such resentment ? If it should appear, that he distinguished himself chiefly in maintaining the illegality of certain unconstitutional warrants, more will be thought and said upon the subject, than it may be safe to commit to the press.

If this was the first violence of the sort, yet it would be alarming to all who know the character of the Gentleman, and the station from which he is removed, and who have a due concern for the peace and happiness of his Majesty's reign : but there have been other instances of a simi-

lar kind ; and I shall just mention one, which most resembles this, as the Gentleman's character is equally unexceptionable, and as he was a servant of the Public, no less than of the King. You may venture to print the names, at full length, both the Gentlemen being, among the rest of their meritorious qualities, firm friends to the *Liberty of the Press*.

Mr. LEGGE was turned out as well as Mr. CONWAY ; the same ceremonial was observed, of striking the blow on the last day of a session ; and the odious measure was so effectually disguised, by an artful use of the equivocal word, *resignation*, that for some time he was hardly known to be out ; and there are many to this day, who do not know that he was *turned out*, and did not *resign*.

But there was this difference in the two cases, that Mr. CONWAY is said to have opposed the administration, and Mr. LEGGE had supported the measures of government, thro' a very difficult session, and through the course of a long war, to the entire satisfaction of the Public, and without the least reproach from the crown ; so that Mr. CONWAY's dismissal being an avowed punishment, he may be said to have been put to death *openly* ; whereas Mr. LEGGE's dismissal, not being founded even in the pretence of his opposition, has more the air of an *assassination in the dark*.

What can we conclude from two such cases, but that more will follow, till all men are reduced to a perfect state of *passive obedience* ; not to the KING, who aims at no such obedience from his subjects, but to *one man*, who is *not King* ?

Misconduct in office is no longer the necessary cause of any man's disgrace ; and it is become an experienced truth, that men may be dismissed, without the least loss of public or private character. I cannot set forth this truth in a clearer light than by asking two plain questions.

Was Mr. LEGGE removed from the service of the State for *insufficiency*, for *malversation* in office, or for any *turpitude*, or even *blemish* in his character ?

Was Mr. CONWAY removed from his rank and his regiment, as well as from his attendance on the King's person, for any action of his, unworthy of a soldier, of a gentleman, of a good subject, or of any other relation he fills in life ?

But though neither of these most respectable men have lost any character by his dismissal, we have had the melancholy experience, that such servants of the public cannot retire, nor be dismissed, without **PUBLIC LOSS**.

When Mr. PITT retired, a peace was made, of which I shall only say, that HE would have made one, more adequate to his successes, and bidding fairer for duration ; as he had the welfare of his country at heart, and had not a common interest with the enemies of Great Britain, to secure a peace at *any rate*, before the opening of the British parliament.

When the Duke of NEWCASTLE resigned, and Mr. LEGGE was turned out, the confidence of the public was so evidently withdrawn from the department in which they acted, that the stocks have declined ever since, and will continue to do so, notwithstanding the *pompous* and *fallacious* account given in the papers, of the great merit of raising the supplies for the present year ; which, if real, could not have failed to raise the stocks at par, and is abundantly confuted by the present state of Castaign's paper. This paper, which on the *East* side of Temple Bar, where property is sensibly understood, and men *can cast accounts*, is the true test of public credit, and shews at this time, that they do not esteem a debt to be finally paid off, which will recur annually ; that they see a million of debt transferred, by the Bank contract, from the year 1764 to 1766, and apprehend, that, however the expedient may enable ministers to scramble through the supplies of the former year, it will overwhelm those of the latter ; and that they are not smitten with the vast sagacity of applying the prize-money (an accidental recruit, which when expended will return no more) to the current service, without laying new taxes to raise money, that is not wanted. Possibly too they may foresee the time, and not far off, when the land at four shillings, the malt, and the whole of the sinking fund, will not be equal to the current service, and when new money must be borrowed, to defray the establishments of peace. At what premiums such money must be raised, and how great the discount will then be upon the stocks, less able calculators, and even those residing on the *West* side of Temple-Bar, will be qualified to compute.

What

What will be the consequences of Mr. CONWAY's dismission, it may not be safe to foretell; but I hope it is still safe, to feel an inward alarm at this, which is not the first step towards new modelling the army.

A letter from the Mayor, Coroner, and Corporation of Thetford, to the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Conway.

To Lieut. Gen. CONWAY.

WE the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Thetford, desire to return you our most unfeigned thanks for your late spirited, conscientious, and unbiased conduct in parliament, particularly on that most important question to the liberties of us all, the seizure of private papers by the warrant of a secretary of state; a question which, remaining undecided, must make every Englishman tremble, and which, till declared to be illegal, leaves the glorious revolution imperfect.

Your behaviour, Sir, on that occasion, was worthy of the unblemished integrity which you have always manifested. Superior to bribes or menaces, you have demonstrated your civil courage to be equal to your military. You have fought the battles of your country against domestic and foreign enemies. We know your services; and we have heard that they were particularly applauded and recommended to favour by that great judge of martial merit, Prince Ferdinand. These honours, Sir, cannot be taken from you. Some sort of rewards may be envied you by selfish and designing ministers, who may know that you scorn to support unconstitutional measures; but your country, (this free country) in whose cause you have fought from the noblest and most disinterested motives, will confer the best rewards of virtue — *Its Applause*. There are seasons when it would be a disgrace not to be disgraced. Continue to act as you have done, and may every borough in the kingdom be as worthily represented as the Corporation of Thetford.

Dated at our Guildhall this 28th of April, 1764, and signed by the Mayor, Coroner, and Corporation.

To which letter the General sent the following answer.

London, April 30, 1764.

Gentlemen,

I BEG you to accept my most grateful acknowledgment of the singular honour conferred upon me by your letter of the 28th inst. to which I am sensible I can have no claim, but that of having acted from the dictates of my own honour and conviction, and of that firm and faithful attachment to his Majesty's person and interest, with which I have endeavoured to do my duty during a course of many years service in my profession. To that alone I must owe any degree of approbation my small merit could obtain from those great princes under whom I had the honour to serve. And if any part of my behaviour in a civil or military capacity can have entitled me to your applause, you may be assured, Gentlemen, that as it was my real ambition to deserve the favour of my constituents, so it shall be my constant object to maintain it, by a strict adherence to that conduct and those principles which you recommend.

I have the honour to be,  
With the highest gratitude and respect,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient,  
And most devoted servant,  
H. S. CONWAY.

To a GENERAL OFFICER on his Dismission.

WHEN —— and —— hold the  
reins of state,  
And none who are not worthless can be  
great;  
When pow'r supreme, to scourge the hap-  
less lands, [hands,  
Is plac'd in w——l, or lodg'd in ——  
Dishonour swells with eminence of place,  
Reward is shame, and dignity disgrace:  
The honest star, which more exalted days  
Rever'd as sacred to the hero's praise,  
Howe'er on public infamy 'tis prest,  
Indignant shudders on a villain's breast,  
And scorns, in base conformity to times,  
To dart the smallest lustre on his crimes.  
Thrice happy he, who in that fated  
hour,  
Provokes the mightiest thunderbolt of  
power;  
With just disdain beholds the venal tribe,  
And spurns alike a briber and a bribe!  
Whate'er

Whate'er he feels, with openness can speak,  
And plants e'en blushes on a statesman's cheek,  
Maintains a noble caution for his fame,  
And calls a rascal by his proper name ;  
Pursues the herd of Hydra-headed things,  
That twist, like serpents, round the throne of K—s.

Nor, thro' mistaken reverence, will spare  
A titled scoundrel, tho' he meets him there.

Him the white record of the faithful page,  
Shall hand down honour'd to the latest age,

Thro' Time's wide lapse a great existence  
And, fix'd like CONWAY, tell him how to live.

Far other doom the Fates have set aside,  
And vengeance mark'd, for arbitrary pride !

Whoever has check'd the Patriot's gene-  
Or damp'd the zeal his duty should in-

flame ; [stood,  
By force or fraud that interest has with-  
Which lives devoted to its Country's good ;

And sunk, to push so infamous a plan,  
His name as Briton, and his truth as Man :

Whoever to means so monstrous could de-  
And strike the worth which honour should defend ;

Cou'd start a doubt that candour shrunk  
Or breathe one poison in a S——n's ear ;  
For him, cast out to more than common shame,

Reproach for life shall cling about his Nor will the baseness of so vile a slave,  
Ev'n find at last a shelter from the grave ;  
But millions, yet for centuries unborn, Shall brand him on with fresh-created scorn ;

Teach the big curse incessantly to bloom,  
And shed a midnight blackness on his tomb ;

Nay, with eternal vengeance bid it glow,  
And urge above his villanies below.

NED. NETTLE.

#### A Farther Account of the unfortunate Affair of John Calas.

(See p. 377 in 1762.)

THE affair of the virtuous and unfortunate Protestant John Calas, who was broken upon the wheel at Toulouse about two years ago, was some months

since brought before the council of state at Versailles, at which were present the ministers of state, the chancellor, &c. The case was reported by Mons. de Crozne, master of requests, with that affecting eloquence that the dreadful circumstances of this unparalleled story so naturally dictate to a humane orator. After a long examination of this horrid affair, it appeared upon the clearest evidence, that the son of John Calas had never formed the most distant notion of turning Roman Catholic—that he had hanged himself in a fit of melancholy—that the aged father and mother knew nothing of the matter until they found him dead, to their inexpressible surprize and sorrow—that they had been remarkable for the excellence of their characters, during the space of forty years and upwards that they had lived at Toulouse, and had been peculiarly eminent for their parental tenderness—and that, besides the dictates of natural affection (which forms a strong presumption of the innocence of this aged and worthy father) every circumstance concurred to clear him of the horrid crime for which he was put to death in the most painful and ignominious manner by the parliament of Toulouse.

In consequence of this, the members of the council unanimously agreed in forming a resolution, by which the parliament of Toulouse was ordered to send them an account of the proceedings against John Calas, and the reasons of their severe and bloody sentence. The king gave his royal approbation to this resolution of the council, and all those who were not deaf to the voice of humanity and justice, hoped to see satisfaction made to the memory of Calas, and thereby some comfort administered to his afflicted family. It was at least imagined, that the parliament of Toulouse would have been called to justify their conduct before the tribunal of their sovereign, and to purge themselves in the eyes of Europe, and of the human race, who are all interested in this unparalleled case. It was hoped that the members of this parliament, who condemned, without proof, to the rack and wheel, a father for murdering his son, and the infamous sheriff David, who insulted upon the wheel this aged and innocent father expiring under the rage of bigotry, would have been obliged to acknowledge their temerity and precipitation at least, and to make honourable

table amends to the afflicted family, by confessing that they were deceived by Monks and false witnesses, and by granting their protection to the children they have rendered fatherless by an unjust judgment. All this was expected ; several pamphlets have been published at Paris, demanding justice, and yet hitherto justice has been suspended, and the voice of humanity has pleaded in vain for innocent blood. The insinuations of Monks and bigots have, it is to be feared, stopped the course of justice, and been employed to persuade a humane monarch, that it was more expedient to abandon the cause of an innocent *Calvanist*, who had been unjustly broken on the wheel, than expose eight counsellors of Toulouse to the shame of acknowledging, that they had been mistaken. A new instance this of the spirit of a Popish government, and its horrid influence, even in a country whose inhabitants (excepting those of Toulouse) are naturally inclined to humanity and clemency.

*Heads of the Act, for preventing Frauds and Abuses in Relation to the sending, and receiving of Letters and Packets, free from the Duty of Postage.*

*The P R E A M B L E.*

Whereas, under colour of the privilege of sending and receiving post letters by members of parliament, free from the duty of postage, many great and notorious frauds have been and still are frequently practised, as well in derogation of the honour of Parliament, as to the detriment of the public revenue ; divers persons having presumed to counterfeit the hand, and otherwise fraudulently to make use of the names of members of parliament, upon letters and packets to be sent by the post, in order to avoid the payment of the duty of postage : And whereas the allowance of sending & receiving letters and packets free from the duty of postage, heretofore granted to, or customarily exercised by, certain persons not being members of parliament, in respect of their offices, has not been sufficiently confined to such letters and packets only as relate to the business of their respective offices, and may therefore, if continued without further restrictions and limitations, be liable to great abuse :

In order, therefore, to put the more effectual stop to these and the like frauds and abuses, and at the same time to ascertain, for the better guidance and direction of his majesty's post master general, and the officers to be employed under him, in the performance of their duty, by what persons only, and under what regulations or restrictions, the privilege or allowance of sending and receiving letters and packets free from the duty of postage shall thenceforth be enjoyed and exercised, may it please your majesty that it may be enacted,

and be it enacted, &c.

That from and after 1 May 1764, while the revenue of the post office shall continue to be carried to the aggregate fund, no letters or packets shall be exempted from postage, but such as shall be sent from or to the king ; and such, not exceeding two ounces in weight, as shall be sent during the session of parliament, or within 40 days before or after summons or prorogation, and be signed on the outside by a member of either house, and the whole of the superscription to be of such member's writing ; or, directed to a member, at his usual residence, or place where he shall then be, or at the house, &c. of parliament.

And in like manner, letters and packets sent from and to places in Ireland, during the session there, or within 40 days before or after summons or prorogation, signed and directed by a member of that kingdom as aforesaid.

Also all letters and packets to the lord high treasurer, or commissioners, and secretaries to the treasury ; lord high admiral, commissioners and secretaries to the admiralty ; principal secretaries of state, and their under secretaries ; commissioners for trade and plantations, or their secretary ; secretary at war, or his deputy ; lieutenant general, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland ; or their chief secretary, or secretary for the provinces of Ulster and Munster ; their secretary residing in Great-Britain ; the under secretary, and first clerk in the office in Ireland of the chief secretary, first clerk in the office of the secretary for Ulster and Munster ; the postmaster general, or deputy for Scotland, Ireland, and America ; the secretary, or deputy of the postmaster general ; farmer of the bye and crossroad letters ; surveyors of the post office ; and letters and

April,

and packets sent from any of the said officers, signed by them on the outside, and the whole superscription of their writing; and letters and packets from the treasury, admiralty office, office of the secretaries of state, plantation office, war office, general post office at *London*, chief offices at *Edinburgh*, *Dublin*, and *America*, indorsed for the king's service, and sealed with the seal of office, or of the principal officer, in the department.

Commissioners of the treasury and admiralty, the secretaries of state, commissioners for trade and plantations, secretary at war, postmaster general, and his deputies, are empowered to authorise certain persons in their respective offices, of whom lists to be transmitted to the general post office, *London*, to indorse the letters and packets upon the king's service, & seal the same with the seal of office, &c. None to be so indorsed and sealed, but by direction of their superior officer or, which concerns the business of the office, on forfeiture of 5*l.* for the first offence, to be recovered and applied as by Act 9 *Anne* is directed; and for the second offence, the offender to be dismissed.

Persons appointed to make such indorsements, not to exceed two in any office, admiralty and war offices excepted; and in the admiralty not to exceed eight in time of peace, and twelve in time of war.

Where any privileged person, disabled from writing the whole superscription, shall authorize some person to sign his name upon, and write the superscription, and give notice thereof, under his hand and seal, to the postmaster general, letters & packets so signed & superscribed shall go free.

Printed votes, and proceedings in parliament, & news-papers, sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and signed on the outside by a member, or directed to a member according to notice given by him to the postmaster general, or his deputy at *Edinburgh* or *Dublin*, are to go free.

Clerks in the offices of the secretaries of state, and post office, being duly licensed, may continue to frank the votes, and proceedings in parliament, and news-papers, as heretofore; sending the same without covers or in covers open at the sides.

The postmaster general, and officers under him, may search any packet sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the

sides; and if they shall find any other paper or thing inclosed therein, or there shall be any writing other than the superscription upon the printed paper, or cover, the whole of such packet is to be charged with the postage.

If any person shall, after 1 June 1764 counterfeit the writing of any person in the superscription of any letter or packet, to avoid the postage, he shall be adjudged of felony, and be transported for seven years.—These are the heads of the act; and the postmaster general, in an advertisement, reciting its contents, has added the following notice: That all carriers, coachmen, watermen, wherrymen, dispersers of news-papers, higlers, and all other persons whatsoever, hereafter detected in the illegal collecting, conveying, or delivering of letters and packets will be prosecuted with the utmost severity. The penalty is *Five Pounds* for every letter so collected or delivered, contrary to law, and *One Hundred Pounds* for every week such practice is continued: One moiety to his majesty, and the other to the informer.

Upon examination before the committee, it appeared that the postage of freed letters amounted, one year with another, to 170,000*l.*

Those on whom this abridgement of the privilege of franking will fall the heaviest, seem to be the clerks in the secretaries of state's office; some of the clerks of the post-office acknowledged before the house that the profits accruing to them from franking news-papers, &c. amounted from 800*l.* to 1200*l.* a year each; and one in particular to 1700*l.* while the gentlemen belonging to the secretaries of state's offices, to whom the great secrets of government are necessarily entrusted, have no more than 100*l.* a year salary, and this privilege in no proportion to the former. It is somewhat extraordinary, therefore, as a writer in their behalf observes, that so many pensions and salaries are daily granted and augmented, whenever the justice or the generosity of the legislature has been applied to, and yet that no other kind of notice has been taken of these gentlemen but to involve them in the consequences of a prohibition, which will almost annihilate their former means of subsistence; for what now remains of the perquisite of franking news-papers, will become almost the entire property of persons who have no other title to plead than that of prescription.

Some Considerations on the Transit of Venus over the Sun's Disk.

(By ELLIS CHANDEE.)

THE late ingenious Doctor Halley, in an elaborate discourse of his, communicated to the Royal Society about 40 years ago, did demonstrate, That if proper observations of the Transit of *Venus* over the Sun's Disk, which was to happen 25th of May 1761, O. S. were made in places distant and remote from each other; that then, from the different durations of that Transit, the distance of the Earth from the Sun, and also the distance of all the other planets, with many other particulars of the greatest moment to our Solar System, may be truly obtained: And that such observations should be made, he has strenuously recommended the same to the curious who should be then alive.

That Transit has since happened; but whether the necessary observations were made in places pertinent to the Doctor's design of obtaining the Sun's horizontal parallax, I can in no wise learn, nor, indeed, of any other material observations made, save 8 or 10 in different parts of *England*, as may be seen in some of the monthly Magazines; also one at *Madras*, and another at *Tranquebar* in the *East Indies*, of which more hereafter: But most of all those observations aim at nothing more than to determine the time of

her passing over the Sun's limb at emersion, and not one of them that I have yet seen, has attempted to say what her Latitude was at that time, or at any other interval of that transit; besides, they are most of them very contradictory to each other, respecting the time of emerseing, whereas, had that point been truly adjusted, the diameter of *Venus* might have been determined to the greatest exactness. These are particulars which might have been reasonably expected from the ingenuity of the *English*, who need not want assistance from the best prepared apparatus.

The sagacious Doctor, from the hypothesis, whereby he predicted the transit of 1761, did also discover another at the period of 8 years, viz. on May 23, 1769, O. S. at 11 h. afternoon, and therefore invisible to all *Europe*; but that, in the meridian of *Peru*, one half of *Venus*'s body might be seen, riding as it were, on the north limb of the Sun, and consequently the whole but of very short duration.

The observations at the *East Indies* being the only ones that I have seen, where the beginning and end of the Transit 1761 are given, I shall endeavour from that made by the Jesuits at *Tranquebar*, on the coast of *India*, to deduce some phenomena of that Transit; and also from thence, give a synopsis of what we are to expect from the Transit of 1769.

Began to immerse at *Tranquebar*, 1761

Began to emerge,

	D.	H.	I	II
June,	5	19	29	39
—	6	1	40	25
Duration,	6	10	46	

Total immersion,

Total emersion,

Duration,

—

—

—

5 19 46 52

6 1 56 34

6 9 42

The half Duration being

Hence the Middle at *Tranquebar*, June

For the Difference of Meridians, sub.

Middle of the Transit at *London*,

—

—

—

3 5 6

5 22 43 22

5 19 9

5 17 24 13

0 7 11

The Angle of her Path with the Ecliptick being

Hence the nearest Approach of *Venus* and the }

Sun's Center,

8 28 0

9 45

Latitude at the Beginning S. D.

— at the Ecliptick Conjunction,

— at the End,

7 41

9 34

11 25

Interval from the middle to the true Conjunction }

with the Sun in the Ecliptick,

21 16

April, 1764.

C c

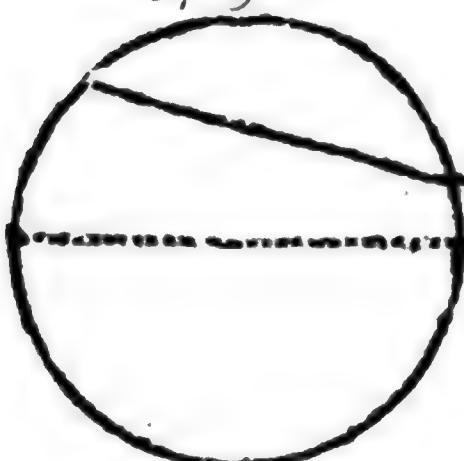
Hence

	d.	b.	°	'	"
Hence the time of the Ecliptick Conjunction, June	5	17	45	29	
Heliocentric place of the Earth and Venus,      }	1	15	36	20	
Distance of the Node from the Sun,              }		1	6	17	
Which sub. from the Sun's place, will leave the } heliocentric place of the Node,      }	1	14	30	3	

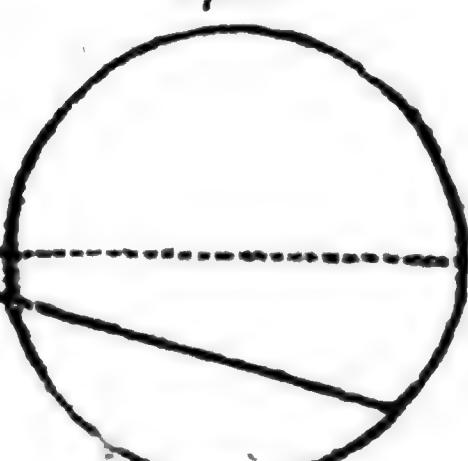
## For the Transit, 1769.

	d.	b.	°	'	"
Heliocentric place of the Earth and Venus in 1761	1	15	36	20	
8 Years motion of the Earth, is 8 Revolutions and			3	36	
Hence the true place of the Earth in 1769	1	15	39	56	
8 Years motion of Venus, is 13 Revolutions and		1	32	8	
Hence the place of Venus in 1769	1	17	8	28	
Venus gets beyond the Earth in 8 years		1	28	32	
Diurnal motion of Venus, in that part of her Orbit		1	35	21	
Diurnal motion of the Earth,			57	21	
Difference of their diurnal motions,			38	00	
,	d.	b.	,	"	
Say, 38 : 24 :: 88 32 to	2	7	55	50	
The Transit of 1761 was                  June	5	17	45	29	
Hence the time of the Transit 1769                  June	3	9	49	39	
,	d.	b.	,	"	
Motion of Venus in 2 7 55 50			3	42	12
Motion of the Earth in the same Time		2	13	40	
Which being severally subtracted from the places of					
Venus and the Earth above found, leaves their } heliocentric place	1	13	26	16	
To which add six Signs	6	0	0	0	
Hence the geocentric place of Venus and the Sun	2	13	26	16	

1769.



1761.



	s.	°	'	"
Place of the Node, as observed by Horrox, in Nov. 1639,	2	13	28	22
Place of the Node, at the Transit, June 1761	2	14	30	3
Motion of the Node in $121\frac{1}{2}$ Years		1	1	41
Hence 8 years motion of the Node			4	3
Place of the Node in June 1769	2	14	34	6
Which sub. a pla. Venus, Rem. the Argm. Latitude	5	28	52	10
The Angle of her path with the Ecliptick, being			8	28
Simidiamiter of the Sun,			15	50
				Hence

Hence,

Her Lat. at beginning, N.	11	36
Lat. at middle,	9	46
Lat. Ecliptic 6	9	53
Lat. at the End,	7	56

Interval between the Eclip. 6, and mid. of the Transit,

21 50

Hence, the middle of the Transit 1769, June

d.	b.		
3	10	11	29
	3	7	26
3	7	4	3
3	13	18	55

Half Duration,  
Beginning at *London*,  
Ends,

From which Times, if we subtract from 30 to 40 minutes, we shall have the Times of beginning, &c. for several places in *Ireland*.

Here it is evident, that the Transit of 1769, instead of being, of such short duration, only touching, as it were, the upper limb of the Sun, and invisible to *Europe*, will be as large as that of 1761, come as near the Sun's center, the beginning for a good while visible to the west coast of *Europe*, and, by her passing on the north side of the Ecliptic, afford a better opportunity to ascertain the Sun's horizontal parallax. But here I must remark, that as the several phænomena above, are deduced only from the continuation of the Transit 1761, that of 1769 will happen somewhat earlier or later, according to the validity of that observation.

The cause why the Doctor was so much out, must not be imputed to his want of skill, (for few men I believe understood them better) but to the Caroline Tables, which led him astray, and by which it is evident he computed both Transits. For those tables do indeed bring Venus to the north limb of the Sun in 1769, and to about 4 min. of the Sun's center in 1761, when it is plain from the above computation, (and from observation also) that she was considerably more distant. The error is certainly in the place of the Node, which stands in need of correction.

Now, as it is very certain, that so fair an opportunity will not offer again, perhaps these 200 years, whereby to obtain the parallax so ardently wished for, would it not redound greatly to the honour of the *British* nation, and the present age, at the publick expence, to dispatch some of those ingenious artists to different parts of the globe, who are ready and willing to engage in a task of so much reputation? And, if I might be allowed the liberty to appoint a fit place for observation, with submission to my superiors in

astronomy, I would direct to *Drontheim* on the coast of *Norway*, and to the south coast of *California*; it might also be seen from the beginning to the end at *Port Nelson*, in *Hudson's Bay*; and at several of the *Ladron Isles*.

The end of the Transit 1761 must certainly have been observed in *England*, by some of sufficient skill and ability; it was also observed on the coast of *India*, and as I have heard, in *America*: The end of the Transit 1769, may also be seen on the same coast of *India*, a little after their sun-rise, and in many parts of *America*, about sun-set. Now, Geometers would do well to consider, how, by comparing the several intervals of time between the end of the two Transits, from observations made in the same place, and those places being in different positions, in respect of the sun, the horizontal parallax might be obtained.

It will also be matter of great curiosity, strictly to notice whether Venus be attended with a Satellite or not, and for which purpose this transit will be a most favourable opportunity.

*Cork, April*

1764.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 78.*

**A**S to the act itself, the preamble, after reciting the said act of the 19th. of Henry the 7th, sets forth in substance as follows: But notwithstanding the said act, and the other laws now in being,

*C e 2*

great

great quantities of foreign manufactures, particularly ribbands, laces, and girdles, are brought into, and sold in this kingdom, to the great diminution of the trade and manufactures thereof, &c. an evil which, if not timely prevented, will effect, and greatly lessen the public revenue, and distress the Silk trade and manufactures of this kingdom: For remedy whereof it enacts, in substance as follows: 1st That if after June 24, 1763, any ribbands, laces, or girdles, wrought abroad of Silk alone, or of Silk mixed with any other material, shall be imported, all such shall be forfeited; and the same may be seized by any person, in whatever importer's, vender's, or retailer's hands the same may be found; and the persons conveying, or importing the same, or causing the same to be conveyed or imported shall also forfeit 100l. for every offence; and all persons who shall be abetting and assisting, shall severally forfeit 50l. over and above their interest therein. 2d All venders or retailers of such goods, in whose custody they should be found; or who shall sell, expose to sale, or conceal the same, with intent to prevent the seizure, shall forfeit 50l. for every offence over and above their interest therein. 3d. All forfeitures and penalties to belong, one moiety to the king, the other to the prosecutor; and to be sued for, if in England, before any of the courts of record in Westminster, if in Scotland, before the court of exchequer at Edinburgh. 4th. But if the seizure be made in England, without the limits of the bills of mortality, and does not exceed 20l. value, the same may be sued for and determined by any two or more justices of the peace for the county wherein the seizure was made. 5th and 6th. The goods seized within the bills of mortality, to be lodged in the king's warehouse; if without the same, in the hands of the chief magistrate, or of the constable of the next adjacent village; and as soon as condemned, and the penalty recovered, to be publicly burnt, by order of the court or justices. 7th. Upon an information in writing, made upon oath before any two justices for the county or place, and signed by the party, that there is good reason to suspect, that such goods have been imported, and are concealed by, or are in the possession or custody of, any retailer or seller of such

goods, such justices shall issue their warrant to any constable, &c. empowering them to search in the day time, the houses, &c. and other places, belonging to, or hired, employed, or made use of, by such retailer or seller; and such goods being found, to seize and carry away the same; for the purpose of carrying this act into execution. 8th. If any suit be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act; and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action, or judgment given against him, upon any verdict or demurster, the defendant shall recover double costs. 9th. In every such action, the defendant may, at any time before issue joined by the leave of the court, pay such sum of money into court, as amends for the matter complained of; whereupon such proceedings and judgments shall be had and given by the court, as in other actions, where the defendant is allowed to pay money into court. 10th. If any such goods be seized, and a question arise, where the same were manufactured, the proof shall lie upon the venders or retailers, in whose possession they were found; and if proof be not given that they were manufactured, within Great-Britain, they shall be taken to be manufactured out of Great-Britain, in violation of this act. 11th If the person in whose possession such goods were seized (not being the importer or concealer) shall discover upon oath before any justice, the person who sold the same, so as such person may be convicted as the seller, such discoverer shall be discharged from all penalties. 12th. Nothing in this act shall subject the wearer of such goods to any penalty, or to any proof of their being manufactured within Great-Britain.

This is the substance of this new act against smuggling, and though it is not so captious or ensnaring as some of the same sort of laws we have now in force, as more than usual care has been taken, in the framing of this act, to prevent false or malicious informations, yet we must see that every manufacturer of, and every dealer in, silk ribbands, laces, or girdles, will thereby be exposed to great danger and vexation; for it will always be in the power of every servant in such a man's family, to subject him to the penalties inflicted by this act, as 5l. or 500l. worth;

worth ; of foreign silk laces may be easily conveyed, and lodged in a very little room ; and as 5s. worth of such laces, found in his custody, subjects him to the penalty equally with 500l. worth ; how easy then will it be for a servant, conspiring with a custom house officer or exciseman, to lodge 5s. worth of French ribbands, or laces, in some bye-corner of his master's house or shop without his knowledge : As soon as the servant has done so, the officer goes and lodges an information, sworn to and signed by him, before two justices, that there is good reason to suspect, that a parcel of foreign silk ribbands, laces, or girdles, are lodged or concealed in such a man's house or shop : The justices are obliged to grant their warrant : The constable is obliged to obey the warrant : The officer goes along with him, and of course finds and seizes the goods : It is impossible for the innocent and astonished master to prove, that the goods were manufactured within Great-Britain ; therefore the justices must condemn the goods, and the master, beside losing his character, must pay the penalty, or if he stands a suit, he must pay the penalty with costs. In all this the traitorous servant keeps behind the curtain, and receives his share of the penalty from the exciseman : It is not necessary for the servant to appear in any part of the proceeding, consequently he can run no risk of losing his character ; and his confederate will acquire the character of a faithful and diligent officer, by which he may probably gain preferment.

From these circumstances we may with good reason suppose, that such confederacies will be often entered into, and in every such case the unfortunate master of the shop cannot so much as attempt to prove, that the goods seized in his shop were manufactured within Great-Britain ; but suppose that an officer upon a false information, or from a mere vexatious design, should come into a retailer's shop, and seize a parcel of silk ribbands, laces, and girdles, that were really manufactured within Great-Britain, how shall he prove that they were so ? He can prove it no other way but by the oath of the manufacturer, and unless the manufacturer has put a private mark to every piece he manufactured, and kept an exact register of all those marks, he cannot, with a safe

conscience, positively swear, that the goods seized, which have perhaps been for months, or years, out of his hands, are the very goods which were manufactured by him, and sold to such a retailer : Nay, supposing he had put such a private mark, and kept such a register, yet, if he is as scrupulous as every man ought to be, he will not swear positively, because his mark may have been discovered, and the mark as well as the manufacture exactly imitated by some foreign manufacturer. The ridiculous taste of our quality for French fashions and French manufactures has, we know, made our silk weavers extremely ingenious at imitating French patterns ; and the hopes of a high price in England may make the French silk weavers shy in swearing positively to any parcel of silk manufactures, that has been but a few months out of their hands.

Thus it must appear, that it will be extremely difficult for a retailer of such goods even here in London, to bring a positive proof, that any parcel of goods in his shop were actually manufactured within Great-Britain : How much more difficult must it then be for a country retailer to bring any such proof ? We know the silk shops or mercers in all our distant cities and towns have their goods from the great mercers shops in London, which are furnished by the silk weavers in Spital-fields, and other places in and about London : If a customer at Exeter, and another at Newcastle, should have 20l. worth of their goods seized, under pretence of their being foreign manufacture, must the London mercer go down to Exeter, and from thence to Newcastle, to swear that these goods were sent from his shop in London ; and must he carry the Spital-fields weaver along with him, to swear that both these parcels of goods were manufactured by him ? Does not every one see that this would be absolutely impossible ? Consequently both these retailers must patiently submit to have their goods condemned, and to pay the penalty inflicted by law ; and what is still worse, to have themselves branded as smugglers of French manufacture.

In short, if our judges and justices of the peace insist upon a full and positive proof, that the goods seized were manufactured within Great-Britain, I am persuaded, that few seizures will escape condemnation

demnation : On the other hand, if they accept of a superficial proof, I am afraid that very few such foreign manufactures will ever be condemned, unless seized at their first landing ; for smugglers have long since shewn how artful and ingenious they are at evading our laws ; and if they can once get their goods safely landed, they will always have it in their power, by means of some under hand associate, to bring a superficial proof of their having been manufactured within Great-Britain, as long as we have any such manufactures in the kingdom. Therefore, if such a superficial proof be admitted as sufficient for preventing condemnation, I believe no customhouse or excise officer, or other informer will ever venture either to search or seize, without such a confederacy as I have mentioned ; for tho' the act does not require it, yet I must suppose, that the constable must always have the informer, or some such officer, along with him, when he goes to execute the justices warrant ; and from the 9th. clause of this act I must suppose, that if an officer, or other informer, searches a man's house, or seizes his goods upon an information, that from the event appears to be false or groundless, an action will lie against him for damages, or for amends, as it is called in that clause, at the suit of the man whose house has been searched or goods seized, upon such a groundless suggestion ; which action no officer or informer will chuse to expose himself to, as such gentlemen can never expect much favour from an English jury.

March 15 it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for more effectually securing the payment of the duties upon malt, by preventing frauds in the obtaining of allowances, and the mixing of fresh corn or grain with corn or grain making into malt ; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Mr. Oswald, Sir John Turner, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dylon, do prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented to the house by Mr. Dylon the next day ; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time ; and as it evidently appeared to be a necessary bill, upon the principles which had before been adopted, it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 31st.

The reason or rather the necessity, for making this new law will appear from the preamble of the act itself, which is in substance as follows : That by a clause in the act 33 Geo. II. for granting several duties upon malt, and for raising eight millions, &c. it was enacted, that if, from and after February 8, 1760, any maker of malt should not wet or steep his barley, or other corn or grain, intended to be made into malt, in the cistern, wetting fat, or other vessel, so as that the same should be covered with water, and continue so covered therein, for the full space of forty hours from the time of its being first wet and covered, before he should draw the water from the same, he should not be intitled to the allowance of four Bushels in every twenty, in charging the said duties by guage, either in the cistern or couch. But as no provision is made by the said act, for enabling the officers of excise to ascertain when such corn or grain is first begun to be wetted or steeped, and consequently, whether such maker is intitled to the allowance aforesaid ; and by reason of such defect, the whole purpose of the said clause has been entirely defeated : And as great frauds have been committed by the mixing of Corn or grain with corn or grain steeping, in order to be made into malt, whereby the revenue and the fair trader have been greatly injured. Therefore it is enacted, that every malt-maker for home consumption (not being a compounder for the duties) shall give to the officer of excise, under whose survey he shall be, twenty four hours previous notice, in writing, of the hour when he intends to wet corn or grain to be made into malt, if his malt-house be in any city or suburbs thereof, or in any market town, and forty-eight hours if it be not, before he begin to wet any such corn or grain ; and shall at that hour, or within three hours after, proceed to cover the whole with water or be obliged to give a fresh notice ; and the hour to be appointed is always to be between the hour of four in the morning and nine in the evening ; from which time of wetting the corn or grain is to continue so covered full forty hours ; and no fresh corn to be added thereto, after the officer hath taken an account of the corn or grain so steeping ; in all these respects the penalty for any neglect or refusal is 100 l. one moiety to

the

the king, the other to the prosecutor, to be sued for, recovered or mitigated by the laws of excise, or action of debt, as usual.

As this new law has not only a proper penalty annexed, but also a proper method appointed for discovering and convicting the transgressors, it will probably be effectual for the end intended; and therefore, if the bill had been brought in early in the session, and a proper time allowed for the people's being apprised of its purport, there might perhaps have been petitions from some of our masters against it; at least, if there had not, it would have been a proof, that no inconvenience or damage was to be apprehended from obliging them to keep their corn covered with water for forty hours in any season of the year whatsoever; and consequently would have obviated the objection suggested against this regulation, when it was first introduced.

March 24, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the further improvement of his majesty's revenue of the customs, and for the encouragement of officers making seizures, and for the prevention of the clandestine running of goods, into any part of his majesty's dominions; and it was ordered to be prepared, and brought in, by the same gentlemen, who had been ordered to prepare, and bring in the bill last mentioned, together with Mr. Grenville. On the 29th. the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Martin, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which was the next day, and having afterwards passed through both houses in common course, it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

This act is in effect an act for amending and improving the several following laws that are now in force, viz. act 12 Geo. I. c. 28. act 11 and 12 Will. III. c. 10. act 12 Geo. II. c. 21. act. 24 Geo. II. c. 41. act 9 Geo. II. c. 35. act 8. Anne, c. 7. act 15 and 16 Geo. II. c. 31. and act 5 Geo. I. c. 11. all of which amendments and improvements appear to be necessary, and are proper for putting an entire stop to the infamous trade called smuggling, if it were possible; but whilst our high taxes upon consumption continue, this, I fear, will always be found to be impossible in this country as well as it is in France, where smuggling cannot, we know, be prevented by the absolute power of their grand monarque,

assisted by a little army of custom house officers and *maltotiers*, and supported by a standing army of above 100000 men of regular troops. And as by this new act there are so many alterations made in our laws now in being, it is to be supposed, that every officer of the revenue, and every master or commander of a merchant ship cruiser, will always have in his possession a copy of the act itself, therefore I shall here take notice only of some of the most general clauses as follows: By the third clause it is enacted, that if the produce of any particular seizure shall not be sufficient to answer the expences of condemnation and sale; or if upon the trial a verdict shall be given for the claimant; the commissioners of the customs may order the charges to be paid out of any branch of the revenue of the customs, applicable to the payment of incidents. This clause will certainly encourage officers to seize, but I wish it may not encourage them to be vexatious; and therefore I hope our commissioners of the customs will always take care, not to order the charges to be paid by the public, but when there was a very strong appearance of a solid ground for the seizure. By the fourth clause it is enacted that his majesty may, by order in council, or by proclamation, direct, that the moiety, or any other part, of a seizure made by any of our cruisers, shall be divided amongst the officers and seamen of such cruiser, in such proportion as his majesty shall think fit. Whether any such order or proclamation has as yet been issued, I have not observed; but if a larger share of this sort, and all other sorts of prizes, were to be given to the subaltern officers and seamen, than has heretofore been practised, this would be an effectual regulation for preventing the captain's conniving at the clandestine importation of customable or prohibited goods, or the exportation of wool, or any other sort of goods, prohibited to be exported. And by the ninth clause of this act, the said act of the 5th. of Geo. I. c. 11. is extended to all his majesty's British dominions, so far as relates to ships or vessels of fifty tons burthen, or under, laden with customable or prohibited goods, that shall be found hovering on the coasts of Ireland, or any other of his majesty's dominions, or territories belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain.

March

March the 25th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several merchants, traders, and others, employed in the manufacturing, buying, and vending of woollen clothing, in and near the several market towns of Rochdale and Bury, in Lancashire, setting forth, that a large and extensive trade had been carried on for many years, by the petitioners, in the making and vending woollen-cloths, commonly called broad and narrow bays, as well for home consumption as for exportation, and that such trade hath, of late years, been very much increased; and that grease, or stale and dirty butter, not fit for eating, is an essential ingredient, or material for preparing their wool for spinning and manufacturing, and that no material yet known, or found out, can be substituted, so as equally to answer the purposes of the manufactory; and that the petitioners laboured under great difficulties in procuring the same, and that the price of it had, within the last two years, been very much enhanced, and a sufficient supply, for the use of the manufactory, could not be procured by the petitioners, upon any terms whatsoever; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, that the permitting a free importation of such grease, or stale and dirty butter, not fit for eating, from Ireland, would be the means of enabling them to procure a sufficient supply thereof, and of greatly extending and improving the said woollen trade and manufactory, and would be attended with many other useful and beneficial consequences to the public, and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for permitting the importation of such grease, or stale and dirty butter, under such provisions and restrictions, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof and report the same, with their opinion thereupon to the house; and to have power to send for persons, papers and records; to which committee, all that came were to have voices. On the 28th, the Lord Strange reported from this committee, the resolutions they had come to, which being then read a second time were agreed to, and were as followeth:

1st. That the manufactory of broad and narrow bays in, and about Rochdale and Bury, in the county palatine of

Lancaster is large, extensive, and increasing, and that great quantities thereof are exported to Spain, Portugal, Germany, and other parts.

2d. That, for want of a sufficient quantity of stale and dirty butter not fit for eating, commonly called grease butter, which is used in the said manufactory, the manufacturers are greatly distressed and the manufacture is in danger of being reduced, and the exportation of such goods greatly lessened.

3d. That the permitting the importation from Ireland, into the port of Liverpool, of stale and dirty butter not fit for eating, commonly called grease butter, will be advantageous to the manufacturer, and of great public utility

As soon as these resolutions were agreed to, he moved, and it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for permitting the importation from Ireland, into the port of Liver-poole, of stale and dirty butter not fit for eating commonly called grease butter and his lordship together with Mr. Shuttleworth, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, and Mr. Fuller, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. As the bill was short, it was soon prepared, and was next day presented to the house by his lordship, when it was read a 1st time and ordered to be read a 2d time, as it was on the 30th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning, when the house resolved itself into the same, went thro' the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 11th of April, to which day the house was to adjourn for the Easter holidays. On that day there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the manufacturers of bays, and sundry other woollen goods in Colchester, Bocking, Braintree, and Coggeshall in Essex, setting forth the same in substance with the aforesaid petition from Lancashire; and alledging, that if the port of London should be opened under the same restrictions as the port of Liverpoole, the petitioners could be furnished from thence, by water carriage to the port of Colchester, and ports adjacent; and therefore praying, that the port of London might be also open for that purpose, or that the petitioners might have such other relief, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition opened the eyes of most gen-

gentlemen, and made them see that every material necessary for our manufactures ought to be rendered as cheap as possible, and that therefore, if it can be had in any one part of our own dominions at a cheaper rate than it is in another, a free importation or transportation ought to be allowed. The *natale solum* may darken and bias the understanding of some gentlemen, but any man would be an imprudent and undutiful child to his mother country, should he, from such a blind, tho' laudable affection, chuse to expose to ruin any manufacture once established in the county or province where he was born, rather than admit of a necessary material being brought into it from any other. For this reason, upon the report, which was on that day made by the Lord Strange, and taken into consideration, the bill was altered by there admitting of a general importation of this material from Ireland; consequently the title of the bill was accordingly altered, and the bill, with the amendments was ordered to be engrossed; after which it passed both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

By the first clause of this act, after a proper preamble, it is enacted, that from and after the passing of the act, the importation of grease butter, from Ireland, shall be allowed for five years next ensuing, and from thence to the end of the next session, without paying any subsidies, customs or impositions; and without incurring any penalties, &c. on account of such importation; provided such butter, and the package and quantity thereof, be duly entered. By the 2d clause it is enacted, that if any such grease butter shall be stopped or seized by any officer of the customs, on pretence of being fit to eat, or otherwise not within the meaning of the act, any two justices for the county or division are authorized and required, within 14 days after application, to hear and determine the matter in a summary way, and for that purpose to examine on oath, two reputable dealers in butter, one to be chosen by the importer, and the other by the officer, and also such other witnesses as shall be desired by either party; and their determination to be final. And the 3d is the usual clause in favour of those against whom any suit shall be commenced, or any thing done in pursuance of this act.

April, 1764.

From this act the reader may see how cautious we are of admitting the free importation of any thing that may lessen the price of any land produce, however necessary that importation may be, for the subsistence of the poor, or for enabling us to work up any manufacture at such a cheap rate as to have it in our power to export and sell at a foreign market; for even this material could not, we find, gain admission for any longer term than that of five years; and as our dealers in butter are in effect to be the judges, we may believe, that the butter imported must be stale and dirty indeed, if it be not by them condemned: what the officer is to do with the butter after it is condemned, this act does not determine: If he be obliged to export it, I believe very few seizures will ever be made, and if he be allowed to vend it in this kingdom, the act will produce a fine job for our custom house officers.

(To be continued in our next.)

*The Life of Prince Albert Henry, of Brunswick Lunenbourg.*

(Continued from p. 116.)

**I**N consequence of this sentiment he was very severe towards himself, and as indulgent to the faults of others. That presumptuous vanity, which so easily insinuates itself with the thought that we are full grown Christians, of judging our neighbour who thinks differently from us; or if we have some prerogative above him, in the mechanism of religion, or in the easy parts of the law, as the Saviour calls it. This vanity, I say, he looked on to be one of those deplorable foibles by which Christianity is much disfigured. In the most lively extasies of divine love, he overflowed with affections towards mankind. He was not only full of that natural goodness, which in the very best hearts, is subject to some inequality of ill humour; but his breast glowed with that constant uniform and unreserved benevolence which religion alone inspires. His philanthropy comprehended every individual, it excused every fault. His penetration and attention to decency, which in his august family seems innate, saw into every minute subject of ridicule: and in his first years he would criticise them with the most delicate poignancy: pleasantry, in which, however, towards the latter years of his life,

D d

life, he did not allow himself in. They who knew him, plainly read in his eyes, that those subjects of ridicule did not escape him: But, at the same time, they perceived in his countenance a good-natured confusion, lest his discovery should be perceived; as to him nothing seemed more henious than to give offence or uneasiness to any one, whoever he might be, and accordingly he has left this world, without any offence done to him. Amidst such extreme vivacity, he was a stranger to passion; sometimes he would resolve to seem angry; but afterwards he could not forbear laughing at himself, when his mouth, betraying him, only made excuses instead of threatening punishment. This disposition, in the career of which he had made choice, might have degenerated into weakness; but providence, which had measured the shortness of his life, allowed him to give himself up to this unbounded clemency as he was not to feel the necessity of putting proper limits to it.

To do good was his predominant passion, and his supreme felicity. To be a man was a title to his favours; His enemies, had he any, would equally have been partakers of them.

His heart was ever a treasure open to the poor. He prevented them; he even sought them out, and in his hands, gold, or a jewel, were no more than a common alms. His charity, proceeding from the heart, was not in the least tainted with any vanity; a kind of avarice the most cruel and most intangible, never leaving any thing for others: and he only valued things, as they enabled him to gratify others; that there was a need of representing to him, more than once, the propriety of moderating his liberalities, and contenting himself with the satisfaction of proportioning his donations to the merit of the persons.

His heart, tender and warm, was particularly formed for friendship. Zealous in behalf of all; and so ardent for his friends, that their concerns immediately became his. The joy or the regret which they gave him, often hindred his sleep. Merit, however, and not birth determined his choice: And to the lowest, he publicly shewed the same familiar marks of affection as in private. His behaviour towards them was free and condescending but full of dignity: And to

the least distinguished, his openness and generosity, saved the trouble of any humiliation - as it were, inviting them to a decent freedom. On the other hand, his virtue, ever equable, was a security to him, that the most intimate friends of his would never abuse his goodness. If he had nothing of pride, as little of flattery was ever seen in him. Too noble for the one, and too cordial and grateful for the other. He esteemed friendship as a kindness, which could not be over rated. He always thought himself too poor to reward the least marks of it. And his returns were always accompanied with a warm assurance of some more effectual acknowledgment hereafter.

Next to his August Parents, his Brothers and Sisters, they who had formed his education, stood foremost in his friendship. The names of his Preceptors and Masters were faintly breathed from his dying lips. The letter so full of tenderness written to M. *Walmoden* his Governor, was the last and most affecting employment of that exalted Soul. Affability and courtesy, he judged duties, never to be dispensed with towards any one. To him they were natural, from the goodness of his heart, and enforced by his religion: with him it was an essential point, in every part of his behaviour, to give no person any just cause of complaint or uneasiness. From the delicacy of his sentiments he embraced every opportunity of acting, in consequence of this way of thinking: his vivacity and candour removed every suspicion of artifice and disguise.

Every particular of his deportment was regulated by the decency suitable to his rank: And he closely adhered to it, hating all affectation and grimace; but the ordinances of the ceremonial he considered as nearly sacred, though none could induce him to violate those of religion still more sacred; or to blush for his singularity. Among his papers have been found a treatise on the character of a gentleman, written with such delicacy and energy, that the whole portrait is easily seen to be no more than the transcript of his own heart. It cannot be expected, that I should presume to publish this piece, without an express permission. But certain am I, that the public would find in it the most striking likeness of this glorious

Prince,

Prince, and with the finest colourings.

One of the most important and most delightful duties of religion with Prince *Albert*, was prayer; yet, even on public occasions he discharged it without the least show and ostentation. Secret prayer was his frequent employment; and in particular exigencies, he spent a great part of the night in that sublime exercise. He did not ask of God, in expectation of his making any alteration in the admirable plan of his providence; but he considered prayer as the means of preserving his union with God. And his prayers turned only on the desire of being more virtuous and more perfect: a desire which can never be contrary to that plan.

Amidst his devotions, his countenance was always most serene, without any of that gloom or melancholy real, or feigned, so little consonant to true piety. Though he held religion to be of inexpressible consequence, and acted accordingly, yet he did not diminish the graces so natural to his age, for his vivacity and cheerfulness was remarkable. And I would to God religion ever shewed itself in this form! The only one, I am sure which becomes it.

His conversation was always sprightly and gay. He did not abstain from amusements, even those of the senses; but he esteemed them only according to their value. And thus he preserved his mind in a settled peace and gratulation of conscience. He danced very gracefully, and shewed great spiritedness in riding. Of all games Chess was the only one he liked, yet with strict moderation. His only passion was to live well and to do good; and he left this world, without ever having had any other. What can be more noble, more generous than such a life! I will not determine, whether such a resplendent assemblage of virtues were entirely the fruits of his piety, or whether a happy mixture of his temperament might not come in for some share. This is certain, that such he was amidst all the fire of his constitution; a certain proof, that we may be like him: And such he was, in every passion, without exception, and this was not feasible, without the superior assistance of religion: On the other hand, these virtuous attainments he reached with so much ease, that the influence of a happy temperament was manifestly perceptible.

The Prince ever retained a fondness for polite literature, *Virgil*, *Gaertner*, *YOUNG*, *Ebert* and *Gellert*, were always his most agreeable companions: But, in his latter days, the art of war became his favourite study. He looked on war in quite another light than as the refuge of ignorance and misconduct, where a high birth, or, a long life, make up the want of merit. He, like all his illustrious family, considered it as a theatre for displaying in the greatest lustre, the whole force of mind, every virtue, every mark of humanity. His natural intrepidity, his indifference to all the indulgences and softnesses of life; a generous ambition of being useful to society, would have inclined him to this career, had not the Princes of his family led the way. But in imitation of his elder brother, he thought he could not too assiduously prepare himself for a profession, on which so immediately depend the tranquility, existence and welfare of nations: And which of a Hero makes a God, or an *Assassin*. The effects of these sentiments cannot be conceived, without having been an eye-witness of his application, and that of his younger brothers. They read all that has been written on that science; and whole volumes might be made of their remarks and plans, and to have the most important rules of war, always at hand, each of them separately made extracts from the best writers, distributed into chapters: And such was the conformity between their ideas, that they seemed to have copied each other.

The time was now drawing near, when the two Princes were, to join experience to their vast theory. The great point was to overcome paternal tenderness. It was already above two years, that after such laborious application, and tho' *German* Princes, they were kept unactive spectators of a war, in which the troops seemed to rival each other in bravery, and the commanders in superiority of generalship; of a war which all *Europe* from the shores of the *Caspian Sea*, to the Islands of the Western ocean, sough: to decide the fate of *Germany*, and their several countries, thus qualified they enter under the command of their Uncle the Hero of the age, to distinguish themselves as brothers to the hereditary Prince of *Brunswick*, and the worthy nephews of three heroes, whose powerful genius supported

ted the houses of Brandenburg and Brunswick, against the efforts of the confederacy of many potent states; a war, in which the house of Brandenburg alone, under auspices of its King and his brother, successfully makes head against the forces of the most powerful nations, a war, in which, a Duke of Brunswick, seconded by his nephew, defends on the ruined trophies of Arminius,\* the freedom of the Germanic dominions of the house of Brunswick, against the whole strength of a monarchy, which with a power superior to any it ever was possessed of, has still the Condes and Turennes; whilst a British Titus, more bountiful than the Roman Titus, may he also be more happy and more glorious! fills one of the first thrones in the world, diffusing happiness thro' his acclaiming realms, and asserting the ancient glory of this August family.

But however impatient our Princes were to signalize themselves, they perceived, that in such a tender father as the Duke, nature would be strongly against giving up three sons to an ardour, which had already, more than once, made his paternal heart to tremble.

At length, the hopes of an approach-

\* Arminius was a young Prince renowned for military accomplishments, and chosen by the nations between the Weser and Elbe, including the countries of Hanover, Hesse, Brunswick, and Wolfenbuttel, to head them in throwing off the Roman yoke; it was he cut in pieces the Legions under Quintilius Varus: a stroke, which threw the Emperor Augustus into the most frantic transports of grief. It is remarkable that the German army consisted of those very people, that the war was against a powerful and insolent enemy, that the victory was in a great measure owing to the bravery of the troops of Britto; that the General was a Westphalian chief, like Prince Ferdinand, in the vigour of his age, gallant, generous, and adored by the Soldiery; and the battle was fought within a few leagues of Minden, where Prince Ferdinand lately triumphed over a numerous army of French invaders.—But here the resemblance between Arminius and Ferdinand ceases: The former fell a sacrifice to the jealousy and envy of some German Princes: The latter, it is now very probable, will finish his career in the bosom of peace, full of glory.

ing peace, gave them the satisfaction they had so passionately desired. Led by virtue, and animated with the generous ambition of acting in the public cause, they set out on the night of the 29th of May, accompanied by Colonel Rbez and Mr. Till, a gentleman of the bedchamber; and at the same hour, twelve weeks after, the whole town, in tears, attended the body of our young hero to the tomb of his martial ancestors, where he rests with the remains of Henry the Lion †.

On their arrival at the army, their first business was to wait on their uncle. Some days after they repaired to the body commanded by their eldest brother, to learn, from his example, to unite the love of mankind, with the most heroic courage; a quality by which he has made himself both the terror and idol of his enemies. The joy of the young Princes on this occasion cannot be better represented, than by copying word for word, a passage in a letter of the late Prince.

" At length it is my happiness to be  
" with my elder brother. He is in every  
" respect what you told me; his mind  
" lively, sagacious, and active, with a  
" noble, humane and steady heart. It is  
" the most happy thing in the world for  
" me to be with him: For where should  
" I find a better tutor? to instruct me  
" to be useful to society, either by my  
" personal qualities, or by my ser-  
" ces?"

Nor a less pleasure was it to the hereditary Prince, after a separation of five years, to see two brothers whom he had left scarce out of their childhood: And to find in them all the heroic virtues of his family. From that time he became their Mentor, their Preceptor, their Guide, their Father.

He never left them; he carried them every where, as much as his tender concern for their preservation would admit. On their arrival, fears rose in him, which he had never known for himself: In their leisure hours he entertained himself, with bringing them to discourse upon several things, and hearing their opinions: And, on their part, nothing was more pleasing

† This Henry, the Lion, for the History of Germany affords many who, for their military achievements, were dignified with such an appellation lived towards the close of the XI. century.

than

than his decisions, and the instructions he gave them on their future duties, that they soon were applauded by the whole army, as in courage, penetration and labour, worthy brothers of the hereditary Prince.

The 16th of July, presented them with an opportunity \* of signalizing themselves in imitation of their illustrious Mentor: And their first achievement was the deliverance of their country. In this famous action, Prince Henry, at the head of a regiment of Scotch Highlanders, and Prince Frederick leading on the regiment of his name, behaved with such courage, conduct and presence of mind, that all, with the highest applause, allowed they greatly contributed to the success of an action, which decided the safety of their country.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### A summary or recapitulation of the Public Affairs of the year 1763.

**A**SUMMARY recapitulation of public affairs during the last year, is intended, not only for refreshing the memory of our readers, by collecting the substance of scattered relations within a narrow compass, but more especially for making such accounts as we may have occasion to give for the future to be the better understood.

PERSIA has, for a good many years, been afflicted and depopulated by all the usual calamities of civil war. Ever since the famous Kouli Kan, who made such a figure in that kingdom, was cut off by assassination, there has been a continual competition among the great lords for the throne, while every bey has at the same time endeavoured to act like a sovereign in his particular district. The principal competitors for some years past have been Prince Heraclius of Georgia, a country in some measure dependent on the Turks, and two natives of Persia, namely, Fat Ali Kan, and Kerim Kan. This last has for a considerable time had the superiority, being master of Ispahan, the capital, and a large territory around it. Accord-

\* This was the battle of Felinghausen, where the British troops successfully distinguished themselves under the glorious Marquis of Granby, among other exploits, Maxwell's grenadiers alone took prisoners the whole French regiment of Rogue, with all its colours and artillery.

ing to accounts received in the course of last year, Kerim Kan had obtained a signal victory over Fat Ali Kan, near the city of Tauris, of which he afterwards became master. The defeated Kan, finding himself without either army or resources, had submitted to the conqueror at discretion. Azad Kan, the Agwan chief who once made a great figure as a competitor, had also thrown up his pretensions, and was in Kerim's power. We were told, that Zancharim, Kan of the Tartars connected with Persia, was marching towards Ispahan, at the head of a numerous army, with which he proposed to place a descendant of the famous Kouli Kan on the throne. Of that attempt we had no further notice; but received posterior advices, bearing, that Kerim was become master of all the vast Persian empire except Corazan, which still adhered to Shah Rouk, Kouli Kan's grandson, who would not be able to maintain himself there. We are informed, that since Kerim Kan clearly gained the ascendant, the highways have been safe, caravans have been frequent, trade has revived, and between 15 and 20,000 Persian families, who had retired to Bagdad in the Turkish dominions, have been returning successively to their own country, which, under his wise and vigorous administration, seems to be on the point of recovering its antient splendor.

During the year under review, we were told, from time to time, of great warlike preparations making by the OTTOMAN PORTE. This gave some uneasiness to the courts of Vienna and Petersburg; but as to appearances the former had most reason for it. Early in summer a body of Turks invaded the Austrian Croatia, pillaged several villages, and carried off numbers of cattle, with a quantity of forage and provisions. They who wanted to put the most favourable construction upon this conduct, said it was owing to great scarcity in that neighbourhood, occasioned by the plague's breaking out among the Turks, which had caused the communication to be stopped between them and the subjects of the Empress-Queen. Not long after, an irruption was made into Esclavonia, from whence a picket of Austrian troops was carried off. One account of this invasion bore, that it was not made by the Turkish militia, but by a company of banditti.

Another

Another assured, that it was both at the instigation of, and by Turks, whether the Grand Signior would think fit to countenance his people in such proceedings or not : that for coming at the knowledge of his sentiments, orders were sent to the Austrian minister at Constantinople to make proper representations on the subject ; but with private instructions, as was said, to accept of any acknowledgement by way of palliative. It cannot be doubted, but that a breach at present with so great a power, which, in consequence of long peace, must be supposed to abound as much in men and money as at most times heretofore, would be very embarrassing to the Empress-Queen, lately almost exhausted of both, by a tedious, expensive, and destructive war. Of those who allowed that the behaviour of the Turks looked like the effect of hostile intentions, some ascribed it to the disposition of their then grand vizir, who has since been removed from his office ; while others reckoned, that it was the consequence of a league, entered into a considerable time before, between the Porte and the King of Prussia. It was indeed assured, a good while before the conclusion of the late war, that the Grand Signior had engaged to assist his Prussian Majesty, in case his enemies wanted to crush him entirely. Now that peace is restored, it is not easy to see what good the Porte can do to that monarch, by even the appearance of intending to break with any neighbouring powers on his account, otherwise than by increasing his importance in their eyes, and so conducting to prevent their entering into future confederacies against him. The Grand Signior's taking so remarkable a step, as to send a public minister lately to Berlin, can scarcely fail of having effects to this purpose. Who ever might be intended by the military preparations of the Turks, and whatever the cause of the excuses they committed, the court of Vienna took measures to be prepared against all events. The Austrian troops were not only kept on as respectable a footing as during the war, but orders were at length given for raising 5000 additional cavalry and 15,000 infantry, beside the sending immediately of reinforcements and recruits to the frontiers.

For a good part of last year, there were alterations between the King of

POLAND and the court of Petersburg. The occasion of them was this. In 1737, John Ernestus Biron, whom Anne Empress of Russia had raised, from the lowest rank, to the highest honours in her own dominions, was chosen, by her influence, to be Duke of Courland, which is a fief of Poland. At the same time he continued to have the chief direction of affairs at the court of Petersburg. The empress Anne, before her death, in 1740, appointed the Duke of Courland to be sole Regent of Russia, with unlimited power, during the minority of John, her niece's son, then only six months old, who, pursuant to her will, was declared successor to that Imperial throne. The infant Emperor's mother, dissatisfied with her situation, got Biron condemned to death within a few months ; but contented herself with banishing him into Siberia. The empress Elisabeth recalled him from his exile in 1748 ; and found means to get him restored, in great measure, to his private possessions in Courland ; but still kept him at a distance, and under a sort of confinement. It was thought, that she would use her interest for getting him re-instated into his former dignity ; but she even refused to give her consent to it, when, some years after, the King and Republic of Poland solicited her to set him at full liberty in order to that end ; alledging, that she had private reasons for such a conduct. In 1758, Pr. Charles of Saxony, a younger son of his Polish Majesty, was elected Duke, without consent of a diet of Poland having been obtained ; on account of which many grandees of that kingdom always looked upon the election as irregular. Soon after the accession of Peter III. to the Russian throne, Biron made his public appearance at the court of Petersburg, in the blue ribband of Russia, with which the Emperor had just before privately invested him, accompanied by his two sons. That monarch had resolved to use his endeavours for raising Biron again to the administration of Courland ; in the execution of which he was prevented by his deposition and death. The present Empress Catharine has shewed herself to be of the same way of thinking. Her minister, early last year, dispersed through that dutchy a circular letter, importing, That she had resolved to establish the Duke de Biron in all his rights ; and consequently, that the nobles

of

of that dutchy were, for the future, to acknowledge no other Duke than him. At the same time, her Imperial Majesty gave an account of the motives which had induced her to take the part she did in the affair ; such as, That Duke Biron was duly elected by the states of *Courland*, and received his investiture from the crown and republic of Poland, by which he acquired a legal right to it himself and his posterity, in that dutchy : That no felony on his part being so much as alledged, he was deposed by violence, without the concurrence or consent of the republic, against which the Polish ministry often remonstrated, and some of the free nobility of the dutchy always protested : That for these reasons the election of Pr. Charles of Saxony was null in itself : That as a Roman Catholic, he was not, according to the *pacta subjectionis*, capable of being chosen, though the dutchy had been vacant : and, That his pretended right, and the validity of the dict of *Courland* which chose him, was protested against, and his title never acknowledged by many of the nobility. His Polish Majesty, at different times, made representations to the Empress against her interfering in the concerns of that duchy ; and the court of France, with some other courts, interposed warmly in favour of his son ; though without effect. The Prussian minister at Warsaw declared, that his master in consequence of his engagements with Russia, and his former recognition of Duke Biron, would acknowledge none other in that quality ; and that as, by law, no Roman-Catholic prince can possess that dutchy, his Majesty will never suffer it to be occupied but by a Protestant.—On the 22d of January last year, Duke Biron made his public entry into Mittau, capital of *Courland*, with great pomp and ceremony, The magistrates, and the guard of burghers, refused to assist at the ceremony or take the oaths to him, till compelled by some Russian troops which had been sent into the town. After this the number of Pr. Charles's partisans daily diminished ; notwithstanding which, and the presence of Biron, supported by an armed force, he kept possession of the ducal palace till the month of April ; when he retired, having previously declared, that he did so only because his father desired to see him. Immediately after his de-

parture, some Russian troops took possession of the palace ; and from that time forward the collecting of the revenues, and the administration of justice, were in Duke Biron's name.—Whatever right the empress of Russia might have to interfere in the concerns of *Courland* as she has done, she appears to have a more than ordinary interest in the dutchy, as the states borrowed a large sum of money from Peter the Great, for which, as is given out, the country is in a manner mortgaged. Some time before the election of Pr. Charles in 1758, we were indeed told, that the states proposed to borrow money for paying off that debt, but never heard of their having actually done it.

The Polish nobility, always very jealous of their liberties, have at different times appeared to suspect, that their King wanted to render the crown hereditary in his family. It was probably in consideration of his age, and the declining state of his health, that great confederacies began to be formed some time ago among the grandees. Prince Czartoriski, and Count Fleming great treasurer of Lithuania, who were at the head of two opposite factions, augmented their household troops, and seemed ready to decide by the sword certain differences which had long subsisted between them. It was reckoned by some, that the design of the association entered into among the gentry of the Lithuanian lords, was to bring the Russians into their country, in order to be a balance against the power of the other faction. However that was, the empress of Russia took occasion, from animosities which were evident, to send a body of troops thither when the year was well advanced. The general who commanded them published a manifesto, importuning, That this step had been taken in virtue of a convention in the year 1716, by which Russia became guarantee of the tranquility of the republic ; and therefore her troops had entered Lithuania, in order to quell the spirit of discord which had long reigned there. But this was not all. Her Imperial Majesty of Russia also complained, among other things, That the King of Poland had not yet acknowledged the lawful Duke of *Courland* ; that the laws and liberties of Poland were oppressed ; as well as the friends of Russia, who were kept from all employ-

employments and favours, because they supported liberty and the laws, and who consequently merited the protection of Russia, which, by the guaranty just mentioned, was bound not to suffer any change in the constitution. Mean while no particular account was given of the infringements of the liberties or laws referred to. Posterior advices bore, that the differences between Pr. Czartorinski and Count Fleming being amicably adjusted, through the mediation of the Russian ambassador at Warsaw, those troops began to retreat towards their own country on the 5th of September.

His Polish Majesty having gone to Dresden, capital of his Electoral dominions in Germany, soon after the re-establishment of peace, he died there on the 5th of October, after having been to a day thirty-three years King of Poland. The Archbishop of Gnesna, in virtue of his office, took upon him the administration of government in that kingdom. The day after the King's death, his eldest son, who of course succeeded him as Elector of Saxony, wrote a circular letter to the Popish nobility, soliciting their interest for conferring the crown upon him. He soon had a strong party among the Poles, who now reflected on the more than common tranquility they had enjoyed during the reigns of his grandfather and father. At the same time the courts of Vienna and Versailles were ready to promote his designs, by their influence; the former to shew a sense of the sufferings which Saxony had endured in the last war, by the connections which its sovereign had maintained with the Empress-Queen, and perhaps for some other considerations; the latter on account of the Dauphin of France being married to that Elector's sister.

The only other declared candidate we heard of for some time, was Pr. Czartorinski, a native Pole, whose yearly revenues arising from his own estates, are computed at about 56,250l. Sterling. The King's revenues are reckoned at only about 100,000l. It is the general opinion, that the Empress of Russia's way of thinking will have very considerable influence on the election of a new king. We have been told, that she and the king of Prussia have caused declarations to be made to the Prince Primate and Senators, importuning, that they would be much pleased

to see the Poles chuse one of their own grandees, and not any foreign prince. In the mean time it has been said of his Prussian Majesty, that he insinuated, by his minister, that he could not with pleasure see a prince of the house of Czartorinski elevated to the throne.

Towards the end of the year it began to be asserted, that Count Branicki, castellan of Cracovia, and great general of the crown, nearly allied to the Czartorinski family by his spouse, seemed the most likely to unite all the suffrages in his favour. Before that time, the Empress of Russia had embraced the occasion of some motions in Poland, for sending some bodies of her troops into that country; but, so far as we have yet heard, without pretending to espouse the cause of any particular candidate. Advices from Constantinople bore, that the Grand Signior had declared, he looked upon the entry of Russians into that kingdom as an infraction of treaties of which he is a guarantee.

The Elector of Saxony having died suddenly, on the 17th of December, a few hours after a pustulous eruption had begun upon him, some called his disease the small pox, while others threw out broad hints, that some of the Czartorinski's had found means to take him off, in order to be free of a formidable rival. It would seem that the dietines, or preparatory meetings relative to an election, are to be held in the beginning of February; and that the general diet for that purpose is fixed for the 7th of May.

The Empress of RUSSIA having gone to Moscow in the autumn of 1762, to have the ceremony of her coronation performed there, she continued to favour that antient capital with her presence till the 23d of May last. She then set out from thence on a pilgrimage to Rostoff; probably to testify her zeal for the religion of the country; a circumstance which her husband's deficiency in had contributed much to draw upon him the fate he met with. Having performed that, she returned to Petersburgh, the present capital, on the 6th of July. We have been informed, from time to time, of her assiduous cares for the improvement of arts, the establishment of manufactures, removing all difficulties which foreign trade labours under, and putting the internal police of the country upon a better footing.

ing. Notwithstanding all this, it has been intimated that a revolution was feared, the steady opposers of the court being supposed at least 500 leagued together. Others have told us, that the attention of her Imperial Majesty to the public good, and the influence of the ministry, will very probably keep all things quiet. Whether Russia may meet with any disturbance from the Turks, in consequence of the Grand Signior's declaration already taken notice of, must be left to be discovered by time. Mean while, according to repeated advices, she seems to have got a war on hands with the Chinese, who, to the number of near 100,000 men, have invaded the southern parts of Siberia, and been joined by some numerous bodies of Kalmucks and Tartars. Among the different objects of dispute between these two great empires, the Chinese particularly claim the restitution of some mines which are on their frontiers, and which Russia was continuing to work, and reap the benefit of. Towards the end of the year was handed about, a list of the Russian troops, which made them amount to about 400,000 men, about 300,000 of them being regulars.

SWEDEN having been disengaged, in May 1762, by advice of the private committee of the diet and senate, from an expensive, ruinous, and dishonourable war, on its King clapping up a peace with his Prussian Majesty, has ever since enjoyed such tranquillity, as to have been very little mentioned in the public papers. Through the great diminution of secret French remittances to the members of the senate, whose power cannot be controlled but by a diet of the kingdom, the court-party, favoured by the body of the nation, had clearly gained the ascendant. Perhaps it may be some time before France regains all the influence she had in that kingdom, by means of the senate, before and almost during the last war. It seems to be agreed, that she continues her subsidy to Sweden, as stipulated by former public treaties. The condition to be performed by that kingdom is, according to some advices, to keep 6000 men in readiness to enter Germany, whenever the court of Versailles shall think the exigency of affairs requires it; while others say, that a new treaty is on the carpet, by which Sweden is to furnish

April, 1764.

that power with six men of war, if judged needful, instead of land-forces. Towards the end of the year, the courts of London and Stockholm appointed ministers reciprocally to attend one another; a piece of correspondence which, through the intrigues of France, had been during a considerable number of years interrupted.

His DANISH Majesty still gives a great attention to the improvement of commerce among his subjects. They suffered much during most of last year, by a prodigious mortality among the horned cattle and horses, which it would seem a gang of wretches found out a method of rendering more extensive, in different places, than it would have naturally been, by dropping poisonous materials in the pastures.—As it had been resolved at Petersburg, in the close of 1762, to let disputes between the present Grand Duke of Russia and the King of Denmark, in relation to Holstein, remain undecided till the former comes to be of age, it is not easy to see the motives which induced his Danish Majesty to make the augmentations in his troops which were mentioned by some near the end of last year.—The virtuosi must be in expectation of further accounts from the three learned gentlemen, whom that monarch sent off for Arabia in October 1760, at his own expence, in order to make observations on whatever they could find curious or interesting in a country so little known.

In treating of affairs in GERMANY, it seems needless to mention the preparatory steps towards restoring tranquillity to that long-afflicted country, by a treaty of peace between the Empress-Queen and the Kings of Poland and Prussia, which was signed, at the castle Hubertsberg, near Lipsick in Saxony, on the 15th of February last year. The principal articles of that treaty, communicated to the diet of the Germanic body at Ratisbon, were That no compensation should be made on either side for losses and damages: That all confiscations should be entirely taken off, and goods seized in consequence of them restored: That the Empress-Queen should, twenty-one days after the exchange of ratifications, withdraw her troops from all the countries in Germany not under her dominion, and restore to his Prussian Majesty every thing that he possessed before the war; the fortresses of Glatz, E e Wesel,

Wesel, and Gueldres, to be in the same state with respect to fortifications and artillery as when they were taken : That his Prussian Majesty should, within the same space, withdraw his troops from all countries and states of Germany not under his dominions : That he should evacuate all places which belonged to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, according to the treaty concluded the same 15<sup>th</sup> of February between these two monarchs : and, That all prisoners of war should be mutually given back, without ransom. The peace of Westphalia, and all the other constitutions of the Empire, were also confirmed by that treaty. We did not hear but that all those evacuations and restitutions were actually made, conformably to agreement. Though no one of the contracting parties was to make compensations to any on the opposite side in the war ; yet it was said, that the court of Vienna engaged to pay the King of Poland a large sum of money, as an indemnification for the losses sustained by his Saxon subjects.

The Empress-Queen, being thus left at liberty to grant some ease to her subjects, issued an edict, declaring, that she proposed to procure a settlement for all those who should be discharged from her armies ; and particularly, that those of the Reformed religion were to be admitted into Hungary and Transylvania, where they should enjoy the free exercise of their religion. It is to be wished, that this last part may be more faithfully observed, than the like declarations have been on some former occasions. However that may turn out, considering the very respectable footing on which the Austrian armies are still kept, as was before observed, we cannot suppose that many men well able to serve, would be discharged from them, to reap the advantages promised.

The court of Vienna's principal cares, next to the taking of precautions against whatever may be intended by the Turks, have been employed in preparing matters for getting the Archduke Joseph, eldest son of their Imperial Majesties, now in his 24<sup>th</sup> year, elected King of the Romans, by which he would of course succeed to the Imperial crown of Germany, in case of surviving his father, the present Emperor. We have hitherto heard of no opposition to the scheme being intended ; and according to advices from Ratisbon, an electoral diet, to deliberate on the

subject, had been resolved to be opened at Frankfort, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January in this current year ; but has been delayed, with design, as some have thought, to let the Saxon family have time, after the last Elector's death, to prepare for it with decency.

His Prussian Majesty having likewise extricated himself, by a very honourable peace, from those dangers which had often threatened him with little less than destruction, made a tour last summer through most of his German dominions : on which occasion he declared, that all those parts of them which had been plundered by his enemies, should be free of taxes for a certain time ; and that the peasants of Pomerania in particular, who had formerly been slaves to their lords, should for the future be freemen. He also ordered to be distributed among the most necessitous of his subjects, gratis, corn for a year's subsistence and sowing their lands, together with the artillery-horses for their work, amounting to a great number. In order to promote population in his dominions, he gave particular encouragement for having those of his own subjects discharged from military service provided with wives, and a way of living ; and as he still keeps up a numerous army, he has, to prevent the populating scheme from being frustrated through want of men, drawn, as we have been lately told, above 20,000 recruits from other countries.—Having caused a strict inquiry to be made into the conduct of several of his officers, restored to him in consequence of the peace, his Majesty punished some of them, not only with degradation, but also with imprisonment for different periods of time, and rewarded others.—As he was considerably displeased with the inhabitants of Embden, for some parts of their behaviour during the war, which he thought to be favourable to his enemies, we have had no accounts of his designing to re-establish the trade to the East Indies from thence. On the contrary, he has prohibited the importation of all East-India silks and chints into any part of his dominions, under very severe penalties.

The Prince of Orange, hereditary Stadtholder of the UNITED PROVINCES, having entered the sixteenth year of his age on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March last year, he next day took his seat in the assembly of the States-

**States-General**, first taking the oath of secrecy. Not long after, he received a formal invitation from the body of nobles of *Holland*, to take his seat among them, in his quality of president of that college; as also an intimation of a resolution taken by the States of *Gelderland*, for admitting him into their provincial assembly, whenever he should see proper.

Pretty early in the spring, a resolution was entered into by the States-General, to augment the land-forces of the republic, and to repair the fortifications of her barrier-towns. The motive to this was a suspicion, not newly conceived, that the King of Prussia, who had so formidable an army on foot, might intend to make claims upon some part or province of that state.

About the middle of October, they entered into another resolution, to add twenty-seven ships of war to the marine. The reasons assigned, in the public papers, for this step, before and after it was taken, were, partly the naval armaments of the *Algerines*, and their behaviour to Dutch vessels; partly the unsatisfactory reply of the British to the complaints of their East-India company; an affair which has been in agitation for several years.

The States-General having made some military promotions, which the Prince Stadholder and his council did not approve of, he refused, in virtue of the power lodged in him, to confirm them; by which, according to the present constitution, they were of none effect. Upon this we soon received information, that the Dutch were inveighing against him as a tyrannical master, set over them by the intrigues of the British; against whom there were certain men on the exchanges that daily railed, as an arrogant, overbearing, and haughty nation, whose insupportable pride it was necessary to humble. Nay, it was hinted, that a resolution would soon be taken which would surprize all Europe. Some understood this of a design formed by the leading people of the republic, to join the Bourbonite family-compact. We have several times observed, on occasions of this kind, that most of the rich burgomasters, in the great trading towns, sit uneasy under a stadholder, by whom their power is in a good measure abridged; and that to be again rid of one, they would venture their liberties, civil and religious, upon the

good faith of France, to which the existence of a stadholder is not agreeable. Mean-while an intention of breaking with G. Britain was so far from being openly avowed, that their great men positively denied there was any such thing in hand. We once had advice from Holland, that there was a rumour as if the British minister would speedily be recalled, which would have been a pregnant sign of a rupture, and this was in some measure corroborated by accounts from London; but letters from the Hague, dated near the end of the year, bore, that the report was entirely drop'd there.

Considerable uneasiness has been given to the Dutch by some of their colonies. At *Berbices*, a part of *Surinam* in *South America*, about 300 Creole negroes, revolted, and massacred all who made any resistance, whites, negroes, and Indians, without sparing even women or children. They invited the negroes of the other colonies, to join them; giving them assurances, that so soon as they had entirely subdued Berbices, they would go into the other colonies, and kill all the whites, whom they would not suffer any longer to have dominion over them. The Dutch inhabitants of Surinam, having quickly received succours from *Eustatia* and *Barbadoes*, found themselves in a condition to protect that part called *Emery*, where the British planters of Barbadoes had made large purchases, and established several valuable plantations. By means of further reinforcements which arrived, they not only stopped the rebels in their progress, but obliged them to take shelter in the woods, from which also they set about dislodging them. Mean-while letters from Surinam, dated the 10th of July, brought advice, that the regency there had made peace with the rebels. Others from the same place, of Oct. 24. import, that affairs were then still in a deplorable situation. It seems the negroes had clearly made their escape; in consequence of which the plantations had lain uncultivated, and the proprietors were deprived of the means of re-establishing them. According to those accounts, a still greater calamity was, that an epidemical distemper raged among the troops transported to the colony of Berbices, and among the few inhabitants who had returned from the neighbouring colonies,

Ionies, after the dispersion of the insurgents.

In March of the year 1761, the King of Candie, still inhabited by descendants from the antient natives of the island of *Ceylon*, in the *East Indies*, fell on the Dutch settlements there, with a large army, massacred about 7000 people in them, and cut down and burnt most of the cinnamon trees they had. According to some accounts, the reason of such outrageous proceeding was, that the King had received advice of a scheme being formed by the Dutch for massacring most of his subjects, and rendering the rest entirely dependent on them. Accounts from Holland in 1762 said, that the East India company had got information of their affairs in that quarter being restored to their former state. Last year they spoke in a lower tone, saying only, that matters at *Ceylon* were in a better situation than for some time before, since their people had made themselves masters of the port of Patula, and the country adjacent ; and that it was not doubted, but that a peace between the King and the company would soon be brought about, and the spice-trade restored to its former footing. However that case may really stand at present, the recovering and maintaining of their settlements in *Ceylon*, has been the most generally avowed reason for the great preparations which have been making, to send a powerful squadron to the *East Indies*. It is possible the Dutch may endeavour to make themselves again as respectable as they have been in that part of the world, where during half a century past, before till of late, they gave laws to all others. But perhaps it would be as prudent in them, as well as just, to manage well the valuable settlements which their European neighbours do not dispute with them about, than to attempt the execution of such schemes in that quarter, in order to regain the ascendant, as were plainly imputed to them by the British a very few years ago, in regard to affairs at Bengal, and others that have been broadly hinted at of late.

We cannot properly omit one remarkable turn in *commercial* matters which happened last year, especially as it not improbably had considerable influence on several deliberations since held, and reso-

lutions taken, in our own country. Near the end of July, some merchants houses at Amsterdam began to stop payments of bills of exchange for sums they owed, and the misfortune increased daily for some time, till there were reckoned to be failures in that great trading city to the amount of above five millions Sterling. Credit and business came to be at a stand ; even the richest merchants were suspected ; and every countenance wore symptoms of distress. The effects of this were sensibly felt by the British funds : the city of Hamburg received a severe shock ; and other places suffered. Different reasons were assigned for so alarming a calamity ; but what appeared probable to be the most material one, was the uncommonly general scarcity of current coin, occasioned, as was said, by the great sums of money which had been negotiated in Holland for Britain, France, the Empress-Queen, and his Prussian Majesty. Before the middle of October, certain means, which we did not get distinct information of, had been found to enable all the merchants at Amsterdam to recommence business, except the two brothers Neuville, the situation of whose affairs was so desperate, that no endeavours were used to save them. The senate of Hamburg restored the credit of that city, by ordering a million of marks banco to be advanced by the admiralty, in different sums, none of them exceeding 30,000 marks, to such merchants there as could give goods in exchange, till repayment could be made ; which was intimated to be necessary within six months. They thus not only answered so pressing a present exigency in regard to trade, but also shewed the prudent foresight of that little state, in having so much ready coin, perhaps a good deal more, laid up, in order to whatever purpose might necessarily require it ; notwithstanding what the King of Denmark extorted from them in 1762. His Prussian Majesty saved the affairs of one of the most considerable merchants and bankers at Berlin from going into disorder, by advancing him 325,000 crowns, partly on the merchant's own credit, partly as the purchase the King made of a china-factory which he had at Berlin.

(To be continued.)

TUE

**THE NORTH BRITON.** No. 92.  
*A Letter to Nobody, on very important Affairs.*

When Statesmen's Schemes fall short of their Intent,  
 Then I, Nobody, did the Scheme invent.  
 But when they take, and they their Ends  
     have got,  
 Then Somebody, not Nobody, schem'd the Plot.

Prologue by Nobody.

Saturday, April 7, 1765.

" I this week received the following  
 " from a friend, who promises me more  
 " from the same quarter, if this should  
 " be approved of. I must confess, I  
 " think the whole of it extremely whimsi-  
 " cal; many parts, truly satiric; and  
 " some few, as poignantly pointed as pos-  
 " sible. I give it to my readers just as it  
 " came to my hands.

MR. NEMO,

I Cannot help setting out with a bad sort of compliment, finding myself under the necessity of declaring, that I am desirous to offend **NOBODY**; but if **SOMEBOYD**, who is your near relation, should be disgusted, it would perhaps affect me very sensibly. All the world is acquainted, by this time, how dangerous it is to write to **SOMEBOYD**, lest *Something* came down upon them. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* has lately experienced this truth, to some tune; vulgarly so called, because it is void of all *Harmony*; and if our **POLITICAL MUSICIANS** do not change their Notes, **NOBODY** only can tell when the Devil the *discord* may cease!

Perhaps you may think this flattery, but, on the contrary, be assured, that it is not *my* sentiment alone, but that of *every* honest man in ENGLAND. Remember, I do not say **GREAT BRITAIN**; I am not so comprehensive. The words **Great BRITAIN** have made ENGLAND *small*; and if things chance to go on as they do at present, it is not impossible, but ENGLAND (notwithstanding its *late* greatness) may become *less than ever*, I believe, all Europe is pretty well convinced, that it now makes but a *trivial figure*—in the map I mean. The world in general lays this blame at the door of **SOMEBOYD**, but the courtiers condemn **NOBODY**; and they know the

worst of it full well, being certain, that **NOBODY** will send them to *Prison* for it.

It is now past two, and I am just risen in a pevish sort of mood, and am determined not to sleep, till I have finished this epistle to you. I expect, I desire no reply; for, I must confess, I shall be in some pain for **EVERY BODY**, when **NOBODY** will dare to speak; and I can safely affirm to you, that **SOMEBOYD** is very solicitous to bring that favourite event to bear. I know, **EVERY BODY** is such an impudent rascal, and so presumptuous, as to imagine himself *a free-born subject*; which, let me tell you, is damned absurd, because all the world knows to the contrary; therefore, let him practice the doctrine of passive obedience, until **SOMEBOYD** brings *England* to *Nothing*, and then I know you will pretend to call yourself a free-born subject, and have the assurance *to plead your privileges*. **PHANTOM**, you are ignorant, that a representative of the people has lately been taught the abuse of privilege; you are to learn too, that *a certain court of \*\*\*\*\** is preparing to jump upon the neck of *a certain great body*, and tickle it to death with laughing. *A fatal kind of execution, first practised upon the sides of that MERCURIAL piece of patchwork, vulgarly called HARLEQUIN, in the historical pantomime of the Emperor of the Moon.* The laws of \*\*\*\*\*nd are not to be trameled, but are now to walk upon stilts, that they may cut an astonishing figure, to be seen, and wondered at, and be able to DIRECT their DIRECTORS. The words justice and liberty are now to be only considered as *Common Pleas*; thanks be to—no—not to heaven, to modern refinement. Does not **EVERY BODY** know that the common people originally paid their representatives their diurnal expences, for attendance in parliament; ergo, the ——s are the servants of the public; and it may be soon thought expedient to change the appellation of servant, to that of S——e; not of the people, but —— no matter. Don't you know that a north wind has blown so strong in England, for these two last years past, that many C——rs have been hurried out of the lower house, and puffed up into lords? Some of which lords, have indeed, no peers; and as matters now stand, **NOBODY** knows, when this complicated practice of lording may abate!

abate! Lords and lordings may be made with as much facility, as a good house-wife makes dumplings; which, by the way, may be no bad emblems of the heads of some of them. Therefore, when a lord's name is mentioned, we may soon expect to hear the sarcastic explicative retorted—*a pudding!* But, for my part, I have nothing to do with court pastry, or dumpling-making. I have no affection for courtly feeding; though sometimes, indeed, I eat my pudding and hold my tongue; but, faith, (which indeed may be partly seen) my stomach is, at present, much turned against this kind of food.

In good faith, I must be obliged to a strange concatenation of ideas, to bring me from puddings, dumplings, lords and lordings, down to plain member of—hey!—*The Man Servant* I was just now speaking of,—not to forget the north wind that lately blew one of them over to France; having first done prodigious damages, in blasting the blossoms of all the apple trees in the several cyder-counties of England; which, by the way, is a sort of natural proof that no pippins grow in Scotland.

It may now be necessary to say something on the liberty of the press. Though there is, perhaps, little need of this subject to you. What that liberty is, *Nobody*, I believe, thoroughly understands. I think some physical people allow, that there is a revolution in the natural body, every seven years, and why not in the politic one? Zounds! this thought reminds me of a late *LORD TREASURER*; but no matter for that. It is a monstrous thing that my ideas crowd upon me so fast. The very thought of a *LORD TREASURER*, brings back to my remembrance an old story of the Duke of Buckingham, a parson and a goose; but let the goose stand by itself, and let me write of the liberty of the press. I am told, Mr. *Nobody*, you are engaged to write in favour of the *opposition*, and that you are a better writer than *Mr. Wilkes*. But, *Sir Phantom*, take my advice, desert their cause and attach yourself to the *ministerials*. Come, shall I be plain? I am told *YOU* are the only good writer they have; and that you draw your pen for them gratis. I believe, however, that you are a stranger to the conduct of court writers in general; though, I am confident, you must approve of it. For instance; a great

scoundrel is not half a scoundrel, unless he is made a damned scoundrel. By the same rule a great villain is not completely so, unless he is a thorough paced villain. No man is a finished robber till he has stripped the dead: Of course no individual is truly, and properly, a knave, without having cheated the teeth out of a person's head. This is all spoken in respect to personages in place and power. For in regard to minority-men, virtues, there, are crimes: Opposition, disaffection; patriotism, sedition; loyalty, rebellion. They forget that blockhead is a name common to all men; and that a great man, though a minister, is but a man, consequently deserves it as well as another man. Perhaps a late minister is more disturbed at being proved a fool, than at any other charge brought against him: Fools are certainly malicious, and sometimes dangerous, especially such great fools. My nurse told me that it was five pounds penalty to strike these fools, but *SOME BODY* whom *NOBODY* is unacquainted with, has found it more hazardous to write against one; especially in a manner that proves him such. I wish Mr. W. had reflected a little on owls.—

Owls!—yes. An owl is a wise bird, or rather the emblem of wisdom, because it says nothing; and I do not recollect to have heard of any of them learning to write. Unless, indeed, the late lord Melcombe undertook the task of instructing those two solemn personages who were constantly perched at the door of the aforesaid privy-counsellor, in manner extremely significant: But I hope *NOBODY* will entertain so rash a judgment of the owls and me, as to conceive I meant to introduce them in the light of a reflection upon a *dead* privy-counsellor. He, *EVERY BODY* knows, never suffered them to sleep under the same roof with himself.

Methinks I hear *SOME BODY* say, “The devil's in the man for his digressions. His assimulations of dumplings, lords, puddings, owls, and such like personages!”—When I introduced dumplings, thereby hung a tale, which *HE* may be a stranger to, and *YOU*, undoubtedly, ought to be.

For my part I am not statesman enough to foresee where all our political pother will end; but this reflection of mine is nothing to *Nobody*. I place my sheet anchor

chor of hope in the Scottish nation; which has been our lasting support, since the reign of Edward the first, of glorious memory; and that, only you, Mr. Nobody, can deny. It would be tedious to enumerate the successive blessings they have brought upon this country, by means of their affinity to it. I shall content myself with a few. I appeal to EVERY BODY whether the people of Scotland did not continually league with France, from the time of our Edwards and Henrys almost down to the TRANSLATION of James the first, from that kingdom to this? Those leagues, which our antient friends the French, were agreed with no other view, but to keep peace and quietness, and to prevent the English from being encumbered with more conquests than they knew what to do with—and does not the SAME policy subsist, even to THIS DAY? If they at any time fell upon our defenceless borders, when the English force was carried to the continent, to reduce the power of France, was it not fair play? and have they not played us the same trick over again lately, though in another way? Are we not obliged to them for the many blessings formerly brought upon this kingdom, by the family of the Stuarts? and are we not obliged to the Stuarts for many more? We cannot alone accuse them of their darling passion of having rebelled against the kings of England only; have they not rebelled, bought and sold, their own kings? But not a word of Charles the first!—Are the bones yet rotted on the field at Culloden; where their flower of chivalry and strength was defeated by a, then, almost beardless general, whose name will make a NOBLE, whose injuries a SHAMEFUL figure in history? You alone, Master Nobody, have no occasion to be cautious how you deal with a people who are bumble in a low station, and insolent in a superior one; because their motto, *Nemo ME IMPUNE LAESSIT*, though it be calculated to last till the day of judgment against other folks, admits you, who are their great friend, to offend them with impunity.

I must further observe, that no persons have a right to expect advancement, till every Scotchman is preferred; and it is not impossible, that can soon happen; for, they are like potatoes in a ground; who will may plant them, but it is past human industry to root them out again! The

head of ONE Scotsman in office, has a THOUSAND tails. Besides, another alarming circumstance has lately happened, relative to the subject of the pavement, concerning Scotch stones, in which infinite durableness (besides many virtues too tedious to enumerate) have been discovered, even among the matrons; and by the way of a further improvement, we are told, that a certain great man has determined not only to leave no stone unturned, but also to remove every post in the metropolis into the bargain. Notwithstanding which, fifty new ones, of Scotch fir, have been lately placed in the T\*\*\*\*\*y: upon the whole, only a few posts and by places, are to remain unmolested.

And now suffer me to make a few remarks that will benothing to Nobody.

I cannot help applauding the present taste, of the virtuosi, for exotics; but am not, altogether, so fond, of that more prevailing one, for northern shrubs. Tho', I must confess, they prosper better here, than in the unhospitable clime from whence they are transplanted: but, believe me, it is dangerous, for, tho' originally shrubs, they seem to be rising to such a height, that they may, conclusively; overshadow the land. I have, indeed, heard, that they have produced some very large medlars, notwithstanding medlars are so much decryed by the northern advocates.

Query. Would it not be necessary to find out an expedient to new people the kingdom of Scotland, already near depopulated, by the prodigious flux of them from that quarter, to this: from whence few of them will ever return?

Let nothing prevail in this island that has not some northern perfection. I would have several Scotsmen of eminence appointed PROFESSORS OF ORATORY, in order to sink the uncouthness of plain ENGLISH, into the emphatical harmony of the NORTHERN DIALECT: that being the prevailing mode at court; and, it is well known, law and oratory now go hand in hand.

I have a certain abhorrence to deceit, but retaliation is not always a crime; I would, therefore, recommend it to my countrymen, who are ambitious of thriving, to clap a mac to their names. It is not impossible but some of them may then steal into office. Such as are hardy enough to take this step, must be particularly circumspect.

cumspect, and remember to deduce their pedigrees before the landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain ; otherwise, it would be to no manner of effect ; so many persons of high abilities, and superior extraction, being on the list of preferment, before any thing of that date. What rise the beggars had in Scotland, it is impossible to determine ! as it is a well known truth that they are all gentlemen.

I must end as strangely complimentary as I began. I believe NOBODY is tired with this epistle ; and therefore wish I were able to write longer ; but faith I have no more paper ; which I hope NOBODY will dispute being a sufficient apology for

ANY BODY.

The NORTH BRITON, No. 93.

*On the Effects of British Boldness.*

SATURDAY, April 14, 1764.

*Alterius non sit, qui suus esse potest.*

HOR.

THE return of the *Caledonian Despot* to town, at the approaching end of a session, must fill every truly English breast with the most serious thoughts. His known principles and influence : the fawning dispositions of too many courtiers and placemen ; and the criminal indifference of others towards him ; cannot but give the amplest room for reflection.

The bold and spirited behaviour of our ancestors, preserved us from the Egyptian system of slavery, prepared for us by the tyrannizing STUARTS. They could not suffer the despotic administration of REGAL Stuarts, but bravely and generously risked their lives and fortunes, for the sake of rescuing us, their descendants, from the miseries incident to arbitrary rule. They nobly formed an opposition, even when the rod was held over them, not by MINISTERS alone, but PRINCES. What would have been their conduct if they had been blessed with a patriot king as we are, and had only their fellow subjects—a mere administration !—to contend with ? Our forefathers, who refused to submit to the bondage of a REIGNING Stuart, would never have bent their necks to a MINISTERIAL one. They who would not suffer Gascoons, Poictovins, and Normans to ride on their backs, Scots and Tories.

Those ministers were more supportable, and less dangerous to liberty, than administrations from the North. The Gascoons, the Normans, and the Poictovins, had the SAME laws, the SAME constitution, the SAME interest with us. They were FRENCH, indeed, by Origin ; but their tempers, education, and sentiments of government, were then the SAME as here in England. It was sufficient for an opposition that they were foreign. All is the reverse in that nation which now gives to us LEGISLATORS, MINISTERS OF STATE, LORDS OF TREASURY AND TRADE, ADMIRALS, GENERALS, GOVERNORS OF OUR SETTLEMENTS ABROAD, and, what is still worst of all, FAVOURITES !

There, I mean in the country of the Thane, the rules of life, modes of thinking, and first principles of action, are, in no wise, analogous to ours. The Scotch youth are instructed, by times, to be pliant to the WILL of their Superiors. They are taught to dispute nothing with men, that can banish or imprison them at pleasure ; or fine them in double their worth, without the intervention of a jury : For, in Scotland, there are no laws, as in England, against IMMODERATE Amerciaments. Thus, these slavish doctrines being instilled in the years of Juvenility, are deeply rooted in his inmost heart—as Shakespear happily phrases it, *in his heart's core, his heart of hearts*—and, consequently, become a composing part of the grown-up Scot.

Such were the Gascoons, Normans, and Poictovins : such are the Scots. The first were once free, and once had free sentiments : the latter, never. If our ANCESTORS, therefore, could not bear with such foreigners, how should we with such Scotchmen ? Ask the opinion of any of our ministerial English Statesmen, and they will tell you, that our forefathers exerted a becoming spirit of opposition to REGAL tyrants and foreign ministers : they will tell you, that they acted as freemen, as Englishmen ought. Ask them whether to oppose a Scotch administration (even though the highest respect, and the highest love for majesty should be preserved) is just, and they will, nevertheless, tell us, *No. Curse on Caledonian spells—Patience, cry ye !—“ preach it to the winds”*—Patience here

here would be a *crime*—Curse, then, I say, on Scottish fascinations, they will, notwithstanding, tell us, No.

But, whilst the freedom of the press exists, I will be a painful thorn in the sides of Scotch ministers and Scottified Englishmen. Whilst I am allowed to hold a pen; am able to do it; or to dictate if I should not; I will proclaim their TYRANNIC Dispositions and expose their ARBITRARY proceedings. I may, indeed, sometimes, repeat the same things over again; but where the interests of England are so nearly concerned, THEY CANNOT BE REPEATED TOO OFTEN. If the Scots were ever to be tamely suffered to lord it in THIS country, as in their own, what might not be the consequences! The law, the army, and the lead in trade; our strength, our riches, would be engrossed by these northern tyrants; all united under a SCOTCH MINISTER, by principle and by policy, bound to depress the English, and exalt his countrymen:—and, then, FAREWELL Liberty.

The behaviour of the Highlander, since he came to town, has been as supercilious to the English as ever. His language as overbearing, his expressions as threatening as formerly. Is this the impartiality he talked of in the country? This, the boasted mediocrity that was to govern all his future measures? Oh words, words, why are ye so at variance with actions! But they were to answer a particular end —that end shall not be answered. The peace, the excise, the elevation of his countrymen, will never be forgotten, whilst there is one font of letter, and one press left, to convey the remembrance of them to the nation. But why need I talk of fonts and presses, their effects will ever keep their memory alive. Can we forget his flagrant recommendation of the four hungry Scotch Governors? Not Letbe itself could obliterate the indignity thus thrown on England. Are not her sons possessed of a fourth part of the merit of the Scots? What! not an Englishman worthy to be entrusted even with the petty government of West Florida; where there is, at present, scarcely any thing to rule but bears and wolves? I would advise, that all our desert governments should be peopled with our felons, and then honest Englishmen will never repine,

April, 1764.

if rascals should happen to be appointed to govern rascals. Our great men have, indeed, at last, discovered, that a man not born in Scotland may be capable of governing the inhospitable coast of Labrador, or to rule a parcel of fishing boats upon the shores of Newfoundland: But where there is any thing to be met with, better than want or distress, there the Scots must bask in the sunshine of preferment and plenty. Wherever there is seed time and harvest, or even the hopes of seed time and harvest (as in West Florida) there the Scots must riot in every lucrative employment: But where there is no fresh meat, nor even vegetable food, to subsist on; where there are no inhabitants but a few miserable fishermen, no dwellings but despicable huts; and where there is no possibility of improving the place, in point either of conveniency or utility, there a governor, not a Scotchman, is authorised to starve on salt provisions, or keep Lent throughout the year. The Scotch are not, indeed, possessed of all the five governments which the war has given us: Mr. Palliser has the fifth; but it is the worst, the most unprofitable, and most unhealthy of the five!

Another Scot is talked of to be sent as minister to a foreign court—even the brother of the Highland despot himself! Will a step like this be agreeable to the nation, or consonant to sound policy?—But such is still the ministerial system of politics, that we can expect to see few preferments in the papers, that are not the most affrontive indignities, thrown on the worth and merits of Englishmen! To advance this blessed system the Thane returns. His great and only views are the protection of Tory interests, the promotion of the Scots, and the discouragement of Whigs and English subjects. To obtain these vast points, he deigns to visit the town again, and honour the royal palace with his presence. For these, he keeps his Leveé-days, and suffers the addresses of English nobles. Yes, disgraceful as it is to England, many of her great men have been seen at his levees, cringing to Scottish arrogance, and bowing to Caledonian pride. How insufferable these servilities in the CAPITAL OF LIBERTY! England has been wont to set the pattern of magnanimity to other nations. Her genius has roused, and fostered the genius of liberty in all

the

the kingdoms of Europe ; and has it been reserved for a petty laird to triumph over English principles of freedom ? Oh monstrous degeneracy ! *Alterius non sit, qui suus esse potest.* What will the members of the French parliament say, what all Europe, when they hear of the assiduous homage paid by Englishmen to this haughty *idol* of the North ? What an humiliating anecdote !

It is, nevertheless, true, that the upstart Scot complains of *ingratitude* in all the English whom he has raised to places—Mr. G\*\*\*\*\*\*, indeed, excepted. *Ingratitude ! How ?* What the Scot calls *ingratitude* to **HIM**, I will venture to pronounce, is the only proof that these people had to give of their having yet remaining *some little gratitude* to *England*, and *some little regard* for the **COUNTRY** which gave them birth. *Reproaches* from the Scottish quarter do an unspeakable *honour* to every person on whom they are thrown. I wish our ministerial Englishmen would deserve them *more*. What Mr. G\*\*\*\*\* has done to merit the *affront* of being *excepted*, he best knows.

But when we reflect on the *Myriads* of Scotchmen that *elbowed* themselves into the various departments of the state, the army and the navy ; the post-office, the excise, and the customs ; during the *public* administration of the Thane, the reason of his chagrin will be easily discovered. What now extorts from his lips the truly *honourable* charge of *ingratitude* is, that since he left the *open* guidance of the helm his successors ("except as before *excepted*") have not thought it *prudent* that his countrymen should croud quite so fast into preferment as formerly. There the shoe pinches. For fear the interests of Scotland should suffer at this *critical* juncture, he has burst from his retirement. A new scene was opened in the East. In *imagination*, the Nabobs of India were kneeling to his countrymen, and all the wealth of the oriental world was in the pockets of the Scots.

Had he remained where he was, the ministerial puppets who rule in his absence, might have too much neglected this great object. This is the strong motive that engaged him to a more *immediate* presence, and *direction* in the distribution of preferments. A reciprocal assistance was his

bargain with the *apostate* Lord. Success was to throw the *rising* of these dazzling regions principally into the hands of his own faction. The **WEST** may be said to be *already* in the hands of the *Scots* ; if the **EAST** was *theirs* too, what have we not to expect from a people, whose principles, whose customs, and whose constitution, are as *opposite* to ours as *Light* is to *Darkness* !

I must, therefore, again and again, remind my countrymen of the danger of introducing into places of power, men of such *known* hostile inclinations to *liberty*. What security have we that they will not, in some *future* reign, by the assistance of some *future* parliament (for we are certain it never will be permitted in, and by, the *present*) attempt the piece-meal introduction of the *Scottish* constitution into *England*? If a few of the *leading* maxims of the **SCOTCH** Law were ever to be transplanted into **WESTMINSTER HALL**, the ruin of English liberty would presently ensue. If, in any *future* reign, such a stroke should be struck, we should then see Judges **HERE**, as in **SCOTLAND**, vested with a power of pronouncing *interlocutory* and *preparatory* sentences, touching the admissibility of every point on which the merits of any cause may depend ; *directing* the jury with an *irresistible authority*, and *announcing* what regard they **MUST** have to every fact and circumstance that appeared in evidence before them. *No indirect means, no winks, no nods* (such as have been practiced by the *Jefferies's* of *former ages*) would be used to influence a jury. An arbitrary *interlocutory order*, which the jury dared not transgress, would always be at hand to *compel* them to return such *verdicts only*, as should be *agreeable to the court*. Could we, indeed, be always sure of the *integrity* and *patriotism* of a **PRATT** in the breast of every *future* judge, such powers could bring along with them neither danger nor prejudice. But since this cannot be expected, we must view, with *jealous apprehensions*, the *still increasing* prevalence of the *Scots* and *Tories* : And the **FAVOURITE** must yet be pointed out as the chief cornerstone of this *alarming* circumstance. For, it is *he* that gives life to all their projects. It is *he* that besieges the **T**—. It is *he* that has thrust the *Tories* into power ; that

that has bestowed on the Scots the wealth of America ; and that has now incited them to gape for the riches of the East.

B.

**The NORTH BRITON.** No. 94.

*A Letter to any Body from Every Body*  
SATURDAY, April 21, 1764.

I have known those who were CALLOUS to the most serious and convincing Arguments, nevertheless STUNG TO THE QUICK, and REFORMED by the lighter Pen of Ridicule and Humour.

BOLINGBROKE to POPE.

I NEED not acquaint my readers that the following is the Production of the same Hand, that favoured them with the letter to *Nobody* on Saturday sevennight : they will readily perceive that it could come from no other quarter ; that it bears the same marks of peculiar CLEVEROSITY—is as keenly satiric, and fraught with as many Flights of wit and humour—as the former.

S I R,

YOUR Epistle to that truly sincere friend of the ministry, *Mr. Nobody*, having made so great a noise in the world, it could not fail reaching my ears. I must frankly own, I have perused it with much satisfaction, but nevertheless give me leave to observe, that though I am a firm antiministerialist, and you, who are a man of honour, can never be affected to our present administration, yet, I must think, there is certainly great room left for taking up the Cudgels. If any body has a right to speak his mind, surely I have ! It is my Duty to be impartial, and consequently, I ought to say all I possibly can (with Justice) as well AGAINST, as FOR the leaders of the opposition. What I have to say on this head, I will give to you, by way of Instruction, and you will undoubtedly be right in doing what I bid you.

Whenever, therefore, you write of MR. PITT, be sure to begin with him from his most early appearance in public. Tell him, that he came into the house of commons almost as soon as he was of age, and, at that youthful time of life, acquired as much reputation as could be reasonably bestowed, even upon grey hairs : which manner of revealing himself to the

world, you may observe, if you please, was a sort of tacit reflection on old age, remark, that his rising to the height he did by the dint of extraordinary talents, is, also extremely blameable ; because, in manifesting greater sense than his competitors, what was it but calling them all a parcel of fools ? In the next place, he had the effrontery to behave disinterestedly in a public station : ergo, it was setting a dangerous example to his successors ; which, if followed, would prove of the utmost ill consequence to those families who now riot on the spoils of the public. But this is not all ; there is nearly sufficient reason for you to assert, that he is a WIZARD, though NO scotchman. Who but the DEVIL could have assisted him in gaining such a surprising Influence in the HOUSE OF \*\*\*\*\*? A man without wealth ; a mean spirited wretch who had been so weak as to neglect the Perquisites of his office, and to trust only to his Integrity ! this man if not a WIZARD must be a FOOL ! This is a fair illation ; and then the riddle is easily solved—*Fools have fortune*. I know there is one ridiculous quere ; namely, how came this Fool to have that fortune ? no matter—slide over that article out of tenderness, least you prove the WHOLE BODY to be Fools. Though, for my own part, I must believe him much more a WIZARD than a FOOL ; from whence, perhaps, a certain noble lord may take the hint to restore the exploded notion of *dæmonology*, and, in order to prevent any DEVILISH CONTRACTS prevailing in a certain august \*\*\*\*\*, reinstate that celebrated act against the practice of WITCHCRAFT : so wisely framed by that SOLOMON of a monarch of his own name ! What convinces me, yet more, that he must have dealt with the DEVIL, is, his outwitting two romish priests ; and, when England was at the edge of ruin, in the course of half a dozen years, overthrowing the long laboured system of Richlieu and Mazarine ! exalting his Country to a pitch of glory she never knew before. You may truly exclaim—“ how he “ accomplished this, the DEVIL and HE only knows ! It could “ not be by dint of politics ; because, “ it is notorious that the MINISTERIALISTS assert, he is no Politician ! ” “ To be sure this man must be very black at the bottom, if any body could but have

in-

ingenuity enough to find it out ! Time, it is said, reveals all things ; and when he is gone to heaven, I doubt not but his scotch friends will *damn* the MEMORY, though they cannot the SOUL of a personage, who has proved Machiavel's maxims to be unnecessary to an honest Man.

But this is not, even yet, sufficient—he must be disturbed though he was left in Heaven. This same Mr. PITT, you may tell the world, had so much english brutality (which is loudly complained of—by the SPANIARDS) that he pretended the british nation was insulted, in every respect, by the court of Madrid. This was, certainly, a high flight of Insolence. How should be know that ? It would have been time enough for such an asseveration, when they had sent us another armada. Nay it even draws upon him a suspicion of cowardice : Because a man of courage, instead of talking about attacking, would have laughed at the impotent threats of a defenceless enemy. This you may represent, if you please, is a farther proof of his dealing with the devil ; for certainly none but a man of such a diabolical turn, would be so uncharitable as not to pardon his enemies. This is a very necessary compulsive clause upon injured Patience ; and strongly inculcated by a chaplain to a certain great lord—no—lady, I mean ; who is said to explore the heavens, in more ways than one.

You may advance, with the strictest truth, Mr. Pitt is no gamester ; otherwise he would never have thrown down the cards before the game was concluded. Harmless, well meaning people, indeed, are contented to have their pockets picked by any sharper in town, rather than talk of drawing of swords ; and it is a proof of their piety : But the fiery Mr. Pitt could not brook being cheated and insulted into the bargain, and therefore gave over play. This however, you must allow, may be an example worthy of Imitation, where a man has nothing but pick-pockets to deal with.

When Mr. Pitt found his ruinous scheme of circumventing the designs of the enemy opposed, he threw up the seals. A truly patient man would have suffered the throe, or his grace, to have pissed upon him, rather than have taken such a precipitate step ! It was, again, no proof of his WISDOM ; for, we are told that a wise man is to sit by, and hear, and see,

and say nothing. This is a doctrine much inculcated by somebody ; but, maugre his most earnest endeavours, it has not yet taken sufficient root in this country ; nor do I suppose, that you, Mr. Anybody, are desirous that it ever should. Mr. PITT's taking a pension for doing only his duty in a very extraordinary manner, is a circumstance that you may enlarge much upon. If (as his successors do) he had gleaned all the profits of the several honourable and lucrative employments through which he passed, he would not then have been under the necessity of receiving a pension. If he had retorted the offer to the K—g's teeth, he might have considered himself, not only as the Servant, but the Victim to the public ; and that, Nobody can tell anybody, would have been an ample recompence, you (I know) must imagine (because it appears reasonable) that to be sensible of the wants and feelings of a man, was all that ought to have been expected from him ; but the great men at the helm, who say they know things better than you, seem to think that he should have acted as if he were more than man. It is plain to me, and must therefore, be so to you, that these people look upon a man who really devotes his services to the public, to be an utter enemy to them ; and, of course, that he and his family should find out the secret of depending on air alone for support. It is sufficient, if they permit a Slave of this kind to live at any rate !

You may see that such a man as this, is fair game ; and that Anybody may run him down ! You may Billingsgate Mr. Pitt with the utmost Virulence—you may strip him of all general honours—you may, deprive him at once of every moral virtue—you may IF POSSIBLE, imbitter even his domestic happiness—you may damn his audacity and presumption to his sovereign—you may tax him with being corrupted (by Prussia) to betray his country, and lavish the blood of his fellow subjects in a foreign cause—I say, you may SAFELY do this, and twenty times more ; even may assert that he may wickedly impose on\*\*\*\*\* to utter falsehoods ; and all, WITHOUT ANY DANGER OF BEING SENT TO THE TOWER—for—HE IS NO favourite. Besides, any thing you can tell to the contrary, he may be really a secret enemy to our happy constitution ; at least it is plain, that he is not thought

a MONARCHY-MAN——because, he is not, at present, the *lion's provider*. You may say all this, and as much more as you please, AGAINST him, with security, but if you should stumble upon truth, and PRAISE him, I will not answer, in these partial days, for your safety. For as *Common Pleas* of *Liberty* and *Justice*, want a due influence, it will be a difficult task to find either the one, or the other!

Pray do not forget the Duke of Newcastle—but it is impossible that you should forget a man, whom I must always remember. It is well known to me, nor can you, Sir, deny it, that he has been an old and faithful servant to his King and country; and his estate as well as himself worn out in their service: Yet this is no reason that you should PRAISE him—No!—no, Sir. I can prove it as soundly, and as learnedly as any argument that has hitherto been discussed in favour of the administration. Logically, then, thus—  
To PRAISE his Grace of Newcastle is undoubtedly my business; what is Everybody's business is Nobody's business; ergo, Nobody ought to PRAISE him. But you have my licence to expose him as much as you fairly can. He may be upbraided with extravagance, for squandering away immense sums in the cause of—well—no matter—it is a good cause—and he has had his recompence, in being first treated with disrespect, and then deserted in his old age. His openness of spirit MAY be turned into ridicule; and if his last morsel of bread cannot be absolutely taken from his mouth, yet Anybody MAY prove—I mean if Anybody possibly CAN—that he has no right to have a single Course on his table: Nay, though you know to the contrary, it MAY be insisted, that he does not pay for the very crumbs that fall from that table: in short he may be made out a spendthrift, epicure, anything but rogue—ay, and that too—because ANYBODY knows, that he will be able to produce NOBODY to prove all this.

In the next place, it is high time that Lord TEMPLE should be curbed for his insolent attachment to Mr. WILKES. I really think it deserving of the public notice; and that in the most extraordinary manner. Nobody, as I have heard, pretends to assert, that it would have been a CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURE to have committed his Lordship for it, to the

Tower; but I think that would have been rather too much: However, I allow, that the despoiling him of the only lucrative employment he had, namely that of Lord Lieutenant of a county, was, by no means, EQUAL to what he DESERVED for such behaviour. IF Kings HAVE SET EXAMPLES OF BEING FIRMLY ATTACHED TO INDIVIDUALS, WHAT IS THAT TO him? He, WHO IS NO MORE THAN A Peer of England. But in regard to Lieutenants, if they should chance to be wanting (and, as things are ordered, they may for what Anybody knows to the contrary) the Ministry need be at no loss for Scotch Lieutenants—they are to be found in the army, FIVE to ONE against the English, Welsh, and Irish put together. You need not be reminded of the famous, and favourite observation, of that exquisite monarch, James the First; who said, it was too great a pleasure for an ENGLISH SUBJECT to scratch where it itched: A speech not greatly to be wondered at by Anybody, who considers that his Majesty had the state of Scotland so much at heart. In this case, I will leave it to yourself to judge, what right Lord Temple has to the privilege of THINKING; which is, in fact, a sort of it being in the mind, that runs in the blood (only) of troublesome people—I mean troublesome to THOSE Ministers who do not chuse that People SHOULD think. Can you tell when this impurity will be removed? I hope not.

But there are two other diseases that Englishmen are very much subject to, viz. WRITING and TALKING, the eradication of which, it is said, will be undertaken by a certain Scotch Doctor from the university of Aberdeen, who has compounded a pill, for the cure of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. This doctor, being an excellent BOTANIST, is extremely learned in the culling of SIMPLES: We need no more than the present administration to prove this great truth. In a word, he is the first physician in the world—except the facetious doctor and faggot-binder in the farce; in imitation of whom he is come to assert, “that the heart is on the right side, and the liver on the left;” being determined that the College SHALL proceed upon an entire new method.

Can Anybody tell what the good people of England in general, and the leaders of the op-

opposition in particular, can expect more than they already enjoy? Can you bring greater proof of a turbulent malevolence, than their complaints against the Scotch? Does not Scotland give them MINISTERS as keen as the North wind can produce them? All Europe will answer, yes. Is not the entire stock of LITERARY MERIT in northern hands? Smollet, Mallock, and the Home, will satisfy any infidel hardy enough to dispute. Does not PHYSIC come from the other side the Tweed? Dr. Duncan knows the affirmative. Is not Scotch cloth now superior to High Dutch? surely—for it is worn at court. Is it possible, that stockings and shoes can be good, unless they are made by those who never wore any in their own country? or can any man fashion a coat so well, as he whose arms were never encumbered with one at home? The hosiers, shoemakers and taylors to the royal family, will evidence to the contrary. And, finally, does not all the world know, that the Scots make the best beavers? Let Lord Bute's grand preservation of Canada, in preference to the paltry Sugar-Islands, demonstrate this truth. Hence it is plain, that in the business of the peace, my Lord was not (as some people maliciously affirm) an haberdasher of small wares, but, *ipso facto* an haberdasher of hats. The Mock Doctor, I remember, quotes Hippocrates in his chapter of hats, to prove the necessity of his being *covered*: ergo, his Lordship understands Hippocrates in the same sense—for, surely, not anybody can deny, that my Lord is *covered*. From this it may also be gathered, that the word *hat*, being an abbreviation of *barred* is sometimes used **VERY significant** and **hy-eroglyphical**: notwithstanding which, let any Body suppose, that the hat crowns all—though, indeed, it is, frequently, the **only ornament upon a man's shoulders.**

Surely you must be now convinced, that the Scots, and the leaders of the opposition are very different sort of men! that the latter, by associating against the administration, *are common disturbers of the peace*—not the wise peace lately concluded; they leave that, in full confidence to France, whenever she thinks it *convenient*—I mean the *Peace* of their opponents; and, finally, that what I have said of them, they must certainly deserve; because, agreeable to the old adage, that **MUST** be **TRUE**, which is said by

**E V E R Y B O D Y.**

*On the hardships of the army.*

*If the SCOTCH are permitted to INVADE all MILITARY as well as CIVIL Employments, to what fate may not ENGLISH LIBERTY soon be destined!*

RALEIGH.

SATURDAY, April 28, 1764.

IT is, on every side, agreed, that the most unworthy of all BEINGS is an *ungrateful MAN*, from whence it necessarily follows, that the most worthless of all ADMINISTRATIONS, is an *ungrateful MINISTRY*. If I had an immensely rich father-in-law, who, dying, bequeathed me the *whole* of those riches, in prejudice to an *own* and *only* son, then labouring under the utmost difficulties to maintain himself in the sphere of life he was born to move in, should I not be justly reckoned a most *ungrateful WRETCH* if I did not permit the unfortunate heir, to divide with me that fortune which the *barbary* of an *unnatural parent* had deprived him of? But if this unhappy half-brother of mine, was, besides, highly in debt, and in *his* ruin were involved, also, *those*, and the *families* of those, who (*in full confidence of being repaid at the death of that parent*) had generously contributed to his support, should I not be the most *inhuman* as well as *ungrateful MONSTER* alive, if I not only refused the discharge of such debts, but even spurned the creditors with a SCOTTISH cruelty and contempt for asking it? I believe these questions must be answered in the affirmative.

We will now consider the other point. Let us suppose a nation reduced, by the ignorance and corruption of some of the members of the administration, to the *ver-ry brink of ruin*: Let us imagine a man endowed with an extensive genius, starting up in this calamitous moment, and by virtue of his most extraordinary talents, rousing, and animating his fellow subjects to such a pitch of patriot ardor, as to rescue his country from destruction, and raise her power to a summit she never yet aspired to: In this glorious situation, let us conceive a set of envious statesmen, with the *ungrateful wretch*, described before, at the head of them, forming a cabal to drive this saviour of the kingdom from the helm; and having wickedly effected it,

it, timidly negotiating a peace, that retained but a moiety of the advantages, and snuffed the honours, acquired by the war. Must not such an administration—as well in respect to the upright minister himself, as to that Providence which blessed all his endeavours with success—be deemed the most *ungrateful* administration in the world? And yet, if after such war, they suffered the instruments of these amazing benefits—the soldiers and sailors who had faced Death and danger, in a thousand shapes to attain them—to be neglected, despised, and ill treated, would not such a behaviour in the ministry be a most *inhuman ADDITION* to that ingratitude? Here also, I believe, the answers must be in the affirmative. These, then, are the striking PICTURES of a **TRULY ungrateful man**, and a **TRULY ungrateful administration**; and, for the honour of human nature, I sincerely wish, they could never be REALIZED!

From general observations let us now descend to particulars. As to the *ungrateful MAN*, whoever he is, and wherever he exists, I leave him to the RANKINGS of his own wicked heart. In regard to the other point, it must be acknowledged, that the affairs of England bear some small resemblance to this *feigned* portrait of an *ungrateful ADMINISTRATION*. We were certainly bereaved of all consequence as a nation, and reduced almost below contempt, when Mr. Pitt was called to the reins of government. By his unequalled talents, and animated measures, seconded by the *consequent* renewed bravery of our armies and navies, we not only emerged from *shame* and *ruin*, but rose **SUPERIOR TO ALL OPPOSITION**. At this interesting period, Mr. Pitt was forced from that power, which he had held with so much honour to himself, and so much advantage to the nation. A peace succeeded utterly *inadequate* to the fortune of the war; and since the completion of that peace, neither the army nor the navy (some *favourite* individuals excepted) have been treated with that *gratitude* which their great exploits indubitably entitled them to.

I have heretofore dedicated three papers entirely to the cause of the *Marines*; the hard case of the *common* soldiers and sailors, I have pointed out on various occasions; but though some few good effects have followed, yet little is to be ex-

pected from men, whose dispositions are contaminated with even a single grain of *ingratitude*. I believe there does not exist, in the annals of any country, such a *scandalous, INFAMOUS, UNGRATEFUL* distribution of prize money, as that of the *Havannah*. Supposing the ministry to have *no* hand in SETTLING this circumstance, THAT gives them *no excuse*. If the merits of the captors were **UNEQUALLY** estimated, and the spoils of the enemy **UNEQUALLY** divided, (and who, but the interested, so *inhuman* to dispute it?) it was certainly the DUTY—let me repeat it—the DUTY of the administration, to see the sufferers *righted*; and a strong mark of *a defect of gratitude* in them, that they did not. With what degree of ardor, in any future war, can we expect an army and fleet to besiege a citadel, to march up to a breach, or lie before a battery, if the riches of the place, when carried, are to become, in a manner, the sole property of *two persons only*? Is it left to the *private* men to fight for **FAME** alone? Surely *that* should be the more immediate motive of their *Generals* and *Admirals*! Let me, however, do so much justice to Sir George Pococke, as to acquaint my readers, that *he* was willing to have very considerably lessened his share, had the same step been agreed to elsewhere: Nor can I drop this particular article, without informing them, that the commanders of the successful expedition against the Manillas, have been generously content with *less than half* the proportion of the *Havannah* distribution.

The *ingratitude*, the *tyranny* under which the *officers* of the **ARMY**, and particularly the *subalterns*, labour, have been, frequently, my subjects; but (I do not know how it is) these monsters are of such a **HYDRA-LIKE NATURE**, that as fast as their ungenerous and arbitrary practices are exposed, others are continually springing up, *in a tenfold abundance*. But whilst the despotic-tempered Scots are permitted to enjoy so large a share of command in the army, these things will be as they are. There is hardly a Scottish **CAPTAIN**, but (as far as they are able) is a petty Nero. As Scotchmen rise in *rank*, so they rise in *power to bunt*. The **COLONEL** out-neros Nero; and the **GENERAL**

“out-herods even Herod.”

I know, however, two or three exceptions to this general rule, and these exceptions are *miracles in Nature*.

I scarce need mention the ignorance of some Scotch commanders ; it is too notorious to be described : but it is, nevertheless, not the characteristic of the whole. For instance : There is a General in being, whose achievements in America will be the topic there

" — — — whilst  
" Mem'ry holds a place in that dis-  
tracted globe ;"

nor will his exploits in Portugal be forgotten, whilst Count de la Lippe is in existence to relate them. The Scotch Generals, too, are remarkable for conquering the foe, only with the instruments for writing. One of these, I remember, in the late war, being engaged in a campaign against the common enemy, carried from England with him, or imported afterwards, for his own use, one hundred of Clarke's Edinburgh inkhorns ; ten gallons of black ink ; four of red ditto for the columns ; ten reams of paper ; one thousand quills ; a chest of powder of pounce ; fifty rulers ; the list of the army ; and an almanac ; which made up the sum total of his military implements. This singular circumstance was, sometime after, very wittily satirized by General T\*\*\*\*\*.—Lady F\*\*\*\*\* happening to put on a black satin riding habit, "take care of yourself my Lady," says the General, "and change your dress, for \*\*\* is to call here this morning, and 'tis odds but he'll take you for one of his ink bottles, and carry you off ; and so I shall be a wise out of pocket."

I cannot conclude the paper of to-day, better than with the following genuine letter.

To the N O R T H B R I T O N .

S I R ,

I AM a soldier of fortune, and entered the service at a time of life (eighteen) when my HOPES were sanguine, and my AMBITION high. I soon found that occasions for signalizing oneself were not to be commanded, and being altogether unqualified for intrigue, my AMBITION

subsided, and I reduced my HOPES to the attainment of a genteel provision, by gradual promotion in my proper turn. But, even thus moderated, my EXPECTATIONS became, in a few years, clouded, by the preposterous advancement of a Scotch child (Elliot) to the rank of Captain. On this alarming stroke, I naturally reflected, " to what purpose should I continue an assiduous application for improvement in my profession, if the expected fruits of my labours are to be conferred on unpracticed INFANCY ?" However, the spirited interposition of the N O R T H B R I T O N soon quieted my fears : The child lost his commission, and the bright PROSPECT of preferment was once more laid open to OFFICERS OF SERVICE. Alas, it was too enchanting to be real ! The visionary SCENE is vanished ! A recent, similar instance (attended with circumstances infinitely blacker) has thrown a shade upon our HOPES again ; the atrocious attempt has been renewed with success ; and our rights have been ravished from us as before.

A certain Scotch lieutenant colonel, who has long commanded the —th regiment, procured a pair of colours in it, about a year ago, for a child of his, scarcely twelve years old. The regiment being then abroad, was on the old establishment of ten companies. On its late return the lad was reduced, as youngest ensign, to half-pay ; but, to the confusion of the ENSIGNS, this school-boy has just now vaulted over them a LIEUTENANT. It remains to tell you, by what means this extraordinary promotion was affected. One of the lieutenants being absent from quarters, on leave, and prolonging the appointed time of his return, the colonel wrote to him in very harsh, unmannerly, and imperious terms. This intimidating, or disgusting him—perhaps both—he expressed a desire of retiring on Half-pay. From that moment, bullying gave place to carressing ; and it was soon agreed between them, that he (the lieut.) should have for his commission four hundred pounds and little master's Half-pay. The affair was kept a profound secret from the ensigns, and all the other officers at quarters ; however, by way I suppose of preserving appearances, the lieutenant was allowed to propose it to the officer who had been reduced as youngest lieutenant ; but, then, his answer was required

quired at so short a warning (not above a day, I think) that he had not time to consult his friends; without whose concurrence he could not undertake to do anything of the kind.

The matter was then buried up in favour of young \*\*\*\*, whose father, *cunning*, though *dull*, persuaded the lieutenant, that it would be in vain to offer it to any of the ensigns, on the assertion, that none of them could afford the stipulated conditions; than which nothing could be more false. Most of them not only *could*, but *would* have given even *more*, to have avoided the mortification of seeing a *junior*, and he a *child* too, thrust over their heads: and what heightens the *injustice* is, the eldest ensign is almost proverbially remarkable for being a careful, diligent, good officer. It has, I know, been insinuated, that the ensigns could not possess the ensign's Half-pay, but nothing could be more easy. The colonel himself, indeed, exposed the fallacy of this argument; for, on an ensign's intimating an inclination to go out on Half-pay, he sent word to him, that if he (the colonel) was disappointed in another thing he had in view for his boy (meaning, as appears, the *Lieutenancy*; for it was whilst the bargain was in agitation) he would give him the difference between *young master's* Half-pay and his full: which had he done, no gentleman would have complained, notwithstanding the tender age of the *child* renders him incapable of duty.

In whatever light we view this action, it is still big with baseness. Must not such conduct weaken his majesty's service? Figure to yourself, Mr. North Briton, the present condition of that corps; the *dejection* of the *ensigns* at such an heinous outrage; the *apprehension* of the *lieutenants*, (all, excepting the *boy* in question, *veterans*, and *gentlemen born*) that his next step may be over their heads; and, finally, the *grief* and *indignation* of the *captains*, lest the oppression under which their friends and fellow officers suffer, should be extended to themselves; I say, Sir, form to yourself this *true* portrait of their situation, and let your own feelings speak the extreme cruelty of their case. Nor is there any knowing where these things may stop—for the colonel has other children to pro-

April, 1764.

vide for. Pray, Sir, what is your opinion of the extent of the 23d article of the 15th section of the *Articles of War*, wherein it is provided that "Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be convicted, before a general court martial, of being in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service?" Would this affect the C——?

The *North Briton* would have once proclaimed through all England, the *infamy* of such an action; and if he has not lost his spirit, he will now make the barbarity of this proceeding resound wherever the English language is understood. Thus it may possibly reach the *fountain of justice*, and the guilty, if not otherwise punished, be *obliged* to relinquish his prey; which, as it must be attended with the loss of four hundred pounds, will, to a man of such a cast, be a very heavy infliction.

Permit me, Sir, to finish with three lines from that celebrated *satyrift* (for I cannot call him *poet*) DR. DONNE,

"Greatest and justest Sov'reign know  
you this?  
"Alas, no more than Thames' calm head  
can know,  
"Whose meads his waters drown, or  
corn o'erflow!"

I am,

MR. NORTH BRITON,

Your most bumble servant,

SIGNIFER.

*An original Letter from a QUAKER to a WATCHMAKER.*

Friend John,

I have once more sent my erroneous watch, which wants thy friendly care and correction; the last time it was at thy school, he was no ways benefited by thy instruction. I find by the index of his tongue he is a liar, and that his motions are wavering and unsettled; which makes me believe he is not right in the inward man, I mean the main spring. I would have thee prove and try him with thy adjusting tool of truth, that if possible thou

G g

thou mayst drive him from the error of his ways, imagining his body to be foul, and the whole mass corrupted, purge him with thy cleansing stick from all pollution, so that he may vibrate and circulate according to truth : I will board him with thee a few days, and pay thee for his board when thou requirest it : In thy late bill thou chargest me with the one eighth of a pound Sterling, which I will assuredly pay thee when thy work deservest it. Friend, when thou correctest him, do it without passion, lest by severity thou drivest him to destruction.—I would have thee let him visit the sun's motion, and learn him his true calculation, table and equation ; and when thou findest him conformable to that, send him home with a just bill of moderation, and it shall be faithfully remitted to thee by thy true friend,      OBADIAH PRIM.

*Mr. ANDERSON's Chronology.*

**1201** THE republic of Pisa assumed the sovereignty of the neighbouring seas, which they soon lost to the Genoese.—The Kings of France were without ships or sea-ports,—Antwerp fortified, and several cities founded in Holland and Flanders.—Astronomy and Geography brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary.—Charters granted to several towns in England.

**1204** The Danes enriched by a vast herring-fishery on the coast of Schonen.—Where Amsterdam now stands, there was only a small castle and village.

**1205** The word Parliament first used. And the commons were admitted at this time, tho' not regularly represented.

**1208** London's first free Charter for electing their own Magistrates.

**1209** Venice gains the Silk-manufactures from Greece.

**1212** London Bridge built of stone.

**1215** Magna Charta signed.

**1223** Wheat at 1l. 16s. of our money per quarter.

**1228** Yarmouth becomes considerable for its fishery.

**1234** Fresh-herring pasties good for Kings.—First used for the King's bed.

**1237** Water conveyed in leaden-pipes to London, through Tyburn-fields.

**1240** England miserably drained of its money by the Popes, to the amount of 120,000 l. per annum of our modern mo-

ney, equal in point of expence of living to 720,000 l. in our days.

**1246** Wheat sold for 2s. per quarter, i. e. 6s. of our money.—Most of the houses of London covered with thatch.

**1248** A company of Wool-merchants settled in London.

**1250** Norwich becomes considerable.

**1253** Some fine linen made in England.

**1262** The petty Kings of Ireland own themselves vassals to the English crown.

**1266** Cities and Boroughs first represented in Parliament.

**1268** The annual customs paid at the Port of London amounted to little more than 2000l. of our money.

**1274** The first commercial treaty between England and Flanders.

**1275** London lends the Crown 16,000l. of our modern money.

**1279** The famous Mort-main Act passed in Parliament.—The Italians were at this time the Coiners of English money.

**1283** The English Parliament constituted of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, as well as of Lords spiritual and temporal. But the Representatives of cities and towns sat in a chamber separate from the Barons and Knights. Yet several counties had no parliament-towns.

**1285** Murders, robberies, riots, and burning of houses very frequent in England.—London's Water-conduits completed.

**1295** First instance of Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

**1296** Hull in Yorkshire founded and fortified, by King Edward I.

**1297** First mention of the office of Admiral of the English seas.

**1299** Fine Earthen-ware invented in Italy,—Spectacles,—and Windmills.

**1300** From this time to 1500, the Merchandise of the East-Indies was brought into Europe by way of the Red-sea and the Nile, and sometimes up the Euphrates, and by Caravans to Aleppo.—The Venetians alone had the art of making looking-glasses.—Some few clocks were used in Italy.—In the towns of France, Germany, and England, they had scarce any but thatched houses : and the same might be said of the poorer towns in Italy.—And although those countries were overrun with woods, they had not as yet learned to guard against the cold by the means of chimneys [the kitchen excepted] an invention so useful and ornamental to our modern

**modern apartments.** The custom then was, for the whole family to sit in the middle of a smoaky hall, round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling.

Lafflama, (says Voltaire) who wrote in the fourteenth century, complains, that frugality and simplicity had given way to luxury. He therefore regrets the times of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, of the twelfth century, and of the Emperor Frederick II. of the thirteenth century, when in Milan, the capital of Lombardy, they eat flesh-meat but three times in a week.—Wine was very scarce;—they had no idea of wax-candles, and even those of tallow were deemed luxury: insomuch, that even the better sort of people used splinters of wood instead of candles.—They wore woollen shirts.—The most considerable citizens gave not above 100 livres for their daughter's portions. But now, says Lafflama, we wear linen.—The women dress in silk gowns, some of which are embroidered with gold and silver, and they have two thousand livres for their portions, and have their ears adorned with gold pendants,—Table-linen was very scarce in England.—Wine was sold only by Apothecaries as a cordial.—Private men's houses were all of wood in Paris as well as in London.—It was reckoned a kind of luxury to ride in a two-wheeled cart in the ill-paved and dirty streets of Paris, it being forbidden to Citizens wives, by Philip the Fair.—Let no one presume (says an edict of Charles the Sixth) to treat with more than a soop and two dishes.—The use of silver knives and forks, spoons, and cups, was a great piece of luxury.—Money was exceeding scarce in many parts of Italy, and much more in France, in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Florentines and Lombards, who were then the only people that carried on any trade in France and England, together with the Jews their Brokers, usually extorted 20 per cent. for the interest of their money. Great usury is the infallible sign of public poverty.—Yet it was quite otherwise with the great trading cities of Italy, where alone the people enjoyed convenience and opulence; whilst the people of the northern parts of Europe, and also of Spain, had only barbarous feudal customs, uncertain, tumultuous, and superstitious witchcrafts, &c."

#### FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1302 Mariner's Compass invented by an Italian, and improved by the Portuguese and English: by which a voyage could be performed in three months, which before took up three years.

1303 The Swiss republic first formed.

1304 The first instance of the maritime strength of the Hollanders. Forty men a sufficient compliment for the largest ships of war.

1305 The city of Louvain in Flanders, with the adjacent villages, was said to contain above an hundred and fifty thousand Journey-men-weavers.

1306 Money so scarce, that one shilling (equal to three of ours) per day, defrayed the expence of a Bishop in prison, with a Chaplain and two servants.

1307 Bills of Exchange first in use.

1308 First commercial treaty between England and Portugal, and likewise England and Spain.

1316 England trades to Norway, Brabant, and Bretagne.

1320 Gold first began to be coined in Christendom.

1323 Ships from Genoa, Sicily, and Venice come to England; but no English ships yet traded to the Mediterranean.

1325 England's first treaty of commerce with Venice.

1326 First mention of two Admirals in England.

1327 Trades incorporated in London.—Ireland affords yet no matter for commercial history.

1328 Southampton becomes a considerable port.

1330 Gunpowder invented by a Monk at Cologn.

1331 King Edward III. resolves to promote a woollen manufactory in England: and to this end brings seventy families of Walloons into England.—Customs of the Port of London amount to 24,000l. of our modern money.

1336 The Genoese import East-India commodities into England.—Two Brabant Weavers settle at York, with the King's protection; as it may prove, said the King, of great benefit to us and our subjects.

1337 Laws enacted for encouraging the woollen manufacture in England.—Holland gains part of the said manufacture from Flanders and Brabant.

G g 2

1338 Ed-

- 1338 Edward III. seizes the tin and wool in England, and sells it in Flanders, in order to pay his army.
- 1339 Looms set up in Bristol for woolen-cloth.—Copper coins introduced into Scotland and Ireland.—The Cinque-Ports guard the sea-coasts, in lieu of all taxes.
- 1340 The Parliament grants the King thirty thousand sacks of wool.—Venice, Genoa, and Spain, have the largest ships in Christendom.—Poland had no Silver coin.—Oxford contained thirty thousand Students.
- 1342 Amsterdam becomes considerable.—Wool is sold per lb. for 1s. 3d. halfp. of our money. Shropshire wool bears the best price.
- 1344 Ireland hath some shipping.—Gold first coined in England.—The island of Madeira discovered.
- 1346 Four great guns first used by the English in the battle of Cressy.—Hobourn a bad deep road, and a toll paid at the bars for repairing it.
- 1347 Seven hundred and thirty eight English ships, twenty men to each ship on an average, employed in the siege of Calais.—Yarmouth has more shipping than any one port in England. Doubtful whether London is to be excepted.—St. Stephen's chapel, the present House of Commons built.
- 1348 Norwich eminent in the worsted manufacture.—Great pestilence at Norwich and Yarmouth, and at Florence in Italy.—French fashions introduced into England.
- 1350 The English going to the Jubilee at Rome, drain England of money.—The Turks get footing in Europe.
- 1351 Foreign Weavers numerous in London.—Groats and Half Groats the largest silver coin.—Spaniards permitted to fish on the English coasts.
- 1352 No trade from England to the Mediterranean.
- 1353 The Strand not built.—A little village at Charing-Cross.—Gauging of wines, &c. introduced.
- 1354 Exported from England to the value of £. 294,184  
Imported during the said year 38,970  
The Balance multiplied by 3, is, in modern money, 765,644  
Our only exports were wool, fells, coarse cloths, with some leather.—Iron made in England from the time of the Romans, now forbid to be exported.
- 1355 Paris now a large city, tho' not so antient as London.
- 1356 The Germanic Constitution established by the Golden Bull.
- 1357 Coals first exported from Newcastle to London.—Herring-Fair at Yarmouth.
- 1360 Italy rich, and France poor.—Leather-money coined in the latter.
- 1362 Law-pleadings enacted to be in English.
- 1363 Eight sumptuary laws passed in one session of parliament.
- 1365 Boroughs of Lancashire so poor, they could not afford to send any Members of Parliament.
- 1367 A thousand Citizens in Genoa appear in robes of silk, at the Pope's public entry into that city.
- 1368 Toll paid to Denmark from ships passing the Sound.—The first Clock-makers in England.
- 1371 Tonnage and Poundage first laid in England,
- 1374 Bristol becomes large and populous.
- 1375 The common working people in England still in slavery.
- 1376 Woollen-cloth made in Ireland.
- 1379 London has many woods and copses round it.
- 1380 The city of Louvain loses its manufacture, by an insurrection of the Journey-men Weavers.
- 1381 First Act of Navigation made in England.
- 1386 A company of Linen-weavers established in London.
- 1387 First Admiral of all England.
- 1390 Coarse cloths made at Kendal.—Another Navigation Act, binding English Merchants to freight in only English ships.
- 1391 Playing Cards invented in France for the King's amusement.—Two Crowns of gold, set with precious stones, with some rich furniture, imported into England from Lucca.
- 1393 Canary isles discovered.
- 1397 The gilling and pickling of herrings invented, which before were all salted and dried for red-herrings.
- 1398 Foreign Woollen-cloth first prohibited in England.—An English ship at Newcastle of 200 tons.

(End of the Fourteenth Century, to be continued in our next.)

The

*The TRIBUNE of the PEOPLE, on the Happiness of a King, connected with the Liberty of the People.*

**T**HERE are two principles which I set out upon; namely, an inviolable duty to my king and an unalterable love for the liberties of the people; and my chief study has been to unite these two great ends in one. I ever thought, that the more any man endeavoured to exert himself for the liberty of the subject, the more he served his prince, and the more he shewed his duty to him. The happiness of a king can never be more great, than when his subjects enjoy a compleat content; and the subjects can never be contented when their liberties are any ways injured, attacked, or undermined. Whatever man advises his prince to take any one step which borders upon contracting the established privileges of the people, he is a double traitor both to his sovereign and his fellow-subjects, and assuredly ought to be discarded by the one, and abominated by the other.

Among the privileges of this country, the chiefest are the liberty of the press, and the privilege of being tried by our peers, and whenever these two are lost (which may God and all good men forbid) the name of a Briton will be despised as that of the most abject wretch breathing. The best things prove the worst when corrupted; the greater the taste of liberty hath been, the more heavy will the loss of it be felt. I would not be understood to insinuate we are in any danger of such a loss; no, quite the contrary: but it can never be unreasonable to warn my countrymen not to give way to the most distant attempts against such invaluable blessings.

Any encroachment on the liberties of the press, if rightly considered, can never add to the real interest of either king or minister; by its freedom only, the prince may learn when the people are oppressed; when any statesman (borrowing his sovereign's name to screen his misdeeds) does any act of injustice; and when any thing, conducive to the people's further happiness, can be effected. This is the only way by which a subject's complaints can arrive to the royal ear, and by which truth can come to the knowledge of a king. In most countries the monarch is surrounded with a number of men whose private in-

terests are to banish truth, and hinder any access to the royal presence, to those who may inform him of the thoughts of his people, or the oppressions of his delegates. Consequently, when that liberty is abridged, and nothing dare be printed but what hath received the sanction of a statesman's imprimatur, the subject may be daringly oppressed, and they may be sure no licence will be granted for publishing the detail of their wrongs; the minister will then boldly tell his master, that every thing goes on right, that the people are happy and contented, and the deceived monarch all the while lies under the imputation of having ordered whatever a minister has dared to do; and knows not that the multitude suffer, till an open defection proclaims what has been done.

As it is not the interest of the king, no more is it that of the good minister to restrain the press. No minister, however good, however great, however enlightened and capable, can be supposed to know the actions of all those who act in the several departments of the state at home, in the fleets and armies, the government of distant provinces, or in embassies abroad: the accounts sent home by the parties themselves, will most certainly be in their own favour; and without the press no one will dare to discover any mismanagement, since, if inferior persons, and if their names are known, they may fall a victim to the power of those accused; but by means of the press and public papers, a man may give such intelligence as a good minister will be glad to receive, and thereby knowing the minds of the people, may act for the universal good.

On the other hand, since knowledge and experience are not confined to rank and fortune, a simple individual, who hath not means of access to the great, may start a thought which, if seconded by the power and wisdom of an able and honest statesman, may be productive of general good. Thus, by means of the liberty of the press, the intelligence, the hints, and wise projects of a minister, may be greatly extended; truth will come unstopped to the sight of the king, and thence follow justice and benefit to the people.

But if these great advantages arise from the liberty of the press, whence then can it be supposed any one could ever wish to see it suppressed? I answer, solely thro' fear, and none but bad men can ever entertain

ertain that fear, none but bad men can dread an open disquisition of their conduct, since it is the good man's interest to be fully known, and the more his character is made public, the more glory accrues to himself, and the more emolument to his fellow-subjects.

Since I have said thus much on the liberty of the press, least any one should misconstrue my meaning, it will be somewhat necessary that I should declare what I mean by a liberty of the press.

I mean then, a full and uncontested liberty to *print* (without seeking any permission) whatever a man ought justly to have liberty to *say*. This consequently would exclude all treason, all slanders which may be prejudicial to any honest man's life, character, or fortune; all obscenity which may be corruptive of morals, and all impiety which may tend to subvert religion. All these exclusions are already made by our laws, and as no man can *say* those things with impunity, so no man ought to *print* them: but then indeed these exclusions ought to be explicit, and not tend to the adopting INUENDOES, by which some stretching lawyers might even turn the holy scriptures into libels and slanders. As no man can or ought (by any authority whatever) be punishable for what he doth not know to be a crime, so no man should have power, or be encouraged to construe any word *spoken* or *printed*, as criminal, by any law criticism, but what are really and absolutely such; for if this is allowed, there must be a final stop put to any productions of the press; since the most innocent and most unmeaning words may be turned into crimes.

The other great point of our privileges is the trial by juries, of which I shall expressly treat in my next.

#### A LETTER from Albemarle-street, to the Cocoa-Tree.

(See p. 645, in 1762.)

GENTLEMEN,

SOME have made the Cocoa Tree a cover for publishing the detestable doctrines of arbitrary power, and insolent aspersions on some of that illustrious family under which we so happily enjoy our liberty. I shall make no such use of the name, nor confound things as opposite as

merit and demerit. It is fit to discern, and there is a pleasure in doing justice to the —DIGNOS HOMINES *bonore honestatos*.

Under that character I do not mean to comprehend pensioners, supernumeraries on establishment lists, hunters after peerages—right honourableships without descent, servers for dignities, substitutors of sons, brothers, friends, and confidants, as receivers for them of the wages of iniquity, or the subscribers under two former reigns to a weekly detail of defamation and disloyalty, who now only complain of the licentiousness of the press;—or to the bawlers against corruption, who are now reconciled to the principles and practice of it; neither can I include those who kiss the footsteps of two n—— L——s, one at home, another abroad, the purity of whose public and private characters is so edifying to the friends of integrity, public-spirit, virtue, and decorum, worshipping their l——p's influence or power with the servile incense of hungry adulation; but in the Cocoa-Tree there is, as there has been amongst people the most degenerate, a few who do not bow the knee to corruption; there are the sober, the thinking, the honest, and the truly independent, who have not sold their own freedom, and would not barter away the freedom of their fellow-subjects for the smiles of a minister, or the prospects of prostitution. These are in truth what they have wisht to be thought, the friends and defenders of the rights of their country.

Let me then address myself to the LIBEROS *quibus pretium servitutis ingratum est*; and I congratulate you upon the honour you have gained to yourselves, and the service you have done to your country by ranking among those, who, with the courage natural to men bred in the bosom of liberty, in spite of power, and resisting temptations, have dared to assert the birth-right and inheritance of free born Englishmen.

I am sorry I cannot, with equal cordiality, embrace into my political charity, as true citizens of this free country, the whole body to which you nominally belong; for every good man wishes the whole nation were agreed in revolution principles, and if we are one in that respect our name must be one. The fire of contest might then, without preying on the vitals of national happiness, waste itself in the diversity of political attachments

ments and struggles for power, the disputes about which are the natural offspring of a free constitution, and generally conducive to its vigour, as changes in it are oftentimes necessary to promote the public good. In a country like this, when men of sound principles contend for influence, they must not only be rivals in abilities, but emulate each other in zeal and attention to the general welfare. But when the nation is distracted in principle, an invincible superiority on that side which adheres to the fundamentals of liberty is the only defence against the destruction of the whole.

Our national parties sprung up in days when the encroachment of the crown threatened the subversion of the constitution. *James I.* taught a system of prerogative consistent with nothing but slavery ; and his descendants, corrupted with his false principles, obstinately pursued his perverse plan. The unbridled attempts of arbitrary power necessarily produced opposition, then resistance, and at last ended in the expulsion of a race of tyrants, a succession of which had disgraced the throne, and all but destroyed this country ; if there are yet amongst us any wretched remains of those parties, they are the tattered rags of a direful warfare between the faithful friends of a limited mixed monarchy, and the traitorous advocates for absolute and arbitrary sovereignty ; but the fortunate change in the circumstances of the nation should now soften into general harmony all former animosities, and eradicate unnatural and destructive prejudices. If there is a distinction let it only be between honest men, and those who do not deserve the name, between those who will do any thing for something, and those who will not, on any account, do what ought not to be done.

The Protestant succession is now so firmly established in the hearts of a free people, as to be beyond the reach of any attempt. The liberties of the subject too, that other *Herculaneean* pillar of the constitution, are now so well understood, and the foundations of them so immovably fixed as to be, I hope, in no immediate danger : The ministers of this free government may therefore stand on sure ground while they pursue an unshaken attachment to these great objects ; but it will always be dangerous to despise the

clamours of the people when there is the least appearance of ground for them in matters of liberty. The spirit of liberty is a jealous spirit ; authority, which is a match for all other opposition, is scarcely equal to its strength ; and power itself will not subdue its energy without a struggle too hard to be endured.

We sometimes hear that people are drunk with liberty ; but liberty never intoxicates unless when it is touched by something of an alarming kind which stirs the fermenting quality of it ; it is the most peaceable thing in the world when in its natural state, though the most difficult to be settled if once put in agitation.

If the officers of the crown will give the alarm by intollerable violation of the subjects liberty ; if ministers will mark their administration with *acts of power*, laying open private houses for the sake of a poultry revenue not worth raising, and depriving *Englishmen* of their unalienable and inestimable privilege of trial by a jury ; if they will make questions of liberty tests of their influence, and lukewarmness to the fundamentals of the constitution the badge of obedience to them ; if an *arbitrary disposition prevails somewhere* in the appointment and removal from employments ; if meritorious military officers are dismissed from the service of the public without any cause assigned ; if the prostitution of the highest and most honourable trusts in the kingdom is to be the tenure of places, the authors of these abuses are not the friends of the prince, or the faithful servants of their master, but will be deemed the enemies of their country ; they stain the throne, bring a reproach upon government, and insult the rights of the people. It is to sport with fire-brands and tread upon serpents. Hot heads may laugh at the danger of such conduct, but wise men will beware in time.

On the other hand, if the people of this country were come to be easy under such things ; not to feel, not to complain, not to oppose the authors and caules of such evils, they must, indeed, be ripe for the dreadful denunciation, *O bomines ad servitutem parati !*

It cannot surely yet be made a question, whether we are free or not ? whether we have a constitution or not ? or whether liberty is as precarious in *England* as it is in *Turkey* ? But it is denied to declare we are free, and in a proper constitutional manner

manner to assert the undoubted rights of the constitution. If this be beyond the jurisdiction of parliament, parliament is not the thing it has hitherto been believed to be, when fierce debate, and fiery contention cleared up the principles, and settled the boundaries of this government.

Where are all the general votes against acts of the crown, and other things done contrary to the laws and constitution of the kingdom—the resolutions against  *betrayers of the liberties of the people of England, and enemies to the same*; against violations by majesty itself?—Where the declarations that *sealing and seizing of papers*, charging the subject with great offences, *without witness, without information*; and such other illegal proceedings, were not only breaches of the privileges of parliament, but crimes against the law of nature, against the rules of justice, that his majesty's own command could no more warrant than it could any other acts of injustice.

If the House of Commons should relinquish the right, or decline to exercise the power of *resolving* with the dignity and authority of parliamentary declarations upon points essential to the preservation of our freedom, they would cease to be the grand inquest of the nation; surrender one of the highest trusts; devolve to the inferior courts that supereminent inspection with which they are, by the constitution, invested, over the courts themselves, as well as over all other ministers of government; and leave to the ordinary course of particular remedies, matters, the importance and universal concern of which call for the gravest, weightiest, and most efficacious interposition of the highest authority.

Parliamentary resolutions are not like the words of a *drunken porter*\*<sup>1</sup>, say who will. One should think *England* could not have bred a man, I had almost said a —, who would talk in so ridiculous a manner. It must proceed from ignorance of the constitution; and to confute the nonsense would be supposing it is not what it really is. Lawyers, who are generally fettered with the trammels of their pro-

\* An expression dropt in a certain assembly, by an eminent lawyer, intimating, that in a court of law he would pay as little regard to their *Resolutions* as to the words of a *drunken porter*.

fession may say, as they sometimes have said, that votes of the commons are not considered as laws: “ Nevertheless (as an approved author says) few persons are so hardy as to act directly contrary to them;” and it may be remembered that there are not wanting instances of parliaments declaring things done against liberty *heinous crimes*, even in an *Attorney-General*.

Many high and strong resolutions of parliament, of which we now enjoy the fruits, were made in the reign of *Charles I.* in opposition to the pernicious doctrines of usurping prerogative, and the violent measures of a wicked administration: How much more then do they, when made necessary by the unjustifiable conduct of the servants of the public, become the time of *George the Third*, a young and virtuous king, whose heart, stript of all disguise, is the lively image of the wishes of his people, and his own inclinations their happiness, satisfaction, and security! A breach of the liberty of the subject, under colour of his authority, is the most scandalous libel upon his government, a high affront to his royal dispositions, and an audacious insult upon his repeated declarations.

The only thing then to be enquired into, is, if there has, of late, been any just cause for the interposition of parliamentary resolutions to assert the rights of the subject, and maintain the principles of liberty, the *essentials* of the constitution. This is a subject, that has attracted the attention of the whole nation, it has divided the *Cocoa-tree*, and I hope, therefore, it will not be considered as an indignity to the name under it, to attempt to unfold the grounds of the conduct of its *better part*, in justification of them, and of those who are of the same sentiments; and to shew that it is not an invidious, and ill-founded distinction, by which the *FRIENDS OF LIBERTY* have been signalized in the regards of their country: that it was not a frivolous, or immaterial question that was staked, as a *party-business*, and the work of faction to distress government, try numbers, and see how this or the other man would go; *all*,—imputations, which many strong proofs attest never to have been worse founded.

To answer this end, it is absolutely necessary to lay the foundation right, by a full, and true state of the case, out of which

which the questions that have been disputed arise.

The violations of liberty lately complained of, were not taken up as the cause of *one man*, but as the concern of the *whole*, and because they are of the most outrageous, and atrocious nature, tending to undermine the very foundations of our liberty, and to establish the most illegal, dangerous, and tyrannical power, in the officers of the crown. Nor does the character, or crime, of the person immediately affected by them, alter their nature, or one bit alleviate their aggravations, even as respecting him, much less as interesting the public; that which happens to a person suspected or accused of a crime, may befall the most innocent subject, as no character, or conduct, is a security against imputation, or charge.

The proceedings themselves, can hardly be exceeded in the most despotic governments. The security of personal liberty, restraints upon the criminal powers of magistracy, and the legal checks upon officers of the crown, in respect to the safety of the subject, are among the most important distinctions of this *Free* constitution. Distributive justice, between man and man, is administered, perhaps, with as great purity in *France* as in *England*. But *French* despotism has the *Bastile*, to which any man may be dragged out of his bed, without knowing whether or for what, he is carried a prisoner; where he must remain, without remedy, till the same arbitrary pleasure that confined, thinks fits to release him. There are secret trials, and midnight executions; letters of cachet by which the first peer of *France* may be sent into relegation, without judgment, without trial, and without offence; that enslaved people have no *habeas corpus*, no juries, no goal-deliveries. He that goes to sleep under his own roof, may see the next day in a dungeon, and even be brought to a scaffold, without knowing his accuser, his judge, or his crime. Yet the kingdom of *France* was once as free as we are, and had a parliament of the same nature; a terrible monitor to us to guard liberty and to watch power!

What have we seen in this land of freedom? A warrant; (*see p. 233 in 1763.*) I should not say a warrant, (for a warrant is a legal authority) but a thing greatly mis-named by that word, signed by a se-

April, 1764.

cretary of state, giving power to four men, to take up in the king's name, and, as the paper says, by his authority, as many of the subjects of *Great Britain*, as these same messengers thought fit to deem, authors, printers, or publishers of a libel, (*see p. 205 in 1763.*) known to be openly, and publicly, sold at the shop of a bookseller, whose name was on the frontispiece of it, as all the weekly papers, of the same title, had notoriously been for many months.

This mock warrant, but *real libel*, as it carried the charge of treason, which a warrant of committment (*see p. 234 in 1763.*) issued afterwards did not dare continue, further confers a power to the messengers to seize the papers of the nameless and numberless multitude, of whomsoever they should be pleased to execute it upon; and to bring those dumb culprits, together with the living offenders to whom they belonged, before the secretary of state, to be dealt with according to law.

This patent of inquisition, this illegal commission, delegating an universal power of caption, not to peace officers, but to the lowest, the most illiterate, the most incautious, if not the most insolent servants of a secretary's office; a commission which the great seal itself could not authorise, and beyond the powers even of regality in this country to grant.

Who can suffer the bare idea of putting such a number, one does not know how many of the king's subjects, in the discretion of a rude, ignorant, impudent, and very likely interested messenger, armed with the terror of a secretary's warrant, than which nothing is more alarming, to those most exposed to the oppression of it; as is plain from the currency, it is said, they have got, without being questioned; but to expatiate on the terrible consequences of seizing papers, would be to insult not the understanding, but the feelings of the meanest capacity. A volume of arguments cannot paint this evil in stronger colours than the self-evident tendency of it will, on the first reflection. (*See p. 222.*)

Under pretence of this warrant a great number of the subjects of this kingdom were apprehended, (I say subjects, for the warrant might alike illegally have been issued or executed against any member of parliament, peer, privy counsellor,

H h

or

or prince of the blood, as against a printer or a printer's devil) against many of whom there was not even a colour of suspicion ; on the contrary a single question very easy to be asked, would have cleared them all of imputation ; which only shews the propriety and safety of trusting messengers with such inquisitorial powers. Five days after the date of this warrant, and when, as the fact comes out in evidence, there was a pointed information, by the examination of one person, which might have been taken upon oath in the most legal manner ; the then supposed delinquent was seized, in consequence of a *verbal* order, which directed the warrant to be executed upon him in the dead hour of night. That order, if it had been literally obeyed, might have produced still greater crimes, and I shall not say *who* would, in that case, have been the guilty persons. This was a most wanton abuse of power, and the most determined contempt of the laws of the land, substituting mere arbitrary will for a legal act, since nothing was easier than to have satisfied the law, so far at least, by issuing a pointed and precise warrant against the person accused, *by name*, founded on a proper information on oath, charging him with the criminal fact.

The same nameless, general warrant, was the only authority, under which locks were picked ; repositories searched, and *Papers* put into a sack, and carried to the secretaries-office. If, to make the offender a witness against himself, and to condemn him out of his own cabinet, as a *wise printed* letter of the secretaries of state alledged, it was rather, for the times in which we live, a little too much in the stile of Algernon Sidney, who died for some words of a manuscript, taken out of his own closet. But the papers seized, furnished paragraphs for the newspapers ; and a printed paphian mysterious pamphlet discovered some, said to have been found among them, of too indecent a nature for me to mention.

If the thing needed proof, a stronger than this could not be produced, of the danger, distress, and oppression, of ransacking mens privacies : for secrets innocent, but valuable, tender, and delicate are as easily made public as those of a reproachful kind. Is this then dealing with our property according to law ? or what law is it ? Was it law even in the

days of the star-chamber itself ? It is an infamous treachery : and though he who did it had *as many friends as an honest man should have* in any party, if he had not more, he would not continue long in a situation, that would put it in his power to do the same thing a second time.

Great and alarming as these violations of the rights and liberties of the subject were, and not the less so that they were attempted to be extenuated by precedent, the arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the case lately agitated, did not end, they only began with the execution of the general warrant of apprehension. The spirit of the *habeas corpus* act, that distinguishing security of *English* liberty, was eluded with an artful design to deprive the prisoner of an opportunity of contesting the legality of the general warrant, under which so many of the king's subjects had been apprehended ; for the secretaries of state, and the ministers of their pleasure more ready to obey them than respect the law, and the authority of the king's judges, dexterously changed the custody of the prisoner, by committing him, after they had notice of a writ of *habeas* being ordered. This of itself was a high violation of liberty, and an example big with all the evils which the *habeas corpus* act was made to remedy, that no subject might suffer imprisonment without relief, longer than he could apply to a court of law to examine into the cause of it. In a preceding case we heard of supposed libellers taken up and kept in custody five days without examination (a most illegal practice :) but in this half as many hours did not pass before an imprisonment was precipitated to outrun the writ of *habeas*, known to be already ordered.

The warrant of this hasty commitment was another illegal and outrageous breach of liberty ; as if secretaries of state could not, or disdained to do any thing in a legal manner when acting as magistrates. James the Second's privy-council were contented with committing the seven bishops for what was then called a libel on the king to his face, to *safe* custody ; our secretaries commit their prisoner for the same species of offence, to *safe* and *close* custody, that no body might have access to him ; for so, it seems, the officers

officers of the Tower interpret these words by their usage; and for their greater security they had, beside the stile of the warrant, particular and repeated orders, by different messengers, to that purpose, which were strictly obeyed for some days. The solicitor for the crown, indeed, for once ashamed of the utter illegality of such a proceeding, told the lieutenant of the Tower that the order must have been a mistake. The prisoner was, however, kept in close confinement for more than thirty hours after. It was a *mistake* so ordered and so obeyed as to be effectual to the unjustifiable end for which it was originally designed.

These are the proceedings which have been the object of public attention and enquiry. The magnitude and importance of the matter demanded an *effectual* discussion, and the pretence of usage set up to excuse what could not be justified, was more than sufficient to call for an immediate enquiry, and to produce the most authoritative determination; for if such a course of office has prevailed without being questioned or controvuled, it was certainly high time to check it, to do justice to liberty, and to resist encroachments on the constitution of the most dangerous tendency. It is not more necessary for the people than it is for the ministers of government themselves to have the error corrected, and be taught their duty.

What has heretofore been inattention, would, after this, be culpable acquiescence, the greatest enemy liberty has; and might tend to fix upon the neck of the nation an insupportable yoke of servitude. Points once debated only become the more doubtful for not being determined.

We desired resolutions to vindicate the principles of the constitution, and invigorate the nerves of liberty, to shew that a due sense, and a becoming regard to it inspire the representatives of a free people; that the just apprehensions of those who choose them to be their defenders and protectors are not to be treated as the dreams of fancy, or the murmurs of sedition; nor the voice of freedom disregarded as the language of riot, or curbed as the petulance of faction; that the fundamentals of liberty are not to be taken up, only to be laid aside as things of no moment, and shuffled into the heap of

unimportant and impertinent matter, that composes the dregs of public consultations, and the refuse of free debate.

Such resolutions would have been highly seasonable at this time: for though it is difficult to be accounted for, if we consider the character of the prince upon the throne, and the undissembled duty, and affection, that a loyal people have not failed, in any just instance, or on any proper occasion, to express, with a peculiar warmth, since his accession: I say notwithstanding this, certain it is that a frantic rage seems, of late, to have seized some men for the word *Prerogative* and the *Power of the crown*.

We have seen hirelings, who, the world has but too good reason to believe, were countenanced, and even paid from a certain quarter, justifying very extraordinary acts of administration, upon no better principles. Writings have appeared, containing the most insolent abuse of the good old king, the memory of whose benign and glorious reign will ever be savory to all true whigs, and of his royal son the valiant defender of our liberty: mixing up in these scandalous, and hitherto unpunished libels the exploded notions of prerogative, and absolute power. At last a book (*see p. 121.*) has come out, (how at this particular season God knows!) that is a professed code of despotism, replete with the most diabolical tenets of tyranny, and teaching a most compleat system of slavery.

Who the author expected to be his patrons, or where he meant to make his court, I cannot tell; but he is surely mistaken if he thought the nation was ripe to swallow the sophisticated nonsense he has studied to revive, of divine hereditary right; kings above the restraint of law; unlimited monarchy; parliaments without power; the people bound to passive obedience; the rights and privileges of both but so many precarious concessions of absolute princes; such are his doctrines, without colour or disguise, true bare-faced, hereditary, indefeasible Tory doctrines, without so much as the least art used to gild the bitter pill.

It is a satisfaction, that by the attention and zeal of some who are *not in power*, this vile book has not escaped a proper stigma. The censure it has deservedly met with, as it comes from the highest

authority, so it has been given in a true constitutional manner.

Judicial resolutions of parliament seasonably interposed in vindication of the constitution, upon great and general doctrines of magnitude sufficient to draw out its supreme jurisdiction, are the known, the natural, safe, and the most operative protection of liberty.

Remedial laws to facilitate or enforce the enjoyment of rights springing out of the constitution are often necessary, and always excellent expedients; but a bill to assert fundamentals, like an injudicious prop, must debilitate rather than support; one should almost as soon wish to see an act to declare *Magna Charta*, or the bill of rights, in force. Declaratory statutes are very effectual to remove a doubt, but they are sure to suppose an ambiguity; it is therefore without all reason to say, as has been said, that *they* got a new light, who one day pressed a resolution, and the next refused a bill to the same effect. The utility of the first was apparent, the danger of the other is obvious.

Our expectations are at present suspended for four months. In the mean time it is some comfort that the cries of liberty have been so fully justified, so honestly, so ably maintained and defended.

You, the worthy Gentlemen of the Cocoa Tree, have honourably distinguished yourselves among the friends of liberty. Your country, with gratitude loudly proclaims your merit; and the voice of liberty will loudly sound your praise. Welcome into the bosom of a free people, and to be numbered amongst the best citizens! You have followed the example of the venerable heroes in the cause of liberty, to whose courage in the senate and the field we owe the preservation of our constitution, and the maintenance of our freedom. You have but to persevere in the same glorious path, and your fame will be recorded with their immortal renown.

Could you desire a nobler testimony to your services, than one you have? — You share the large applauses of so many brave patriots, who, on the same trying occasion, with undaunted boldness, contended for the just rights of their country. Amongst the foremost stands a gallant general, pointed out for

supreme command, by the unanimous voice of his grateful country.—*England* has a *Conway*, the powers of whose eloquence, inspired by his zeal for the object, animated with the fire of true genius, and furnished with a sound knowledge of the constitution, at once entertain, ravish, convince, conquer. Such noble examples are the riches of the present age, the treasure of posterity.

The honest and spirited conduct of the sound part of the Cocoa Tree has done much towards reducing the state of parties, to that ground on which a division cannot long subsist, or effect great harm. For the last fifty years, the Tories have called themselves the patrons of the people; and the Whigs thought they were the defenders of the liberty, the support of the protestant succession, and the pillars of the constitution. If the characters were real, the difference between them was to seek. But unfortunately they differed in their opinions of each other, not without cause, or they might long before now have been happily united, and the names of distinction annihilated.

Two reigns of the house of Brunswick have not, that I know of, afforded a debate upon any real question concerning the liberty of the subject. Standing armies, foreign connections, or perhaps a misapprehended scheme of excise [not to be likened to a most exceptionable extension of it now in force] were the only topics for introducing that subject; and as to any of these, there has of late years been no dispute, except the recent and repeated, but also fruitless endeavours, to protect the private houses of the farmer and the gentleman, from the vexatious intrusions of excise officers. Unexampled unanimity of sentiments inspired our councils with unknown vigour, and crowned our arms with un-heard of success; an important question of liberty, however, brings characters to the test, and tries the sincerity of former professions; it elucidates principles, and unmasks pretences. Those who stand forward in that glorious cause, are the true patriots, come from where they will, and whatever name they go by. Formerly the only distinction has been between country gentlemen and courtiers: It is now betwixt the friends of liberty, and the slaves of power. A rank Tory

is bad ; but a rotten Whig, if possible, is still worse. With whom these gentlemen should associate, I am at some loss to know. Let rotten Whigs and rotten Tories go together ; and who will envy their society ? But an administration, supported by such a confederacy, must indeed be of a very black hue ; and its continuance may be judged of from the rottenness, fragility, and incoherence of its props.

The favourite cry has, of late, been, to abolish all party names ; but, 'till we have but one principle, we cannot be of one name. No body, I dare say, ever thought, and no friend to his country ever could think, of proscribing men for a name ; the great minister, who conducted this country to a pitch of glory it never saw before, made it the labour of his administration to extinguish parties, as well as names ; and it is a merit, that cannot be denied him, that he was more successful in that patriot design, than perhaps any of his predecessors were, or than any but himself will, for along time, be. When he was at the helm, there seemed to be but one heart, and one mind, in the nation. The rank Tory, and the reprobate Whig, were dragged along with the standard of liberty, as the trophies of a triumphant administration, the measures of which stilled the voice of opposition, and silenced the whispers of complaint. Men of all denominations and characters went one way, because there was no other road open. When an opportunity offers, principle and pay sifts the multitude : The sound and the sordid, the sycophant and the sincere, then part : Prospects, promises, and provision, draw away the hungry, the greedy, and the gaping : Virtue can only carry the virtuous and upright. When those who carry the bag shew the way, the *feeling* interest will always be on that side.

But, can *Englishmen*, devoted to the protestant succession, grateful to the memory of the illustrious princes of the Brunswick line, and personally attached to the prince who now fills the throne, be easy to see the tried friends of that succession—of that family, of liberty, and of our country, driven into a private station ?

Power in the hands of men not attached to liberty, and no true friends to the principles of the constitution, nor to the family whose government is founded in

them, will not spare any who are suspected of such attachments, though they may have greatly contributed to their getting into power ; for of all coalitions, that is the most infeasible, between men of arbitrary principles, and those who have the lowest degree of favour for liberty.—Let them look to themselves, who, for any purpose whatever, can be brought to renounce their connections with the true friends of liberty. They lean upon a staff very apt to wound them, when they trust to the purchased support of those who have no real regard to it. As Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury said to the pensioned Parliament, *They may hardly ever find a time to make satisfaction for the omission of some opportunities they have lost.* But let the true friends of liberty not be scared by the late practice of court proscription. We have seen what an union founded upon right principles could do ; and what is it that it cannot do, that ought to be done ?

It was none of the least of its achievements, for the good of this country, to stop the mouths of those who are not ashamed now to confess they did not agree in opinion, only in a silent vote for measures to support national independency and national happiness : They concurred, because nothing was to be got by differing, such an union having borne down all opposition, and left no room to complain. The same union, firmly adhered to, is the most likely means to bring back things to their *natural* state in every respect ; for no man who is under the powers of liberty, and of love to his king and country, can think she is in her natural state, when, contrary to the experience of the two last reigns, Tories, and Tory principles take the lead in court, and are followed and adopted by time-serving nominal Whigs ; when the great families which have been the martyrs of liberty, the pillars of the revolution, and of the protestant succession, are depressed and insulted ; and when the ablest ministers she ever had are out of office.

Those the wishes of their country follow, and to them its confidence cleaves ; the wishes and confidence of a people who know, that under a prince of the house of Brunswick there is not, there cannot be, but one interest for the king and kingdom. The wishes and confidence of such a people, are the most effectual supplications to

a throne filled as ours is, when allowed to reach it, in their own undissembling and undisguised language.

The King in his first declaration, made, when but setting himself in the throne, expressed his reliance on the assistance of all *honest men*. It is the anxious wish of his loving people, that he may have it, and that no other may approach him—that his Majesty may not be exposed to the deceit and danger of their counsels, who are not *honest men*—that he may be guarded from the errors and mistakes of those who are not *able ministers*.

Proscription, properly so called, of any but the open or concealed enemies of the constitution, and royal family now wearing the crown, is a law of terror, an engine of tyranny—not consistent with the government of George the Third.—But men of flagitious characters, loose principles, abandoned in their morals, desperate in fortune, like Romeo's poor apothecary, & dealing in political poison ;—such men can never be safe counsellors for the state; and they will always be the disgrace of that service in which they are employed. Their vices necessarily exclude them from employment, under a prince of an opposite character, which it is our happiness to enjoy. They therefore cannot say they are proscribed, if they are either not called to, or dismissed from office. It always has been, and always will be true, that *when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn : but when the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice.* Honest men, good and able ministers, are the stability of a wise government, the glory of a good reign, and the ornaments of a virtuous court—amongst the greatest public blessings to the nation under their care.

*Account of the Proceedings of the Proprietors of East India Stock. (Continued from p. 172.)*

In the account we gave in our last of the proceedings of the *East-India company*, (see p. 170.) the determination of Lord Clive was left in suspense; but in a few days after, his Lordship thought proper to make public a letter, for which see p. 171.

After this declaration, the friends of Lord Clive were active in his behalf, and left nothing unattempted to secure an interest in the new direction; the old di-

rection, in the mean time, published a relation of all that had passed in *Bengal*, (which we gave in our last p. 184.) with a view, no dout, to quiet the minds of the proprietors of stock, many of whom had given all up for lost in that settlement, and had placed their only hope in Lord Clive to retrieve their affairs.

This account was not without its effect: Many of the stockholders became less anxious about Lord Clive's departure for *Bengal*, as they thought his presence there was less necessary: The house List prevailed against that of the Proprietors \*, and all thoughts of his lordship's going abroad seemed to be laid aside. But the important question, whether Mr. Sullivan should or should not *continue in the lead* of the company's affairs, remained still undecided, and depended upon the choice that the directors should make of their chairman. Upon holding up of hands, it was said, a majority appeared for Mr. Sullivan; but a ballot being demanded, the issue was, that Mr. Rous took the chair in his stead. It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the forces in the struggle were so nearly equal, yet the ejection of Mr. Sullivan from the chair had so great an influence in favour of the Company's affairs, in the general opinion, that their stock rose upon it, as the papers affirmed, very considerably.

Mr. Sullivan, after he was displaced from the chair, was with difficulty persuaded not to sell out his stock, so as to disqualify himself for sitting in the direction: If he had gone out, it is said, five other gentlemen of great worth and probity, would have gone out with him, who will now assist their fellow proprietors in this critical situation with their advice. The warmth of all parties is now happily abated; Lord Clive is preparing to go to *Bengal*, with full power to establish the Company's factory on the firmest foundation,

\* Mr. Sullivan's being elected into the direction, depended upon a very nice question, whether Mrs. Drummond, Lady to the Archbishop of York, could be considered as a stockholder in her own right, and ballot accordingly. This question was determined in the negative, and Mrs. Drummond's ballot, which was for the Proprietor's List, rejected; the want of which only, left a majority for Mr. Sullivan.

dation, the dissensions that have for some time subsisted relative to the payment of his Lordship's, Jaghire is finally determined, (May 3.) in a general Court of Directors, to whom the following letter from Lord Clive was read.

" I need not repeat the nature of my pretensions to the Jaghire. The revolution in favour of Meer Jaffir, and the instructions I have sent to my attorneys, in consequence of your stopping it, will, I make not the least doubt, be the means of having it confirmed to me in the strongest manner that the customs of India will admit, and the laws of England require : But as there would be a very great impropriety in my going abroad in the Company's service, with a law-suit of this consequence depending between us, allow me to suggest to you the expediency of referring this matter to a general court of proprietors, with the proposal I now make, *viz.* That I shall enjoy my Jaghire for ten years, provided the company shall remain so long in possession of those lands, of which the Jaghire is the Quit-rent ; and provided I should live so long. At the end of ten years, or at my death, if it should happen first, my right and title to the Jaghire shall cease ; and on my arrival in India, I shall use my utmost endeavours with the Nabob to secure the reversion of it to the company. Should my death happen early in the service, I submit to the consideration of the directors and proprietors (but do not insist upon it) whether it cannot be continued for five years."

#### *A surprising Account of the sudden effect of Fear in a deserter.*

GEORGE GROCHANTZY, a Poldander, who had enlisted as a soldier, in the service of the King of Prussia, deserted during the last war ; a small party was sent in pursuit of him, and when he least expected it they surprized him singing and dancing among a company of peasants, who were got together in an Inn and were making merry. This event so sudden and unforeseen, and at the same time so dreadful in its consequences, struck him in such a manner, that giving a great cry he became at once altogether stupid and insensible, and was seized without the least resistance.

They carried him away to Glogau, where he was brought before the council

of war, and received sentence as a deserter : He suffered himself to be held and disposed of at the will of those about him, without uttering a word or giving the least sign that he knew what had happened or would happen to him ; he remained immovable as a statue wherever he was placed, and was wholly passive with respect to all that was done to him or about him ; during all the time that he was in custody, he neither eat, nor drank, nor slept, nor had any evacuation ; some of his comrades were sent to see him ; after that he was visited by some officers of his corps, and by some priests, but he still continued in the same state, without discovering the least signs of sensibility. Promises, entreaties, and threatenings were equally ineffectual, the physicians who were consulted upon his case were of opinion, that he was in a state of hopeless idiocy. It was at first suspected that these appearances were feigned, but these suspicions necessarily gave way, when it was known that he took no sustenance, and that the involuntary functions of nature were in a great measure suspended.

After some time they knocked off his fetters, and left him at liberty to go whither he would ; he received his liberty with the same insensibility that he had shewed upon other occasions ; he remained fixed and immovable, his eyes turned wildly here and there without taking cognizance of any object, and the muscles of his face were fallen and fixed like those of a dead body.

Being left to himself, he passed 20 days in this condition, without eating, drinking, or any evacuation, and died on the 20th day ; he had been sometimes heard to fetch deep sighs, and once he rushed with great violence on a soldier, who had a mug of liquor in his hand, forced the mug from him, and having drank the liquor with great eagerness, let the mug drop to the ground.

The singularity of this case has been the subject of much speculation in Germany.

*Receipties for Chronicle Disorders, from Dr. Theobald's Piece, entitled, Every Man his own Physician.*

(Continued from p. 183.)

#### P I L E S.

Take of Lenitive Electuary, one ounce and an half, flower of Brimstone half an ounce,

ounce, mixt; the quantity of a nutmeg to be taken every night and morning, apply outwardly a little of this ointment; Take two ounces of white Diachylon, two ounces of sweet oil, and half an ounce of vinegar, mixt.

*Rickets in Children.*

Give the child two grains of *Ens Veneris*, dissolved in a spoonful of wine and water, every night; to this must be

joined cold bathing, and a strengthning diet.

*Rheumatism.*

Take half a drachm of powder of gum Guaiacum in a draught of warm ale going to rest, and be covered with a larger quantity of cloaths than usual, persist in this method a few days, and you will find relief.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### ASSIZES NEWS.

(continued from p. 144.)

**A**T Kingston assizes, John Madox for house-breaking, Richard Sylvester and Edward Odele, for robbing a pye woman, Wm. Guilt for horse-stealing, Wm. Corbett the sailor, for the murder of Mr. Knight and his wife, (see p. 189) and Joseph Ryland for the highway; were all found guilty, and received sentence of death.

At Devon, Wm. Luxham and Thomas Baker for high-way robberies; Thomas Carver, Wm. Cause, and Eliz. Hooper, for burglaries: and John Elliot for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death.

At Taunton, John Warren for robbery, Sam. Woodland for sheep-stealing, and Rich. Cox for horse-stealing, were capitally convicted.

At Exeter, Nicholas Mauoder was found guilty of the murder of William Couch, and being executed the next day, his body was delivered to the Devon and Exeter hospital, to be dissected.

At Shrewsbury, Wm. Newcombe, Russel Dauncy, John Sandells, and Rich. Howells, for house breaking; and Evan Roberts, for horse stealing, received sentence of death.

At Lancaster, John Nelson and Francis Windle for house breaking, and Thomas Naden, for pulling down Heaton mill were capitally convicted.

At Stafford, Humpb. Walters for the highway, Wm. Robinson and Rich. Fletcher for burglaries; and John Jackson for sheep-stealing, were capitally convicted.

At Manchester, the right of the warden

and fellows of *Manchester* college, to the nomination of *Blakney* chapel, that has been disputed by Mr. *Davenport* was confirmed.

At Nottingham, John Death was capitally condemned for theft, Wm. Howe for murder, was discharged being lunatic, and Wm. Barlow for the same murder died in the arms of the goaler as he was bringing him to trial.

At Bristol, Thomas Usher, who carried off 1800l. in cash from the *Bristol* wagon, (see Vol. xxxii. p. 435) Rob. Salterway for a like offence, and Wm. Powell for house breaking, received sentence of death.

At Coventry, Jane Smith, an accomplice with the *Coventry* gang in robbing Mr. Bayley of that city of about 186l. was capitally convicted.

At Chester, Wm. Warebam and Henry Glover for shoplifting, and burglary; and Tho. Blackburne for a high way robbery were capitally convicted.

At Norwich, John Brown for horse stealing; Wm. Priestland for stealing cattle; Wm. Chambers, John Chambers and Charles Salterwite, for an assault on the high way with intent to rob, received sentence of death.

Timothy Rhodes and his wife were lately committed to *Ilchester* goal, for making base shillings: The discovery was made by their apprentice, who being questioned in passing one of them, ignorantly said, he'd go abome and change it, for that his maister made 'em.

Six inhabitants of *Kamtschatka*, who went to sea in the year 1759, returned about the beginning of the present year. The account they give of their expe-

expedition is, that having directed their course N. E. after several months navigation they discovered 26 islands, some large and some small, which were inhabited by people supposed to be the *Eskimaux*, because in their form and manners they resemble the *Americans* on the North of the river St. Laurence in *Canada*. These voyagers made a kind of map of two of these islands, where they lived some time, which is sent to *Moscow*, to be preserved among the archives of that country.

*THURS. March 28.* The first stone was laid of a new bridge over the *Avon* in *Bristol* city.

*Sat. 31. Charles Singleton Doddington* was executed at *York* for the highway. He had barricadoed the door of his cell in such a manner, that it was more than 2 hours before the goaler could force it. His reason for it was, That life was sweet, and every hour precious.

The scaffold for fixing his majesty's statue at the *Royal Exchange* was struck. Two remarks have been made; one, that his majesty holds his sceptre in the wrong hand; the other, that the statuary has inclined too much towards the *Scotch walk*.

*SUNDAY, April 1.* The great solar eclipse was observed at *Edinburgh*, with great distinctness. The sky was remarkably clear; and the eclipse

began	9 h.	9 m
greatest obscuration	10	24
end	11	53

During the eclipse the thermometer fell  $17\frac{1}{7}$  deg. Being exposed to the sun before the eclipse began, it rose from 65 to 73; at the time of the greatest obscuration it fell to  $55\frac{1}{2}$ ; and at the end of the eclipse it rose to 61.

At *Ipswich*, the eclipse continued annular about 15 seconds.

	h	m
beginning	9	8
middle	10	33
end	12	4

Three or four dark spots were observed near the sun's lower limb, which if not in the sun itself, are supposed to be from the rugged or mountainous edge of the moon.

*Thurs. 3. The Archduke Joseph of Austria was this day crown'd King of the Romans at Franckfort, with great cere-*

*April, 1764.*

mony. Whole oxen were roasted in the streets and given to the populace, and medals and money thrown among them to the amount of 150,000 crowns.

His R. H. the D. of York arrived at *Legborn* from *Florence*, and was received by the governor and *English* factory with the honours due to his high rank; and after having visited all the places of note, entertained the governor, factory, and principal nobility, his highness took the diversion of hunting in the wood of *Rosario*, where the governor had prepared a most magnificent entertainment under a large tent. On the 6th his highness set out for *Piza*, and on the 9th returned to *Florence*.

*Wed. 4.* The court of *Brunswick*, with the hereditary Princess from *England*, arrived at *Wolfenbuttle*, and was received with acclamations, and every demonstration of joy; the road for three miles before her royal highness approached the city, was lined with all the companies of tradesmen, militia and guards. Flowers were scattered before her by young maidens in the dress of shepherdesses, and from her descending from her coach to the foot of the great stair-case, the students in full chorus sung odes in honour of the royal pair; having breakfasted and visited whatever was curious in the city, they returned in the afternoon to *Brunswick*.

*Thurs. 5.* His majesty gave the royal assent to

A bill for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund for the service of the year 1764.

— for granting certain duties on goods in the *British* colonies for the support of government, and for encouraging the trade to the sugar colonies.—By this act a duty of 1/. 2s. is laid on foreign clay'd sugars [instead of 5s.] indigo 6d. a lb. [2d.] coffee 2l. 19s. 6d. per Cwt. Madeira wine 7l. per ton; Port and Spanish wines 10s. a ton; wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mix'd with silk or herba 2s. a piece. Calicoes 2s. 6d. a-piece; Cambricks 3s. French lawns 3s. coffee and piemento of the growth of the *British* colonies; coffee 7s. a Cwt. piemento 2d. a lb. foreign molasses and syrups 3d. a gallon, [instead of 6d.] which was seldom paid. These duties are all to be paid into the exchequer, and reserved

ed for defraying the charges of protecting the British colonies in America.

—for altering the duty on beaver-skins, [lessen'd on importation and raised on exportation.]

—for regulating pilots, &c.

—for encouraging the manufacture of British sail-cloth.

—for discharging recognizances extreated in the Exchequer.

—for regulating the nightly watch, and employing the poor in St. Clement Danes.

— for regulating buildings, and preventing fires.

— to several road-bills, and bills for enclosing lands.

At the anniversary meeting of the Magdalén charity, the sermon was preached by the bishop of Clonfert, and the collection amounted to upwards of 1200*l.* near double the sum usually collected.

Sat. 7. By a letter in the *Amsterdam Gazette*, there is an account of great revolutions in India, and among the rest, that Caffim Ally Carwn has made himself master of Bengal. This, however, is at present discredited, and thought to be inserted to serve a turn; but it deserves notice, that Mr. Maguire, just arrived from that settlement, and 3d in council, was refused to be examined concerning the true state of affairs when he left the place, by the court of directors, ten against eight.

Mon. 9. Norborne Berkley's claim of peerage as Baron of Botetourt, was confirmed, and his lordship received the compliments of the nobility on that occasion.

Wed. 11. Came on the election of directors of the East India company, (see p. 246.) when the house list prevailed, having eight out of that list elected, to four out of the other; the remainder being in both lists.

The society of arts adjudged the first premium of 50 guineas for the best landscape, to Mr. Barratt from Dublin; the second of 25, to Mr. Bond of Birmingham; and the third of 15, to Mr. Steuart of London.

Thurs. 12. At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the small pox hospital, the sermon was preached by the Bp. of Norwich, and the collection amounted to 553*l.*

Fri. 13. At a court of directors of the East-India company, Thomas Rous, Esq; was elected chairman, and Henry Crabb Boulton, deputy, on which Mr. Sullivan and four of his friends withdrew from court.

Two stallions were lately purchased for Lord Northumberland, and cost 500 guineas each in Arabia. They were bro't to Aleppo, travelled from thence to Scanderoon, from thence were shipped for Marseilles; from Marseilles they travelled through France, and arrived at his lordship's stables this day.

Sat. 14. A terrible fire broke out at Mr. Nash's in St. James's Square, which instantly consumed that house, and damaged two others. The fire spread so fast, that six persons perished in the flames.

Mr. Bourne's new machine for travelling the roads was tried against a common broad-wheeled waggon, but did not answer, the common waggon going as easy with four horses, as the new one with eight. The weight carried was five ton besides the carriage. The wheels of this waggon are 14 inches; the fore wheels go within the hind wheels, and are so shallow as to turn under the bed of the waggon. The Leominster stage waggon has these wheels.

Mon. 16. This day his Serene Highness the Prince Stadholder was publicly examined in the tenets of the Reformed Religion, in order to his receiving the Holy Communion at Easter. His Serene Highness gave universal satisfaction to the numerous assembly present, and his knowledge and presence of mind during a two hours examination, was universally admired.

Tues. 17. Prince Averspurg arrived at St. James's to notify to his majesty the election of a King of the Romans.

Wed. 18. The magistrates of Edinburgh, with the committee of the convention of royal boroughs caused a representation to be drawn up in order to be presented to his majesty in council; that his majesty would be graciously pleased to revoke the licence given to the recruiting officers of the Scotch regiment in the Dutch service, to levy men in Scotland on account of the scarcity of hands for the necessary purposes of agriculture and manufactures.

Thurs.

*Tburs. 19.* Orders were received at *Portsmouth* for the shipwrights and caulkers to work extra in order to fit all the ships in ordinary for service.

His majesty gave the royal assent as follows :

To a bill to raise money by exchequer loans.

—to establish the Bank contract.

—to charge certain annuities on the sinking fund, &c.

—to export rice from *Georgia* and *Carolina* to the *American* colonies, on paying *British* duty.

—to enable his majesty to allow the importation of *Irish* provisions.

—to encourage the manufactory of cambrick in *England*.

—to encourage the whale fishery on the *American* coasts.

—and in *Greenland*.

—to vest *Senegal* in the *African* company,

—to a bounty on the importation of hemp from *America*.

—to restrain the currency of paper-money in the colonies.

—to exclude bankrupts from privilege of parliament.

—to regulate the postage. And

—to several other public and private bills. After which his majesty was pleased to put an end to the session by the following speech :

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I cannot put an end to this session of parliament without returning you my thanks for the prudent and salutary measures which you have taken to extend the commerce, and secure the happiness of my kingdoms.

The assurances which I have received of the pacific disposition of the several powers with whom we were lately at war, and of their resolution to adhere inviolably to the terms of the late treaty, promise the continuance of peace abroad; and the firm and temperate exertion of your authority, joined to the constitutional and public spirited conduct which you have manifested on every occasion during the present session, will, I trust, establish at home due obedience to the laws, reverence to the legislator, and domestic union.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
I thank you for the supplies which you

have so chearfully and unanimously granted. The ample provision you have made for the several services recommended to you, and especially for maintaining my fleet in a respectable state, will I am confident, preserve to this nation its proper weight and influence, and give strength and security to all my dominions.

The wise regulations which have been established to augment the public revenues, to unite the interests of the most distant possessions of my crown, and to encourage and secure their commerce with *Great Britain*, call for my hearty approbation.

Your regard to public credit, in discharging a part of the heavy debt contracted and unprovided for during the late war, without imposing on this kingdom the burthen of any new taxes, is particularly pleasing to me, from the tender concern which I feel for my people.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

It is the proper employment of this season of tranquility, to consider of the most effectual means for perfecting those works of peace, and plans of public utility, which have been so wisely and happily begun.

I recommend these important objects to your consideration during the recess. You may depend upon my constant endeavours for the success of these good purposes, as I shall ever esteem it my truest glory, to employ that power with which the constitution hath entrusted me, in promoting your real interests, and lasting happiness.

In the course of this session 175 public and private bills received the royal assent.

*Sat. 21.* The account sent to court by Major *Adams*, commander in chief of his majestys' forces in *Bengal*, of the military transactions in that country, was published in the *Gazette* of this day, but as it differs in nothing material from the account published by the *East-India* company, p. 184. our readers will excuse the repetition.

*Mon. 23.* The lord-mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, with their ladies, went in procession to *St Bride's*, according to annual custom, and heard a sermon preached by the *Bp. of St. Asaph*, when the report of the state of the city hospitals was read before the governors, by which it appeared that 3371 patients had been cured

red and discharged out of St. Bartholomew's, 6853 out of St Thomas's, 129 out of Bethlehem, and 336 vagrant's relieved and discharged out of Bridewell.

Sun. 22. A legacy of 200l. left to the poor of the town of Dover by the late Earl Hardwicke, was this day distributed by the magistracy, agreeable to his lordship's directions. His lordship was a native of the place.

A chapter of the most noble order of the garter was held at St James's, when his majesty was pleased to fill up the vacancies therein, by electing his Serene Highness Adolphus Frederic reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax, in the room of the Earls Granville and Waldgrave, deceased. The Earls of Bute, Cardigan, and Lincoln; the Dukes of Bedford and Leeds; and his R. H. Prince William Henry assisted in the performing the ceremony.

Wed. 25. Several barges sailed from Guilford for London, on the navigation from that town being completed.

The right hon. Lord Clive was by his Majesty created a knight of the bath.

Orders were received at Gravesend, for the Success Indianaman to sail immediately, but the commanding officer of the highlanders, of whom 200 were on board, being absent the highlanders refused to sail till he arrived, and actually unshipped the bars of the capstone by force to prevent it.

The society of arts gave 50l. to Mr. Harrison for a masterly improvement in the spinning wheel, by which a child may do double the business a grown person can on the common wheel.

Being the birth day of his R. H. the D. of Cumberland, who then enter'd into the 44th. year of his age, their majesties and the royal family received the compliments of the nobility on that occasion. The hon. society of natives of the country of Cumberland made a most splendid appearance in honour of his highness and held their anniversary festival at the Crown and Anchor with extraordinary magnificence.

Frid. 27. At a court of directors of the India comp. a motion was made, and after long debate carried that Mr. Spencer should be recalled from Bengal and Mr. Sumner appointed in his room; Mr. Spencer was appointed out of turn by the old direction. Lord Clive's depar-

ture is to be determined on Wednesday next.

Mon. April 30, On Home Hill an eminence that commands a most beautiful prospect of North Wiltshire, is now erecting a tomb for the reception of the remains of the late Earl of Shelburne, who often wished for the convenience of the neighbouring villages, that a church might be built there, no place of worship being near; in consequence of which his countess dowager is carrying his lordship's pious intimation into execution, and her son, the present earl, is pleased to endow it, and place a chaplain in it.

An information has by his majesty's command been filed in the court of King's Bench, against the chevalier D'Eon, as author of a libel against M. De Guercy, the French ambassador.

#### Exports of gold and silver to India.

gold oz. silver oz,

From 1753 to 1758. 118, 127. 10, 556, 784.

From 1759 to 1764. 9, 760. 1,411, 116.

The duties paid on beaver-skins imported into Great-Britain, and the drawback allowed upon the exportation of them, being contrary to all sound maxims of trade; by an act of this session the duty on each beaver-skin imported from any of his majesty's dominions, is lowered to one penny; a duty of 7d. is laid on every beaver skin, or piece of beaver skin, exported, and a duty of 1s. 6d. is laid on every pound of beaver wool or wombs exported. No drawback is to be allowed on the exportation of beaver skins. The wole to take place from the 7th of his month.

A nobleman has laid a considerable wager, that in 12 hours he'll ride from London to Edinburgh, [400 miles] he is to have as many horses as he pleases, ride what portion of the way at a time he pleases, so that he gets there in one month.

There has been already collected in England on the brief, issued for the benefit of the colleges of Philadelphia and New York, 9,600l.

A sailor at Edinburgh, who had served his majesty during the war, on his return home, found his wife married to another man, by whom she had several children; the fair or after some conversation, gave the man warning to provide himself in eight days, and during that time left him in possession of his wife; but at the end of the term finding him still there, he civilly turned him out, taking

at

at the same time possession of house, wife, children and all, upon this principle, that what belonged to his wife belonged to him; but on the Sunday following, the man returned with a knife in his hand, and after solemnly laying his death to their charge, instantly cut his throat.

### WESTMINSTER RACES

1762.—OCTOBER MEETING.

*Lord Bute's Favourite* (the noted Scotch Stallion) won the King's Plate; beating Mr. Pitt's famous Horse *Guide* (who had won several Plates in different Parts of the World) and Lord Temple's bald-faced Mare, *Moll Gawk*. Betts before starting—*Favourite* against the Field.

### 1763.—SPRING MEETING

*Noblemen & Gentlemen's Great Subscription.*

<i>Lord Bute's dun Horse, Treasurer</i>	1st
<i>Lord Holland's black Horse, Paymaster</i>	2d
<i>Lord Halifax's brown Mare, Mrs. Falconer</i>	3d
<i>Sir F. Dashwood's sorrel H. Red-streak</i>	4th
<i>Duke of Newcastle's grey H. Smuggler</i> , aged, fell lame in running.	

<i>Marquis of Rockingham's Swiss</i> — dr.	
<i>Lord Asburnham's Ranger</i> — — dist.	
<i>Lord Kinoul's Lancaster</i> , distanced, owing to his being rode in a Pelham-Bit.	
<i>Duke of Devonshire's Old Whig</i> ran out of the Course.	

*Henry Bilson Legg's Southampton* paid Forfeit.

*Mr. Wilke's Horse, Liberty*, rode by himself, took the Lead at Starting; but being pushed hard by Mr. *Bishop's* black Gelding *Privilege*, fell down at the Devil's Ditch, and was no where.

### 1763—OCTOBER MEETING. KING'S PLATE.

<i>Duke of Bedford's Horse, President</i>	1st
<i>George Grenville's Gentle Shepherd</i>	2d
<i>Lord Sandwich's Jemmy Twitcher</i>	3d
<i>Lord Egmont's King John</i> — —	4th
<i>Charles Townshend's Horse, Trimmer</i> , ran on the wrong Side of the Post.	

*Mr. Pitt's bay Horse, Guide*, was in training for this Match, and expected to enter at the Post, but went off.

*General A'Court's Horse, Major*; *Colonel Barré's Governor*; and *General Conway's Dragoon*, paid Forfeit.

*Great Expectations* from *Lord Shelburne's* *Coit*, but he ran reily; and it is supposed he will not start any more. Some

*Knowing-Ones*, who had backed him for a considerable Sum, were taken in deep. *Mr. Luther's Colt*, 4 Years old, Weight 8st. 4lb. beat *Mr. Conger's Freebold*, Aged, Weight 9st.—It was observed at Starting, that *Freebold* carried too much Weight. However, it is thought he would have won the Heat, had not a Person, belonging to one of the Public Offices, crossed the Course whilst he was running.

The *Sweefstakes*, over the Duke's Course, was won hollow by *Lord Albemarle's Havanna* from a great many others. But *Disputes* having arisen, whether or not *Havanna* was duly qualified, Part of the Money is detained in the Hands the Clerk of the Course.

### APRIL 11.

The Second Great Match was decided between the two famous Persian Horses, *Mr. Sullivan's Leader*, and *Lord Clive's Nabob*. Though *Leader* won at the former Meeting, yet he barely saved his Distance this Time.— It is said this remarkable Difference in his running was owing to his having changed his Rider.

Odds at starting—Six to Four on *Leader*. A true Copy of the Race List.

Witness my Hand

H E B E R, jun.

### AMERICAN NEWS.

A body of friendly Indians have lately surprized a party of the enemy, surrounded them, and made them all prisoners, to the number of 41, whom they have delivered up to Sir Wm. *Johnstone*.

The accounts we have received of the massacre of the Indians in Pennsylvania, appear, by a private letter from thence, to be not enough explain'd. If entire credit may be given to this letter, the spirit of resentment that was manifested on this occasion was not appeased by the death of the poor Indians, but threatens even the whole body of Quakers, their protectors, who, not manifesting a zealous inclination to carry on the war against the savages, are become equally obnoxious to the frontier inhabitants as the Indians themselves, by whom they are daily massacred.

The danger to which these people are exposed from continual incursions of the savages, render them desperate, and unless some means is contrived for their security,

curify, it is feared they will attack the metropolis, and shake the very foundations of the *Philadelphians* government so firmly established in peace.

*List of Births for the Year 1764.*

**L**ADY of Sir John Gibbons, of a son.—Lady of Sir W. Dolben, of a daugh.—Lady of Sir Digby Logard, of a son.—Lady of Sir Bellingham Graham, of a son.—Lady of Lord Grey, of a daugh.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1764.*

**A**PRIL. 5. **R**EV. Mr. Hayward, warden of New-college, Oxford, to Miss Way.—7. Sir Roderick M'Kensie, to Miss Colquhoun of Luss in Scotland.—14. Lucy Knightly, Esq; member for Northampton, to the 2d dau. of Sir James Dashwood, Bart.—27. Tho. Bray, Esq; to Miss Angela Took, of Throgmorton-street, 100,000l.

*List of Deaths for the Year 1764.*

**M**ARCH 25. **C**APT. Clive, brother to Geo. Clive, Esq; member for Bps. castle in Shropshire.—30. Dr. Letherland, physician to her majesty.—Miss Emilia Budworth at Nantwich, occasioned by a pin in her throat, which she went to bed with in her mouth, and swallowed in her sleep.—APRIL 2. Maj. Gen. Barrington at Paris—3. Mr. Pingle, a lord of sessions in Scotland, accidentally.—11. Mr. Cary, R. of Wootton, Oxon. He has left an estate to New College Ox. 100l. to each of the societies for propagating the faith and Christian knowledge.—13. Mathew Hale, a partner in the Bristol bank.—15. The Marchioness of Pompadour, favourite mistress to the King of France.—A short time before her death she desired to see and be reconciled to her husband: His answer was, that he forgave her, but would never return to a court from whence he had been excluded. She spent the latter part of her life in settling her affairs, to the *Carthusians* she left 10,000l. annuities to all of her servants, several large sums to charitable uses, and the legal part of her estate to her husband. She died in the 43d year of her age.—19. Mrs. Stanley, eldest daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, sister to lady Cadogan, and mother of Hans Stanley, one of the lords of the admiralty.

*List of Promotions for the Year 1764*

**H**UGH Pelliser, Esq; governor of Newfoundland, &c.—Henry Budd, Esq; receiver-general at Guernsey. [Mr. Rose, dec.]—Philip Stanhope, Esq; envoy extraordinary to Saxony.—William Gordon, Esq; minister to the Dyt of Ratisbon.—Geo. James Bruere, Esq; governor of Bermuda. [Wm. Popple, dec.]—Dr. Woolaston, one of her majesty's physicians in ordinary. [Dr. Letherland, dec.]—Joseph Mellish, Esq; governor of the company of merchant adventurers at Hamburgh, [J. Gore, dec.]—Hon. Ch. Sloane Cadogan, surveyor of his majesty's gardens and works.—J. Craufurd, Esq; gov. of Berwick. [ditto.]—Jer. Dyson, a lord of trade and plantations.—Richard Vernon, comptroller to the board of green cloth. [in r. of H. Bridgeman, Esq;]—Dr. Brook, physician to St. Luke's. [Dr. Battie, resigned.]—David Græme, col. of the 49th reg. of foot, in room of Major Gen. Stanwix, col. of the 8th reg. [Maj. Barrington, dec.]

*Staff officers on the military establishment of the new government.*

**GRENADES.**

John Fleming, Esq; commissary Gen. of Stores.—Lieut. Maclellan (4th reg.) maj. of Brigade.—Wm. Bryant, (half pay) surgeon and purveyor to the Hosp.—Rev. J. Bouldler, chaplain.—Ensign Dalrymple, (63d reg.) Fort. adj. and Bar. master.—Capt. Forbes, (4th reg.) deputy judge adv.

**St. Vincent.**

Deputy commis. J. Davies, (half pay) dept. commis. of Stores, &c.—Lt. Fairbairne, (4th. reg.) Fort. adj. Bar. mast.—Rev. Michael Smith, captain.—Geo. Young, (half pay) surg. to the Hosp.

**Dominico.**

John Weir, dep. com. of stores.—Jn. Boon, (half pay) Fort. adj. Bar. mast.—Rev. Mathew M'leane, chaplain.

**Tobago.**

W. Walker, dep. commis. of Stores.—Rev. W. Small, chaplain.—Lieut. Ab. Hon. Gordon, (half pay) Fort. adj. Bar. mast.—W. Young, (half pay) sur. to the Hosp.

**East Florida.**

Tho. Sherley, Esq; commis.—Lieut. Power, (half pay) Fort. adj. Bar. mast.—Rev. Ralph Church, chap.—Rev. Catherwood, surg.

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

**A**T the assizes of *Clonmell*, *Robert Whitehead* was convicted of the murder of an elderly woman and a young girl at *Carrick-on-Sure*; he most inhumanly cut their throats, and robbed the former of some money she had acquired by her industry. Another man was convicted of horse-stealing.

**Mon. APRIL 9.** Ended the assizes of *Cork*, when *Dillon McNemara*, a French soldier, was found guilty of enlisting men for the French service.

**Tues. 12.** At the *Theatre-Royal*, *Mr. Eaton*, of *Ormond-market*, butcher, and his wife, were trod to death, by the audience pressing out, from an apprehension that the house was on fire, which they were led to believe, from a number of servants suddenly lighting their flams, and entering the box-room, whence the smoke was carried into the other parts of the house, which created a general consternation. What has added much to the distress of this melancholy accident, is, that the unfortunate pair have left eight children very young and destitute. The Managers of the Theatres have most humanely endeavoured to alleviate their distress, by each giving a free play, to be managed by some worthy citizens, from which, and the usual bounty of the public, (who are ever ready to assist virtue in distress,) a fund may be raised for their support and education. Such are the blessings of a good character, which their parents have; and, as the Psalmist expresses it, “ *Whene'er saw we the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging their bread.* ”

**Sat. 14.** At *Tralee* assizes, *Timothy and Peter Leary*, were capitally convicted of a robbery.

**Tues. 17.** At *Carlow*, one man was found guilty of horse-stealing, and another of robbing the house of *Mr. Cogan*.

*Mr. Nesbitt* brought into *Teelen bay* near *Killybegs* in the Co. of *Donegal*, one of the largest whales ever seen in those seas, being in length above 80 feet, and in circumference in the thickest part 62. This gentleman's success has been very remarkable, owing to his dexterity and peculiar manner of striking them.

*The Hon. House of Commons* presented

their thanks to the Rt. Hon. Lady *Aabella Denny*, for her extraordinary bounty and superintendency of the *Foundling-side* of the *City Work-house*, to whom we are indebted for the salutary regulations by which it is now conducted. The importance of this Asylum (under such a conductor, on whom the blessings of thousands must await, and the prayers of those many mothers, who, from circumstances of distress, are obliged to forsake their helpless babes.) must appear to be very great, when the number depending on that charity under the age of six years are 1497; and from the age of six to fourteen 456: these latter (as a committee of the Hon. *House of Commons* have reported) are usefully employed, carefully educated in virtuous and protestant principles, that they are well fed and cloathed, and for the more decent performance of divine worship, his Excellency the Earl of *Northumberland* has subscribed one hundred pounds towards erecting a chapel.

**Wed. 18.** The Hon. Sir *Charles Coote*, K. B. and Lieut. *Edw. Mayne*, were tried at the assizes of *Monaghan*, for killing *Alex. McDonald* the 17th of July last: it appeared the deceased had been very active in opposing Sir *Charles* in the execution of his office at *Cahileblany*, where he attended for the preservation of the peace, at the time of the commotions in the *North*: circumstances were so favourable, that it was not thought necessary that the gentlemen should enter on any defence, who were most honourably acquitted.

**Sat. 21.** At the assizes of *Kilkenny*, *Moag Brenan* was tried for the murder of *Honor Dunne*, *John Pullen* for sodomy, and *Edw. Shee* for horse stealing, and were all ordered for execution.

**Sat. 28.** Ended the embarkation at *Cork* of the following regiments for the W. Indies, viz. *Strode's 62. Gordon's 66 Lambton's 68. and Traupaud's 70.*

*William Ponsonby*, Esq; eldest son of the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the *House of Commons*, was unanimously elected a representative in parliament, for the city of *Cork*, in the room of *Sir John Freke*, Bart. deceased.

**Mon. 30.** The following letter from *Sir Charles Pratt*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice

ice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in *England*, was presented to the Guild of Merchants.

To Matthew Bailie, Esq.; Master of the Guild of Merchants, in Dublin.

" S I R,

" I had the favour of your letter yesterday, informing me, that the Guild of Merchants in the city of *Dublin*, had conferred upon me the honour of their freedom, for which I beg you will be so good as to present my most respectful thanks: and tho' I dare not venture wholly to disclaim the merit of that conduct which they have been pleased to stamp with their approbation, yet I cannot assume more to myself than a true and unfeigned regard to *Ireland*, while I had the honour of being consulted, as Attorney General, upon the affairs of that kingdom, and a strict regard to the law and my oath since I have been Chief Justice.

" If I have been so fortunate as to acquire the reputation of integrity in the capacity of a Judge, I shall now be under the strongest obligation to preserve that character which the public approbation of your Guild has rendered so valuable.

" I am, Sir,

" With the greatest Respect,

" Your most faithful, and obedient Servant,  
" Lincolns Inn Fields, C. PRATT."

" Feb. 24, 1764.

For the proceedings of the Commons of *Dublin*, on a motion to present the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, with his Freedom of the City of *Dublin*, see our Magazine for February, page 110.

*List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

APRIL 24. THE Lady of Ralph Howard, of a son.

*List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

APRIL 18. James Laughton, Esq; to Anna, daugh. of Amos Godsell of Sunville, Co. of Limerick, Esq; — 23. Richard Aylmer of the Co. of Meath, Esq; to Miss Deane, Co. of Galway.—The Rev. Guy Luther, to Miss Eliz. Leigh.—In Limerick, Wm. Nesbitt, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the 59th reg. of Foot, to Joice, dau. of Rob. Leslie, Esq; and niece to the Bp. of Limerick.—

At Clontarf, the Rev. Richard Chapel Grange, of Sallymount, Co. of Wicklow, to a daughter of the Hon. Wm. Rochfort.

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

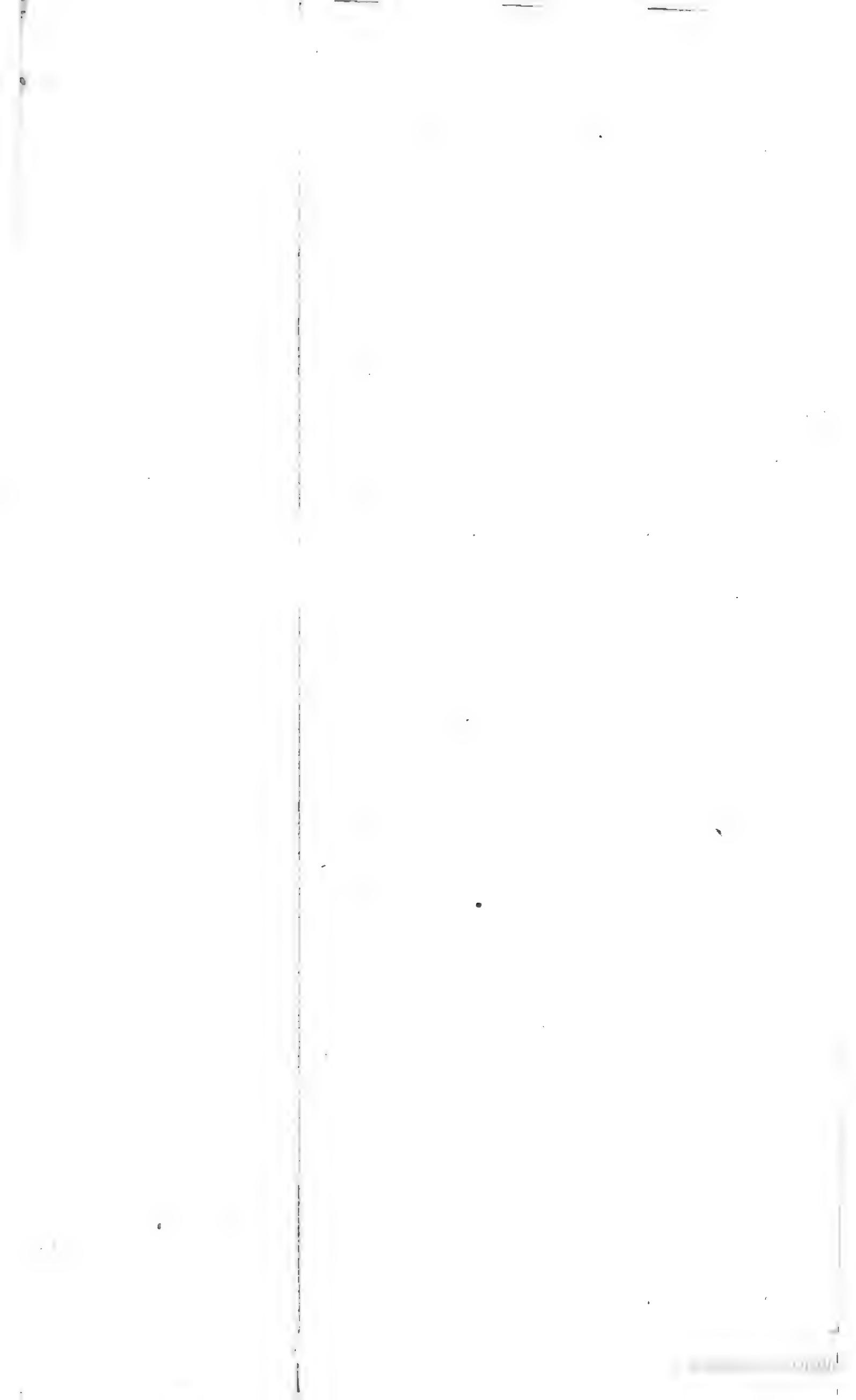
APRIL. IN London, —— Fitzgerald, Counsellor at Law.—7. At Cornfield, Co. of Mayo, the Wife of John Ormsby, Esq; — In Sackville-street, the Widow Bellingham, dau. of the late Hugh Henry, Esq; — The wife of Gerald Blennerhasset, Esq; — 13. Sir John Freke, Bart. one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Cork.—14. Thomas Millard of Cork, Esq; — 16. Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Flood, of the King's Bench.—The wife of Joshua Hamilton, surveyor of Waterford.—The relict of the Rev. Dean Daniel.—James Knight of Charleville, Co. of Cork, Esq; — 28. The Rev. Anthony Cope, Dean of Armagh.—At Malahide, Mr. Adamson, surveyor there.

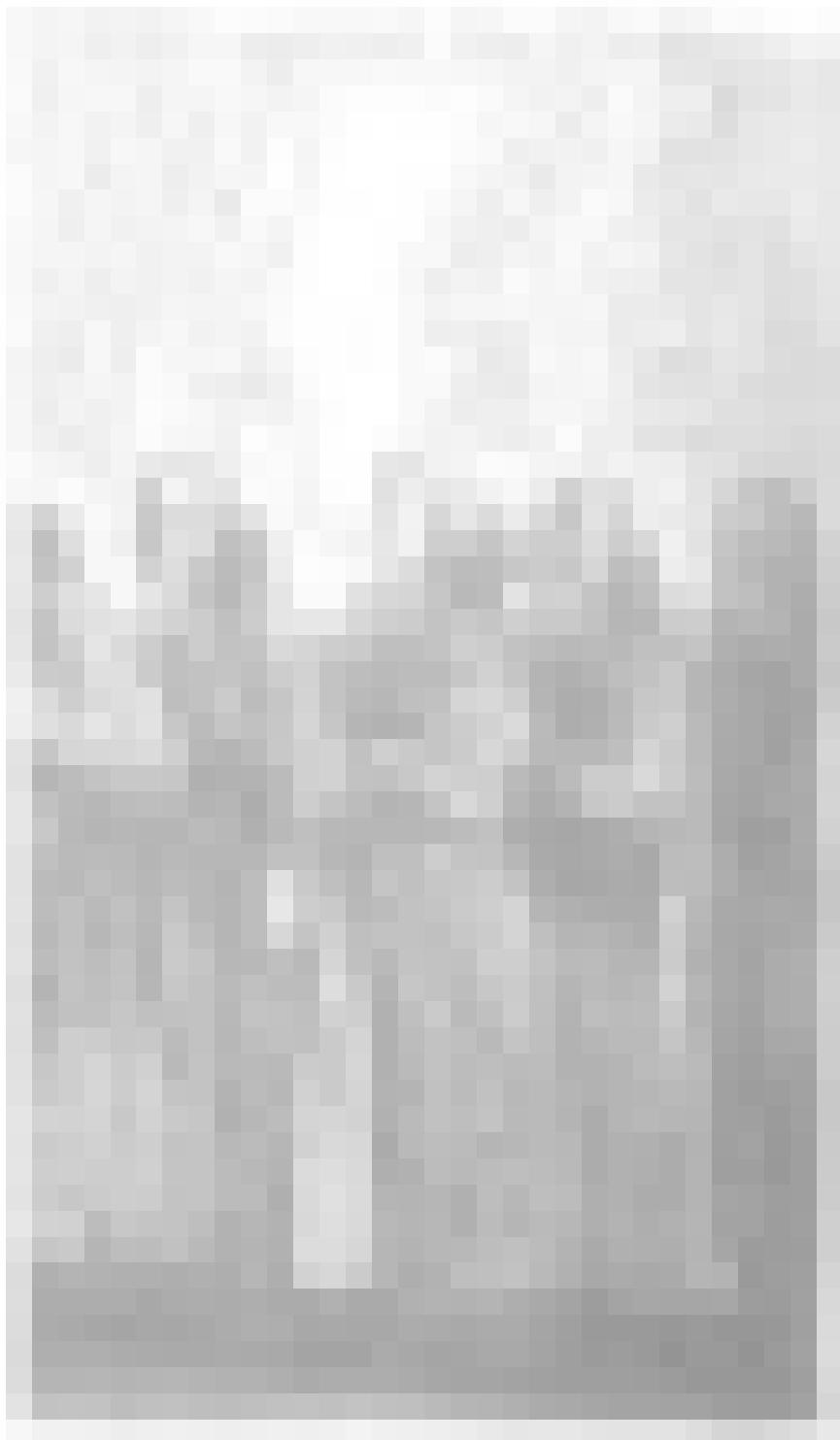
*List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

APRIL. THE Rt. Hon. Robert, E. of Belvedere, app. muster mast. gen. of the army in this kingdom. (Cha. Moore, E. of Charleville, dec.) — 13. John O'Neile, Esq; elect. M. P. for the bor. of Randalstown.—20. Tho. Connelly, Esq; app. a trustee of the linen manufacture for the province of Ulster. (Sir John Freke, Bart. dec.) — Rt. Hon. Lord Visq. Loftus, app. Cust. Rot. of the Co. of Wexford.—Hon. Henry Loftus, app. a trustee of the linen manufacture. (Step. Trotter, Esq; dec.)

#### ARMY PROMOTIONS.

APRIL. STrode's, William Cavendish, Major.—Fred. Blomberg, Arth. Ward, Fran. Bushell Sill, Arth. St. George, Capts.—Edw. Mainwaring, Benj. Brown, Lieuts.—Joseph Willock, Josh. Davis, Ensis.—Gordon's, Edw. Mainwaring, Lieut.—John Henry, Ens.—Wm. Hanson, quarter-master.—Lambton's, Duncan Monro, Lieut.—Jn. Sinclair, Arth. O'Hara, Henry Bush, Ensis.—James Munro, quar.-mast.—Traupaud's, Arth. Thompson, Oliver M'Carland, Capts.—Edw. Hicks, Capt. Lieut.—Mi. Rt. Westrop, Geo. Hewett, Lieuts.—John Meredyth, Ensi.





THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For M A Y, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

- I. List of Pensions on the Civil Establishment of Ireland, 258.—On the Military, 260.—French Pensioners, ib. ty of the Press, 286.—No. 98, on the Public's Right to judge of public Measures, 289
- II. Life of Madam Pompadour, late Mistress to the French King, 260.—Her Family, Birth, and Education by her supposed Father, 261.—Her Marriage and Gallantry, ib.—Her Schemes on the French King, 262.—Her interviews with that Monarch, 263
- IX. Dr. Theobald's Cure for the Sore Throat, and Retention of Urine, 292
- X. State of the public Debts, at the Receipt of the Exchequer, standing out 5 Jan. 1764, with the Charge of Interest thereon, 293
- XI. The CANDIDATE by the Rev. Charles Churchill, (entire) 295
- XII The BUDGET inscribed to the Man who thinks himself a Minister, being a detection of the Fallacy of the Ministerial Account of the Supplies given in March Magazine, the fourth Edition entire, 305.—General Reflections on their Conduct, 312
- XIII. A most valuable Receipt for destroying of Buggs, communicated by a Physician, from known experience, 314
- XIV. POETRY: An old Story revived, ib.—Perjury, ib.—On Gen. Conway's dismissal, ib.
- XV. Observations for the encouragement and improvement of Husbandry, ib.
- XVI. The History of the famous Madam d'Escombis, executed a few years since at Paris, for being privy to the Murder of her Husband, 316.—Peculiar Turn of the Parafians, 317.—Is unhappily married, and entertains a Gallant, ib.—Montjoy the Murderer, discover'd his Accomplice when on the Rack, 319
- HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.
- XVII. Great Earthquake at Banda, 319.—Trial of Mr. Beardmore against the Messengers, 320.—Old Bailey Sessions, with Capt. Sampson's Address to the Court, ib.
- XVIII. EAST INDIA AFFAIRS, 322
- XIX. Judge Pratt's Letter on receiving the City Compliment, 323
- XX. Extraordinary Intelligence from Ireland, ib.
- XXI. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Promotions, 324
- WITH A POLITICAL PRINT, The CANDIDATE, or Jemmy Twitcher against the Field, and the SANDWICH VENUS.

LIST of the PENSIONS on the IRISH CIVIL and MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, as they stood the 26th of October 1763; exclusive of the PENSIONS of HALF-PAY OFFICERS, and the WIDOWS OF OFFICERS.

P-stands for during his M<sup>A</sup>ESTY's Pleasure, L. for Life, \* for 31 Years.

When granted. Pensioners Names. per Ann.  
 Dec. 17, 1706 Catherine Taib t p 150  
 Apr. 15, 1719 G Lady Keilmanteg / 750  
 Mar. 24, 1752 The same as Viscountess Dowager How p 500  
 Apr. 29, 1723 Countess of Roscommon p 100  
 Oct. 1, 1746 Addition p 150  
 Feb. 3, 1725 J. Wisdom, under-librarian p 30  
 May, 31, 1725 Lady Strangford p 250  
 Dec. 15, 1726 Representatives of Chas Hooper and P. Martin (a) 200  
 Feb. 9, 1726 David Mitchell, in trust for Mary Williams, alias West, daughter of Lord Chancellor West p 400  
 By Estab. Dorothy Le Estanquet p 40  
 1727. S Monon Seury de Olivier p 60  
 Mar. 31, 1731 Alex. E. of Antrim, &  
 July 15, 1761 Arthur Trevor, Esq.; in trust for the son and daughters of Wm. Fleming, Esq; commonly called Lord Glane p 300  
 Sep. 26, 1733 Viscount Strangford p 200  
 July 23, 1734 Gaspard Caillard, minister of a French church p 50  
 Dec. 20, 1739 Oluf Moller, a German Protestant minister at Dublin p 50  
 Oct. 30, 1740 Executors of Ld. Harrington \* 2600  
 Jan. 13, 1740, John Lewis Scoffier, and Charles Lewis d'Vilette, French Conformist ministers p 100  
 May 11, 1742 Lady Cecilia lab. Finch \* 400  
 July 26, 1742 Earl of Meath p 300  
 April 6, 1753 Addition p 200  
 July 29, 1755 Wm. Lock, Esq; affinee of Lord Southwell \* 400  
 May 6, 1741 Lord Southwell, addition p 300  
 July 26, 1742 Sarah Visc. D. Doneraile p 100  
 — M. 1st Vtis Dowager Mayo p 100  
 Nov. 11, 1742 Countess of Brandon p 100  
 Aug. 15, 1743 Representative of Mary Louisa, Baroness de Stainberg \* 300  
 Jan. 31, 1743 John, Lord Morson, and John Arscott, Esq; in trust for Anne, Lady Yonge \* 600  
 July 18, 1744 Wm. Sharman, Esq; in trust for Nic. and Margaret Netterville, children of the late Luke Netterville, Esq; p 100  
 — Representative of Sir Stardish Hartlongue, in trust for the chil-

dren of Price Hartlongue, deceased p 100  
 Aug. 30, 1744 Arthur Dawson, Esq; in trust for the children of Henry Hamilton, Esq; deceased p 100  
 July 18, 1744 Earl of Ros p 250  
 Mar. 26, 1746 Addition p 150  
 July 18, 1744 John, Viscount Mayo p 250  
 Mar. 26, 1746 Addition p 150  
 July 18, 1744 Alexander Nesbit p 200  
 Feb. 21, 1748 Addition p 100  
 July 18, 1744 Earl of Cavan p 250  
 Mar. 26, 1746 Addition p 150  
 Jan. 27, 1745 Anne Simpson, wife of the late Earl of Anglesey p 100  
 Mar. 23, 1747 Addition p 100  
 Jan. 27, 1745 Louise de Persse p 30  
 — Michael Clancy p 40  
 — Marianne de Bonvilette p 40  
 — Anne Murray p 40  
 — Lord Primate, in trust for Anne Hill, alias Baker p 40  
 Mar. 26, 1746 Isabella Towle, and Richard her son p 30  
 — Jane Aldrich p 100  
 — Dublin society p 500  
 July 29, 1746 Anne Palmer || now Finch p 800  
 Aug. 16, 1751 Addition p 200  
 Aug. 7, 1746 Nat. Clements, Esq; in trust for the children of J. Clements, dec. p 100  
 Oct. 1, 1746 Cornet Daniel Gervais p 91  
 Nov. 7, 1746 Gasper Graverkop p 200  
 Oct. 10, 1761 Addition p 200  
 March 21, 1747 Earl Jersey / 1500  
 March 19, 1747 Earl Cowper / 1000  
 April 5, 1748 George Malide p 36  
 May 12, 1748 Hungerford Skeffington \* p 150  
 — Elizabeth Jephson p 30  
 Aug. 19, 1748 Elizabeth Spence / 400  
 Feb. 21, 1748 Fred. Hamilton, Visc. Boyne p 200  
 — Peter Carnac p 36  
 — Isaac Carrac p 36  
 April 10, 1749 Representative of Aug. Schutz, Esq; \* 1200  
 April 12, 1750 Dame Levina St. Legger p 200  
 July 22, 1760 Addition p 100  
 April 12, 1750 Bridget Gunnring p 150  
 Sept. 22, 1747 Addition p 150  
 April 12, 1750 Jane Ponsonby p 100  
 July 22, 1760 Addition p 100  
 April 12, 1750 Cat. Elizabeth Preby p 100  
 — Mary Gervais p 54  
 — Sarah de la Foir p 36  
 — Marg. and Charlotte de la Bouche-tier p 54  
 || Her. y<sup>e</sup>, reversion to Edward Finch if he survives. p 54

Dec.

(a) Or until 2000L be paid at one payment.

When granted.	Pensioners Names.	per Ann.	When granted.	Pensioners Names.	per Ann.
Dec. 15, 1750	Christian Shroder	p 1000	— Mr. Ralph Gore		p 300
June 27, 1751	Lord George Lenox	p 500	— Mr. George Walker		p 100
Sept. 4, 1751	James Belcher, Esq;	p 200	— Mrs. Isabella Montgomery		p 70
April 6, 1753	Mrs M. Hen. O'Bryen	p 200	July 16, 1756 Geo. E. of Ch. Mondely	p 1200	
— Alderman Hans Baile of Dublin, in trust for the widow and children of Rich. Annesley, clerk, deceased		p 150	Aug. 16, 1756 Rudolph de Sporke	p 1000	
— Trustee for the children of D. Chaigneau, Esq; late member of parliament		p 150	Sept. 16, 1756 Lord Geo. Beauclerk	/ 400	
— Isaac Drury, Esq;		p 100	May 18, 1757 Mary Victs. Dowager Molineaux, widow of Capt. Osborne	p 70	
— Wm. Molesworth, Anne his wife, and survivor		p 100	Aug. 20, 1757 Lady Eliz. Waldegrave, wife of Maj. G. Jn. Waldegrave(b)	/ 800	
Aug. 14, 1758	Addition	p 100	Aug. 30, 1757 E. of Cholmondeley	/ 2500	
April 6, 1753	Eliz. Wynne, widow of Lieut. Col. John Wynne	p 100	July 6, 1758 The E. of Hertford, E. of Hardwicke, and Jn. L. Berkeley, in trust for Mary Pris. of Hesse (c)	5000	
April 6, 1753	Repref. of Sir Arthur Newcomen, in trust for the sole and separate use of Mrs. Catherine Coote	p 100	July 31, 1758 Job Staunton Charlton	/ 500	
April 6, 1753	Francis Bindon, Esq;	p 100	Aug. 31, 1758 Ferdinand D. of Bruns- wick and Lunenberg	/ 2000	
— Lady Anne Daly		p 100	Aug. 14, 1758 Bridget Cts. Dowager of Drogheada	p 200	
— Widow of the late Serjeant Bettef- worth		p 80	— Honor Gore, widow, and her two daughters Cath. Eliz. & survivors	p 200	
— Widow of the late Michael Mit- chell, Esq;		p 50	— John Blennerhasset of Ballyfeedy	p 200	
— Mrs. Elizabeth Spittal		p 40	— Guy Moore of Dublin, Esq;	p 200	
— Mrs. Mills, daughter of — Gal- liardy		p 27	— James Hussey of Dublin, Esq;	p 200	
— Jane Pain, and Elizab. th her daugh- ter and survivor		p 30	— Mrs. Lucia Agar,	p 150	
Sept. 12, 1753	Francis, Lord Hawley	p 200	Sept. 16, 1758 Bellingham Boyle, Esq;	800	
Dec. 11, 1753	John Cooper, Gent.	p 500	April 11, 1759 Sir Paul Crosbie	p 200	
June 3, 1754	John Roberts, Esq;	/ 800	March 7, 1760 Sir Edw. Hawke, Kt. of the Bath (d)	2000	
Nov. 21, 1754	Anne Roberts, daugh- ter of Philip and Anne Roberts	p 200	July 22, 1760 Mrs. Anne Beresford	p 200	
Feb 21, 1755	Henry Bingham, Esq;	p 200	— Charles Viscount Ranelagh	p 300	
— Mary Hamilton, and Anne and Ma- ry her daughters and survivors		p 150	— John Patterson, Esq;	p 100	
— Catherine Bayly, widow		p 50	— Cromwell Price, Esq;	p 200	
— Mrs. Mary Gethin,		p 100	— Alex. Dudley Cosby, Esq;	p 200	
— Jonah Barrington, Esq;		p 200	Aug. 18, 1760 Countess of Yarmouth	* 4000	
— George Hamilton, Esq;		p 400	<i>So far on Establishment 1727.</i>		
— Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper		p 100	Jan. 8, 1761 Allen, Lord Bathurst	/ 2000	
— Benjamin Victor		p 50	— James, Lord Tyrawly	* 500	
— Susan Simon		p 100	Mar. 5, 1761 St. Geo. Caulfield, Esq;	/ 1000	
— Magdalen Marianne, and Guidida d'Avesseais, and survivors		p 18	Mar. 9, 1761 Anne Pitt	/ 500	
— Margaret Theron, Spinster		p 63	<i>By ESTABLISHMENT, 1761.</i>		
April 25, 1755	Geo. E. of Albemarle	p 800	Lady of Lord Henry Beauclerk, in trust for her daughters	p 400	
May 7, 1755	Dame Jane Lambert	p 200	Mrs Dorothy Naper	p 100	
Oct. 19, 1755	Sir Thos. Robinson, Kt. of the Bath, now L. Grantham (e)	p 2000	Mrs. Jane Whiting, widow	p 150	
Jan. 15, 1756	C. Usher, Esq; in trust for		Mr. George Cavenagh	p 100	
— Harriet Molesworth		/ 70	Mr. Robert Taylor	p 50	
— Louisa Molesworth		/ 70	Thomas Smith, Esq;	p 100	
— Elizabeth Molesworth		/ 70	Mary Baroness Southwell	p 400	
April 13, 1756	Henry Boyle, Esq; Speaker of the Houle of Commons, now Earl of Shannon	* 2000	Edward Nugent, Esq; brother to the present Earl of Westmeath	p 200	
May 4, 1756	Mr. Thos. Bourchier	p 200	Mrs. McCartney	p 200	
(a) His life, and Thomas and Frederick his sons.			William Champneys	p 1000	
			April 19, 1763 Additon	p 70	
			Mar. 21, 1761 Frederick Ernst	p 1000	
			June 25, 1761 Princess Amilia	* 1000	

(b) His in reversion, November, 17, 1759.

(c) Her life, and Charles and Frederick,  
her sons and survivors.(d) His life, and Martin Bladen Hawke  
and Edward, his sons and survivors.

May,

When granted.	Pensioners Names.	per Ann.
Nov. 25, 1761	Robert French, Esq;	p 800
Jan. 18, 1762	Tho. Cumming, Gent.	* 500
Nov. 10, 1762	Philip Francis, Esq;	* 600
— Anne O'Hara of Greenwich		l 300
Apr. 19, 1763	Mrs. Emma Maria Maturin	p 200
— Edmund Burke, Esq;		p 300
— Henry Shears, Esq;		p 200
— Richard Sandys, Esq;		p 200
— Mr. Wm. Jepson		p 150
— Mr. Matthew Penefather		p 100
— Wm. Rochfort, Esq;		p 100
— Widow of the late Capt. Archer		p 30
— Penelope Victor		p 100
— Lady Barbara Montagne		p 300
— Anne Wilmott		p 200
— Margaret Melvill		p 200
Apr. 20, 1763	William Green	p 50
May 31, 1763	Sir Wm. Yorke, Bt.	l 1200
— Henry Wauchope, Esq; (a)		l 625
— Melchior Guydickens, Esq;		* 500
— Dudley Cosby, Esq;		* 150
May 17, 1763	Wm. Earl of Blessington in trust for	
— Harriet Molesworth		p 130
— Louisa Molesworth		p 130
— Elizabeth Molesworth		p 130
June 11, 1763	Charles O'Hara	* 200
June 15, 1763	Robert Helen, Esq;	p 100
July 15, 1763	George Charles, Esq;	* 1000
Aug. 26, 1763	John Duke of Bedford in trust for six children of the late Countess of Upper Ossory	
— Mary Fitz-Patrick		l 100
— Louisa Fitz-Patrick		l 100
— Richard Fitz-Patrick		l 100
— Harriot Vernon		l 100
— Caroline Vernon		l 100
— Elizabeth Vernon		l 100
Aug. 26, 1763	Edw. Weston, Esq;	* 500

When granted.	Pensioners Names.	per Ann.
	Stuart, and Amelia Stuart	p 200
	— Mrs. Margaret Whitney	p 100
	— Lieut Col. Robert Clarke	l 600
July 31, 1762	Capt. Pierce Butler, or the youngest Captain without purchase in his Majesty's 29th regiment of foot, as long as Capt. Maurice Wemys, shall live, or until his Majesty shall signify his pleasure to the contrary	182
March 26, 1763	John Lyons, Esq; and Mary Lyons his daughter, and the survivor of them	p 100
	— Mrs. Annabella Maculloch	p 150
	Total	L 2400

## FRENCH PENSIONERS.

Pensioners who have not served; and Officers Widows and Children, under the Head of Charity.

	[per diem]	per Ann.
Susanna Chamier	2s	36 l 10s
Marian. Esther, and Julia Blossett	3	54 15
Capt. Elias Darusius	4 9d	86 13
Margaret Villettes	2	36 10
Eliz. de Trevigar	3	54 15
Magdalen Vignau	2 3d	41 1
Ester Fontanier	4	73
Thomas Favier	2	36 10
Mary Boyle	2	36 10
Louisa Pettitot	2	36 10
Magdal. de Aveslein	1	18 5
Guydeda d'Aveslein	1	18 5
Mariane d'Aveslein	1	18 5
John Robault	1	18 5
Elizabeth Falquiere	1	18 5
Caroline Delaspoise	1	18 5
John Lamotte	1 6d	27 7
Capt. Lewis Armand	3	54 15
Addition	2	36 10

All these were on the Establishment, 1727.

A List of all the Pensions now in being on the Military Establishment of Ireland, distinguishing those that have been granted for Lives, and those that have been granted during Pleasure, and when they respectively commenced.

When granted.	Pensioners Names.	per Ann.
Jan. 1, 1738-9	James O'Brien, Esq;	p 182
Mar. 26, 1753	Capt. John Graydon	p 200
— Mrs. Catherine Weller		p 100
Dec. 26, 1754	Capt. Cha. Houghton	p 200
— Capt. Richard Fitz-Gerald		p 200
Oc. 11, 1757	Capt. Geo. Johnston	p 100
Aug. 24, 1758	Capt. Lieut. Nicholas Kellaway	p 85
Oc. 25, 1760	Mrs. Catherine Stuart, widow, for her own maintainance, and for the maintainance of her three children Francis Stuart, Jane (a) See the N. Briton's Remarks, No.'s 52, and 58, in our Vol. for 1763.	

May 3, 1762 Henry Duqueroy 200

Total 920 17 per An.

## Memoirs of Madam de POMPADOUR; late Mistress to the French King.

THE public having ranked amongst its objects of curiosity, the history of a personage who has long acted so distinguished a part in the world, as Madam de Pompadour, it is presumed the following account of her life will be agreeable to our readers.

This lady's father, or reputed father's name was Poisson, butcher to the invalids. Some time after he was married, he fell under the cognizance of the law, and

and was hanged in effigy for a rape; having, by flying the kingdom, escaped personal execution. There he stayed till he obtained his pardon, at the intercession of Madam de Pompadour, or at least on her account.

Her mother, who was one of the most beautiful women in France, did not, in the absence of her husband, deliver herself up to a vain affliction. That she might not want consolation, she pitched upon two declared gallants at once, publicly known to be her keepers, Monsieur Paris de Montmartel, and Monsieur le Normant de Tourneau, both in great employments in the revenue. A woman capable of having thus two men at her service at the same time, is not supposed too scrupulous to have more, though less openly. It is certain, however, that Madam Poisson was supposed extremely free of her favours. Whilst her husband was absent, she was brought to bed of a daughter, the late famous Madam de Pompadour. Chronology could scarce be tortured into affording the least reason to imagine that this rare production was the work of her absent husband. Messieurs Paris and le Normant being the most apparent of her lovers, were competitors for the honour of a paternity, that perhaps, on a strict examination, would have come out to belong to neither.

Madam Poisson, however, had, it seems, her reasons for preferring Mons. le Normant to the other. She persuaded him, that he was actually the father of the child. As a proof that he was persuaded, he took a father's care of it. Being bred under his eye, and particular direction, there was no accomplishment omitted for her education. Nothing could be more amiable than her person, or the sprightliness of her temper. Had not Monsieur le Normant been prepossessed with the opinion of her being his own natural daughter, her beauty, and even the pains he had taken to form her, and the success of those pains, could not have failed to endear her to him. His fondness for her grew to such a height, that he began to think of providing for marrying her, in a manner that should shew he considered her in not a less light than that of a legitimate daughter.

Amongst the number of conquests her growing beauty had made, was that of the young Monsieur le Normant d'Esti-

olles, nephew to the person who had thus acted the father's part by her. His access to the house, his familiarity on the foot of so near a relation, had procured him repeatedly the sight of the young Poisson. Nor could he see her with impunity. After some difficulties on the part of his father, the young pair were married, and Mademoiselle Poisson was now Madam d'Estiennes.

It does not however appear, that her heart had been greatly consulted in this match. Monsieur le Normant d'Estiennes had not the most engaging person, being rather diminutive, ill-favoured, and upon the whole, a very mean ordinary figure. Yet if any thing could atone for the want of personal merit to touch the heart of a lady, he must have been master of her's. The lover did not sink with him into the husband. As he was very easy in his fortune, there were no expences in dress or diversions spared, that might prove his passion for her. Tho' she had charms enough to make a lover, and especially a husband-lover with his figure, jealous; he indulged her in all the liberty she could wish. He assembled and entertained at his house the best and most agreeable company that Paris afforded, and of which herself was the life, from her gaiety, and not the least ornament, from her beauty.

Amongst the numbers that resorted to her house, many were drawn there by designs upon her; and as they had the double-facility of declaring themselves, from the manners of the French, far from being unfavourable to gallantry, and from her sprightliness, which was far from discouraging, they did not long refuse themselves the ease of acquainting her with their sentiments.

Amongst these was the abbot of Berne, since minister of state and cardinal. The first foundations of his fortune were then undoubtedly laid by his passion for this lady, who, tho' she did not think fit to gratify it in the way he desired, preserved a grateful remembrance of it when she came into power. It was by her intercession he was first named ambassador to Venice, and, by rapid degrees, her patronage procured him his present advancement. Yet he was originally no more than of an obscure family in Pont St. l'Esprit, a little town in Languedoc, on the borders of the Venaissin. Nor wa-

him

himself known at first, but by some little verses, most of them in praise of his fair Madam Estiennes; and, in which, tho' they did not want for a certain easiness of composition, there was too little merit to have got him a place in the Royal Academy, if his patroness had not made a point of it. But if his genius for poetry was not held a very superior one, his talents for politics were still less so. Nor has the public hitherto entirely approved of Madam de Pompadour's promoting this old Celadon of hers; possibly from its thinking it much easier to make him a minister than a statesman. But be that as it may, he and a number of others sighed for this lady, who, by the indulgence of her husband, was delivered up, as it were, to their courtship, and sighed in vain. For, tho' the world has far from spared her character, since her success with the French King, it is generally agreed that before that she had gone no farther than mere coquetry, to the prejudice of the faith due to her husband. It is true, she gave no lovers that offered, absolute repulses; but she granted no particular favours to any of them. The most pressing she put off with saying, "That if she ever wronged her husband, it should not be with any one but the King." All of them laughed at this, and perhaps at that time had reason to imagine, that the jest would never be realized into an earnest that did so much honour to the Italian proverb: "If you will be Pope, take it strongly into your head and you shall be Pope."

Though this declaration of her's had nothing more than an air of gaiety, the dispositions she made were not the less serious. She had designed the conquest of the King, and was determined to omit nothing conducive to the achievement of it. One of the King's favourite diversions was known to be that of hunting. She pretended to her husband a fondness for it herself, to which he was far from having the least objection. Having then procured a riding habit, the most exquisitely imagined, for working the designed effect, and striking the blow she intended, she managed so as to attend the King constantly in his hunting-parties, not as one of his court indeed, but as simply a spectator of the sport:

Thus she contrived to throw herself in his way, as often as possible; but all would not do. She had the mortification to find herself at the expence in vain of so many attractions and advances. The King, however, could not pass totally unobserved so beautifully conspicuous a figure, and accidentally had asked who she was.

She did not less escape the piercing eyes of a rival, and a rival so much in possession of the King's heart, that it was at that time shut up against the impressions of any other fair. This was Madam de Mailly, daughter of the Marquis de Nesle. She had taken notice of Madam d'Estiennes's affection of attending the chace, of her way-laying, as it were, the King, and playing off her charms in his eyes: she had been alarmed with the enquiry he had made concerning her; and, to cut short any views she might have of succeeding by a persistency in her designs, she, with all the authority of a favourite, sent her word, that the best for her was never to appear at any hunting-match of the King's again. Madam d'Estiennes, who was in no condition in life to dispute with Madam de Mailly, thought herself obliged to obey the intimation. Thus, for that time, her pretensions were, if not at an end, at least suspended.

The ascendancy which de Mailly had over the King did not, however, last very long: he quitted her for one of her sisters, of which there were five, four of whom became his mistresses in their turns, and, as it is said, two or three at one time. Being tired with these and many others, his Majesty began to be disgusted at once with the facility and variety of the women brought to him, which he found rather perplexed than satisfied his taste for pleasure. In this mood, one night, as he was going to bed, he mentioned the unpleasingness of his situation to one Binet, a valet-de-chambre then in waiting. He told him he was heartily tired with new faces every day, and still without meeting with any woman worth his attachment, which he should prefer to this range through the sex; and asked him if he knew of any one he could recommend in particular, that had merit enough to relieve him from the trouble and disgust of changing so often. Binet, to whom such a confidence

dence was highly welcome, assured the King, that he had a person in his eye for him, that he was sure would please him, and was a cousin of his own, and that besides, she had a real passion for his Majesty's person. This piqued the King's curiosity to ask him who it was : and who should it be, but the very individual Madam d'Estiennes, the late Madam de Pompadour. Binet then proceeded to remind him that he had seen her at his hunting parties, and had even taken notice of her. The King recollects her perfectly, and owned that he had liked her, as much as one then engaged with another could. He added, that he should be glad to have a private interview with her, if it could be conveniently managed.

Binet now had his cue, and the next day posted to Madam d'Estiennes, and acquainted her with what had passed. She received the summons with rapture, and measures were immediately concerted for her lying out, without incurring the suspicion of her husband.

At the time appointed she waited on the King, who passed the night with her, and the next morning dismissed her coolly enough. Nor did he so much as mention her name to Binet, either the next day, or for many days afterwards. It is easy to guess at the vexation of the confident, and especially of the mistress, who had depended so much on the power of her charms, and who had now such reason to think, that the enjoyment of them had not left impressions on the King's memory, favourable enough to resummon desire. Above a month passed in this manner, when one night the King smilingly asked Binet, what his cousin thought of him ? His answer is easily anticipated. He told his Majesty she was full of nothing, thought of nothing, dreamed of nothing but him. " To say the truth, said the King, I was afraid she was too like the rest of those I have had, either actuated by ambition, or perhaps by a yet more sordid passion, that of interest. Otherwise, I cannot but say, I like her very well. I had a mind too to try how she would take my neglect." Binet was not so little of a courtier, interested especially as he was in the issue of this affair, not to give his Majesty all the assurances fit to revive his inclination, and to quiet his doubts. He

observed particularly, that interest, or at least so low an one as that of a common hireling, could not have a great weight with her ; since she was so easy in her fortune, and that to his knowledge she had always expressed a passion merely for his person. " Well, said the King, if you really think so, I shall be glad to see her again." That point was easily adjusted. The second interview took place, and had not the like consequences as the first. She now captivated him to such a point, that he was uneasy till he saw her again ; and see her he did, night after night, till at length she had so far completed her conquest, that he attached himself entirely to her.

[To be continued.]

#### An Account of the Election of a Vice Chancellor at Cambridge.

IT is the office of the proctors of the university to collect the votes in the Regent-house, and when a division happens, each of them generally takes a different side of the house, and marks down upon a line, with his pen, the *placet* or *non placet* of every person that votes on that side of the house which belongs to him, and then both meet together and cast up the numbers and join in declaring to the house, that the Grace either *placet* *is* or *non placet* *is*, or that *paria sunt suffragia*; and the house must submit to their declaration.

But the Proctors in the present case, that there might be no room to suspect either of them of error or partiality in collecting the votes, departed from their general practice, and went together to every member of the house that voted, and each of them marked down the *placet* or *non placet* of every voter; and when they had done this, before they had put down their own votes, there appeared in both their accounts,

Placets ————— 107

Non Placets ————— 107

Each of the Proctors then put down his own vote without putting his brother's ; and as they voted on opposite sides, the numbers then stood in Mr. Longmire's account,

Placets ————— 108

Non Placets ————— 107

In Mr. Forster's.

Placets ————— 107

Non Placets ————— 108

But they immediately saw their mistake, and each of them corrected it by putting down the others vote, and were agreed that the Members were equal.

But some friends of Lord Hardwicke, who knew, that an equality of votes rejected the Grace, on account of the difference which first appeared in the Proctors accounts, insisted that that difference in their computation was a sufficient reason for having another scrutiny; and Mr. Longmire, joined with them in insisting on the same thing, and refused to make a return without it.

Those who voted against Lord Hardwicke refused to admit of another scrutiny; and Mr. Forster refused to collect the votes again, though directed and admonished so to do by the vice chancellor; who then ordered a Public Notary to make an act of what each Proctor declared upon that occasion; and afterwards in the usual form, put an end to the congregation.—An authentic copy of the above notarial act is as follows:

*Cambridge, March, 30, 1764.*

At a congregation in the senate-house in the university to elect a high steward, in the afternoon, after a second reading the Grace in the Black-hood, and White-hood houses, Mr. Vice Chancellor asked the senior Proctor, if he could make a declaration of the election of an High Steward; the senior Proctor answered, he could not without a second scrutiny, which he was ready to make. Mr. Vice-Chancellor then asked the junior Proctor, if he could make a declaration. The junior Proctor answered, he could not, without his brother Proctor. Then the Vice-Chancellor asked the junior Proctor, if he would make a second scrutiny. This the junior Proctor refused, both before and after he was admonished by the Vice-Chancellor to do so.

In the presence of me.

THOMAS BENNET, Notary Public.

When the senate-house was cleared of the Master's of Arts, &c. the younger part of the university, as if dissatisfied with the imperfect business of the day, all rushed in; and proceeding immediately to an election of their own, they very speedily returned, with only three dissentient voices Lord Hardwicke duly elected;

and in witness of this their act left an instrument in due form, signifying what they had done in the Vice-Chancellor's chair.

The next day, to complete their respect, having learnt that the other candidate was to dine in their hall, they all by common consent agreed to stay away, leaving their commons smoking on deserted tables, to which none had the stomach to sit down, save one, a distant relation of a northern baronet.

In this manner did the fellow commoners express their sentiments, following with the warmest applauses all Ld. Hardwicke's friends.

The following was ordered to be signed by the gentlemen who absented themselves, as the only atonement which could prevent their expulsion.

" It being notorious, that not one of  
" the scholars, and but one of the pen-  
" sioners, appeared in the College-hall  
" on Friday the 6th of April, 1764,  
" when Lord Sandwich, Lord Carysfort,  
" and Lord Townshend, at the invita-  
" tion of the master and seniors, were  
" entertained there; we, whose names  
" are underwritten, do acknowledge,  
" that we (being then in commons) did  
" knowingly and wilfully conspire to  
" absent ourselves from the College-  
" hall, in open defiance and contempt  
" of all decency, discipline, and govern-  
" ment; and we do hereby acknowledge,  
" that by acting thus we have debased  
" ourselves, and dishonoured the college  
" by branding it with disgrace and infam-  
" y; by which behaviour we have in-  
" curred the penalty of expulsion by the  
" 38th statutio de pena criminum ma-  
" jorum et minorum. And we do take  
" from our governors this admonition in  
" order to expulsion, for expulsion itself,  
" which we have justly deserved."

The event has been, that only four, (who, by their confusion at the time, shewed sufficiently the sense they entertained of what they were doing) could be prevailed upon, out of the whole number, (46 or thereabouts) to sign this paper. What the fate of those will be, who have refused it, is not yet known: but every body is interested in it, as they are said to be some of the most ingenious and worthy young men that belong to the place.

The

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 142.*

HAVING now given some account of all the material bills brought in during the 2d session of the present parliament, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, I come, in my usual course, to give an account of those which had not the same good fortune; and the first of this kind that occurs, was introduced as follows: February 11 there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the master, wardens, or keepers, and commonalty of freemen, of the mystery of coopers of the city of London, and of the suburbs, of the same; reciting the act 23d Henry 8. Ch. 4. Concerning new making of barrels &c. and alledging, that the provisions of the said act so far as they relate to the searching and gauging soap vessels (the making whereof is the principal branch of the trade of a cooper) has been virtually repealed, by the several subsequent acts for laying duties on soap; and that the number of vessels to be searched, viewed, gauged, and marked, by the petitioners wardens, and the profits thereof, having, in consequence of such virtual repeal, been greatly diminished, and the allowance by the said act made, for the search and gauging of vessels, being inadequate to the expence attending the same, the petitioners, about twenty five years ago, discontinued such search and gauging of vessels; but that they apprehended, if further powers were granted for the due searching, viewing, gauging, making, and marking of vessels used for sale of ale and beer, it would tend to preventing of frauds, and be of public utility; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and grant the petitioners such relief, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house; and as usual, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, presently after which, there was presented to the house and read, a peti-

on of the master and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery, or art, of brewers of the city of London; alledging, that the petitioners had heard, with concern, that complaint had of late been made, of frauds and abuses in the making of vessels, wherein beer and ale had been put to sale, that, in order to prevent any such frauds and abuses, they had applied to the coopers company of London, and had requested the said company to put the act of the 23d of Henry 8 in execution; but the said company had informed them, that such act was become ineffectual for the purpose; and that the said company intended to apply to that house, to make provision for rendering the same more effectual; and that if proper regulations were established, for the due making, gauging and marking of vessels, made for sale of ale and beer, and sufficient powers given to compel the observance of such regulations, the same would prevent any occasion of such complaint, and greatly tend to the credit of the brewery, and the advantage of the fair trader, and would be of general utility; and therefore praying the house, to take the premises into consideration, and to make such provision therein, as to them should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the same committee, and for the same purpose; from which committee Sir Robert Ladbrooke, on the first of March, reported, that they had examined the matter of the said petitions, and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, to the house; whereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual an act made in the twenty third year of the reign of Henry the 8th, concerning new making of barrels, kilderkins, and other vessels; and that Sir Robert Ladbrooke, Sir Richard Glynn, Mr. Alderman Hailey, the lord mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Dickinson, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Mavbey, should prepare, and bring in the same. On the 14th the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Alderman Dickinson, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through this house in common course; and on the 29th, Sir Robert Ladbrooke was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which

their lordships did not think fit to grant; consequently the bill was lost for this session; but in some future session it may perhaps be brought in again, and past into a law; for the allowance made by the said act of Henry 8 for viewing, gauging, and marking a beer or ale barrel, is certainly too small, as it is but one farthing per barrel. In those days, that is to say, in or about the year 1532, when a man might have a gallon of French wine for 8d. a pound of the best beef or pork for one halfpenny, a pound of the best mutton or veal for three farthings; and a quart of the best strong beer or ale for a halfpenny or three farthings at most, a man might be satisfied with a farthing for viewing, gauging, and marking a beer or ale barrel; but in these our days, when a man must pay 20s. for a gallon of French wine, from 5d. to 8d. for a pound of the best beef, pork, mutton, or veal, and three-pence half-penny for the most common sort of strong beer, or ale, no man will, no man can afford to do so much work for a farthing, as every poor man must live by his labour, and consequently must have at least as much for his work, as will be sufficient for providing food, raiment, and lodging, for him and his family, during the time he is employed in doing it.

February 15 there was presented to the house and read a petition of the gentlemen, clergy, and farmers, of Worcestershire, whose names were thereunto subscribed; setting forth, that as the laws then stood, the petitioners were restrained by certain penalties from drawing waggons, or wains, having wheels of less breadth than 9 inches, with more than four horses, or any cart with wheels of less than the same breadth, with more than two horses, or four oxen, upon any turnpike road, which they had found very inconvenient and distressing to them in the carrying on of their husbandry and farming business: and therefore, praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such relief, and under such regulations, as to the house should appear reasonable.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; with power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that all that came should have voices, and

then there was presented to the house and read, another petition of several gentlemen, freeholders, tradesmen, farmers, and occupiers of land, in the same county, whose names were thereunto subscribed; but this petition, as soon as read, was ordered to be withdrawn.

On the 23d there was presented to the house and read, another petition of the several gentlemen, freeholders, tradesmen, farmers, and occupiers of land, in the same county, whose names were subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, reciting much the same as in the said first petition; and further alledging, that the bye-lanes, which lead from the farms occupied by many of the petitioners, at three or four miles distance from any turnpike-road, are by means of the narrowness, depth in hollow ways, and soil thereof, impassable for broad wheels, and the widening and repairing of such bye-lanes, so as to render them practicable for broad wheels, would be an expence to the several parishes beyond what, in their present circumstances, they are able to bear; and that notwithstanding the encouragement given by law, to the use of broad wheels, and the discouragement to narrow wheels, the turnpike roads in that county, on which broad wheels are used, have been much more damaged thereby than others of the like roads, where they have not been made use of, owing, as the petitioners apprehended, to the deepness of the soil in general, to the permitting broad wheel carriages to carry unlimitted weights, to the scarceness of materials for amending the roads, and the insufficiency of the tolls of most, if not all the turnpikes to answer the additional expence, not to mention, that the generality of farmers are by no means able to go to the expence of providing themselves with broad wheel carriages, and horses able to draw the same; and that the petitioners apprehended, the laws then in being, had by no means, answered the good purpose intended by them, for the preservation of the turnpike roads in that county, but had, on experience, been found burthensome and distressing to the petitioners; and therefore praying &c as in the first petition.

This petition was referred to the same committee; but before any report was made from this committee, that is to say on the 28th of February, it was after a debate,

debate, upon a division of eighty-three to sixty-two, ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for preserving and amending the turnpike roads of this kingdom, by enforcing the use of broad wheels; and that the Lord Strange, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Shuttleworth, and Sir John Philips, do prepare and bring in the same, nevertheless, the committee, it seems, proceeded in their examination, and on the third of March, Mr. Dowdeswell reported their opinion, which was, that the petitioners had fully proved the allegations of their petitions; whereupon the report was ordered to lie upon the table; and on the same day a committee was appointed to consider the general laws then in being, for repairing and amending the highways of that part of Great-Britain called England, and report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the house: To this committee all that came were to have voices and at the same time another committee was appointed to consider of the general laws then in being, for repairing and amending the highways of that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland, and report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the house; to which all that came were likewise to have voices.

But as the said former order was not discharged, therefore, on the 8th, the Lord Strange presented to the house a bill for preserving and amending the turnpike roads of this kingdom, by enforcing the use of broad wheels: when the same was received, and ordered to be read a first time the next morning; but before this bill was next day read a first time, Mr. Fuller reported from the said committee for considering the highway laws of England, the following resolutions, as their opinion, viz.

1st. That for the future, the highways be amended by assessments, and not by the six days labour.

2d. That the justice of the peace be authorized to appoint general surveyors, with salaries within proper districts, to attend and direct the work to be performed on the highways.

3d. That provision be made for paying, out of the said assessments, a proportionable part, instead of the work to be performed on turnpike roads.

As soon as these resolutions were read at the table, it was ordered, that the re-

port be referred to a committee of the whole house for next morning; and soon after the making of this order, there was presented to the house and read a petition of the high sheriff, grand jury, gentlemen, clergy, freeholders, and land-holders, of Oxfordshire; stating to the house several inconveniences, they alledged, would arise from the bill, which, they were informed was then depending, for enforcing the use of broad wheels; and alledging, that the roads in that part of the kingdom, particularly in Oxfordshire, were, as they conceived, very much damaged by the use of broad wheeled carriages, insomuch as the very great weights, which were usually carried on them, were greater than any materials found in that county could support; and that unless some limitations and restrictions were made prohibiting all broad wheeled carriages carrying more than a certain weight, to be allowed by an act of parliament, many parts of the roads in the said county would become impassable; and therefore praying that the house would take the premises into consideration, and give such relief therein, as to them should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table; and the order of the day being soon after read, the aforesaid bill was read a first time, and a motion made for its being read a second time; but after some debate the question was carried in the negative, by eighty-six to thirty-six. This success, perhaps, gave encouragement to the friends of the abovementioned petitioners, and therefore next day it was moved, that the report from the committee upon the Worcestershire petitions might be again read, and the same being read accordingly it was then moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the relief of persons using narrow wheeled carriages in husbandry, on the public highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom; but after debate, upon putting the question it was carried in the negative by a considerable majority; and then it was moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for the relief of persons using narrow wheeled carriages in husbandry, on the public highways and turnpike roads within the county of Worcester; but upon this motion too, the question was carried in the negative.

From hence it appears, that the second reading

reading of the aforesaid bill was not refused by the majority, because they were against the bill, but because they were resolved to see what sort of bill could be framed from the three resolutions that had been reported as before mentioned; for on the 12th, according to order, the house, in a committee, took the report of these resolutions into consideration, made a progress and resolved to proceed further on the 15th, when Mr. Alderman Dickinson reported, that the committee had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and the report being next day received, he reported the resolutions of the committee, which were the same with the first and third of the resolutions before mentioned, pursuant to which two resolutions, a bill was ordered to be brought in, and Mr. Fuller, Mr. Alderman Dickinson, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Byde, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Buller, Mr. Cholmondeley, Lord Luxborough, Mr. Gray, Mr. Whitworth, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, and Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, were ordered to prepare, and bring in the same.

According to this order, Mr. Fuller, on the 21st, presented to the house a bill for amending the highways by assessments, instead of the six days labour, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 24th it was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 29th, when the order was put off till next morning, on which day the lord advocate of Scotland reported from the above mentioned committee for considering the highway laws there, that they had come to the two following resolutions, as their opinion, viz.

1st. That the laws of Scotland then in force, for the repairing of highways, were insufficient for that purpose.

2d. That for the future, the highways in Scotland be amended and repaired, by assessments in money, in lieu of the six days labour.

Which two resolutions being then read a second time, were agreed to by the house; and the said order being again put off till next morning, the 31st, the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and the report being then received,

and read at the table, it was ordered, that such a number of copies of the said bill, with the amendments should be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members of the house.

Here this important bill was dropt for this session, at least, on purpose I suppose, that as every member would be possessed of a printed copy of the bill, with all the blanks filled up, they might, during the recess of parliament, communicate it to and consult with their respective constituents, which is certainly the best way that can be taken for rendering any new law compleat and perfect; and for preventing any thing's being enacted that may be inconvenient for any particular subject, which is not absolutely necessary for the good of the whole. Therefore it is to be hoped, that we shall in the next or some succeeding session have broad wheels established by such a law as will prevent our parliament's being plagued with complaint's against them, as it has often been heretofore; for when people find that they must pay for spoiling our roads by the use of narrow wheols, self interest and experience may perhaps get the better of that popular prejudice, which has been derived from their having been so long accustomed to use narrow wheeled carriages; and even farmers, when they find they cannot get their bye-roads made fit for their carriages, may resolve by degrees to make their carriages fit for their bye-roads; neither of which can be expected, whilst they are every year in hopes of getting their old prejudice indulged by a new law; for if the great Peter, the Czar, had left his people any hopes of preserving their beards, by his being induced to alter or repeal the law he made, he had never been able to prevail with many of them to get themselves shaved; but they knew that as he maturely resolved, so he steadfastly persevered in every regulation he had once established.

March 4th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants in London, planters of South Carolina, and owners of ships trading to his majesty's said province, in America; setting forth, that the said province, had, by experience, been found to be a very proper soil for producing rice to very great perfection, and for many years last past the produce thereof had increased, and would increase still more and more, to the mutual

mutual benefit of this kingdom and of the said colony, if markets were opened for the sale of that commodity, that could not then be supplied therewith, as the petitioners were, by the law, as it then stood, obliged to import it into Great-Britain, before it could be carried to the Madeira, Canaries, and other Isles of Africa, or to any part of America not subject to the British empire, where, the merchant would find a very considerable vent for this grain; but it was not then possible to supply those places, for besides, that it is extremely subject to weevil and worms, which destroy it in the length of time taken up in two voyages, the double voyage brings the freight too high for that commodity to bear; and that the African Isles were then principally supplied with rice by the Genoese, Leghornese, and other foreign merchants, from the Levant, who had it in their power, while American rice laboured under the weight of enumeration, to undersell the Carolina merchant; and that it was in vain to attempt the sale of what was, the growth of that province, although superior in goodness, and had the preference in all markets where the price was not at too great a disproportion; and submitting to the house, that not only the trade (then in the hands of foreigners, to the great loss and detriment of the British dominions) would be enjoyed by his majesty's subjects, but that the great demand, the opening of these several markets would occasion, would promote the culture, and greatly encourage the production, of this valuable species of commerce, the good effects whereof would greatly redound to the benefit of Great Britain, by a necessary increase of the demand for shipping, the augmentation of a very advantageous and profitable freight, employment for greater numbers of seamen and mariners, and a greater consumption of the goods and manufactures imported from the mother country; and therefore praying that rice of the growth of South Carolina might be taken from the enumerated commodities, so far as to be permitted to transport it, in ships navigated according to law, to the Madeira, Canaries, and to other isles of Africa, and to any part of America subject to the half subsidy.

This well drawn petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the same with their opinion thereupon, to the house; and to

have power to send for persons, papers and records; and that all that came to the committee should have voices. On the 7th, an account was ordered to be laid before the house, of all rice imported into, and exported from, this kingdom, and to what place the same had been exported, for seven years then last past, distinguishing each year; which account, so far as related to England, was presented on the 14th, and on the 16th referred to the said committee. In the mean time, to wit, on the 10th, of March, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants residing in Bristol, and owners of ships trading to Carolina, of the same import, and concluding with the same prayer as in the former petition; and this petition being referred to the same committee, Sir William Meredith, by their direction, reported, on the 24th, the two following resolutions as their opinion, viz. That granting liberty to export rice directly from the said province, to the American islands and settlements, would greatly tend to increase the culture and commerce of the said province. And that granting liberty to export rice directly from the said province, to the American islands and settlements, would greatly tend to increase the culture and commerce of the said province. The first of these resolutions was then read a second time, but a debate arising, it was ordered, that the further consideration of this report be adjourned till next morning; from which time it was by several adjournments put off till the 31st, when the house took the report into consideration, and a debate arising upon the first of those two resolutions, it was ordered, that the debate be adjourned till that day month. The second resolution being then read a second time, it was ordered, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till that day month; before which day the parliament was prorogued, so that this important affair was lost for this session, and thereby the promoting of the culture of one of our most useful American provinces delayed for one year at least. However, on the 18th, of April, the account of all rice imported into, or exported from, Scotland, was, according to order, presented, to the house, and ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members of the house.

I have said that Carolina is one of our most useful colonies, and I say so, because

it already produces some things in large quantities and may in time produce several other commodities which cannot be produced in this island, because of the coldness of our climate. So long ago as in 1733, they exported, in that year from South Carolina alone, 104,682 barrels of rice : In the same year they exported, 210,924 pounds weight of indigo, the produce of which has been since greatly increased ; for in 1756, they exported near 500,000 pounds weight ! and this they did, notwithstanding the restraints they are under as to both these commodities ; for as to indigo they cannot freely export it to any place but to Great Britain. If they export it to any other British plantation, they must pay a duty of 2d a pound weight, before taking it on board ; and to no other place can it be exported directly, no not even to Ireland, under pain of forfeiting it and the ship. Then as to rice they could not at first export it directly to any place but Great Britain or the British plantations ; and in Great Britain it was to pay a duty of 5s. 4d. half-penny, per hundred weight, upon importation, whereof there was but 4s. 5d. repaid upon exportation, so that it went to a very foreign market loaded with a duty of 11d half-penny per hundred weight, besides the expence, of freight and insurance for two voyages, of twice loading and unloading, and probably of two several commissions to factors ; under such a load could any one expect, that Carolina rice could be sold at any foreign market, where rice of any other country could be met with ? and we know, that no great quantity of rice ever was or ever can be consumed in Great Britain. In these circumstances, therefore, no planter in Carolina could ever think of producing any large quantity of rice ; but in 1730, upon their application to parliament, we were so wise as to pass an act by which we gave them leave, under many restrictions, to carry rice from Carolina directly to any port in Europe to the south of Cape Finisterre.

I say under many restrictions, for by that act no rice can be carried from Carolina to any port in Europe to the south of Cape Finisterre, but in a ship that was cleared outwards from some port in Great Britain, whose master had, before clearing, taken out a licence, under the hands of at least three of the commissioners of the

customs, for leave to do so, which license they are not to grant, unless a certificate be produced from the collector and controller of the port from whence the ship is to sail, of the master's having given bond, with one or more securities, in the sum of 1000 or 2000l. according to the burthen of the ship, that no enumerated goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of any British plantation in America, shall be loaded on board such ship at Carolina, or at any other British plantation in that part of the world ; that such ship shall proceed directly, with all the rice so loaded, to some port of Europe to the southward of Cape Finisterre, and there land the rice ; and that after landing it, the ship shall proceed for Great Britain, before she returns to any of the plantations in America. Beside these, there is a multitude of other punctilio's by this act prescribed, all of which are to be exactly observed under the pain of grievous forfeitures and treble costs, which must put the exporter to great trouble as well as expence ; and in addition to this expence, so soon as an account arrives of the rice shipped in Carolina, our custom-house here may demand from the master's securities payment of that moiety of the old subsidy which still remains a load upon all goods imported into, and afterwards exported from, Great Britain ; which moiety must be paid within thirty days after demand, or the bond forfeited with treble costs.

Yet notwithstanding all these restraints, and all this trouble and expence, the production and export of rice in and from Carolina, has been annually increasing ever since the passing of this act, which, by the bye, I must observe, expires at the end of the first session of parliament that shall happen to meet after the 29th of September, 1767. But before that time, I hope, it will then be continued, if not then made perpetual ; and as it has been long since extended to Georgia, I hope, it will then be extended to our new colonies of East and West Florida, which should be done as soon as possible, in order to encourage and promote the planting of that extensive country, wherein, as well as in Carolina and Georgia, many things may be produced that can never be produced in this cold climate. And as we have by experience found the good effects of this act, with regard to many of the ports

ports to the southward of Cape Finisterre, I can suggest to myself no reason of a public nature, why the first of the two resolutions before mentioned should not have been agreed to: There might, indeed, have been some danger in agreeing to the second, because from the Dutch and French islands, the people of Carolina might have found means, notwithstanding any prohibition we could interpose, to supply themselves with sugars, rum and molasses, to the disadvantage of our own sugar islands; and with several sorts of foreign manufactures to the disadvantage of the manufactures of this kingdom; which danger was the more to be apprehended, as these commodities may be had, to our misfortune, at a cheaper rate, in those islands, than they can be had either in this kingdom, or in any of our American settlements.

This was the true reason for our obliging the rice ships from Carolina to proceed, after landing their cargo at any foreign port, for Great Britain, before they returned to any of the plantations in America; but if a ship should be allowed to carry rice from Carolina directly to any of the foreign islands or settlements in America, for example to Vera Cruz, the Havanna, or Cape Francois, it would be ridiculous to oblige such a ship to proceed, after landing her cargo, for Great Britain, before she returned to any of our plantations in America; and if she were allowed to return directly to any of our plantations, the consequence would probably be as I have mentioned. This likewise was originally in part the true reason for our not allowing the produce of our American settlements to be carried directly to any foreign port, and at last introduced the term, enumerated commodities, into our law-books; for explaining of which I must observe, that immediately after the restoration, the mean and mercenary consideration of a mercantile profit, began to be, in our politics, connected with the noble and generous consideration of dominion: It was resolved that this kingdom should not only have the dominion of, but that it should make a mercantile profit by every colony that had been, or should be established by our people in America. This turn in our politics was probably introduced in the preceding extraordinary period, when our councils were chiefly directed by men

of mean birth and low education: However it was upon the restoration adopted, and in that very parliament which brought about the restoration, a law was made, by which it was enacted, that no sugars, tobacco, cotton wool, indigoes, ginger, fustick, or other dying wood, of the growth of any English plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, shall be transported to any place, other than to some English plantation, or to England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick, under pain of forfeiture of ship and goods. And that for every vessel sailing from England, Ireland, Wales or Berwick, bond shall be given, with one security to the chief custom-house officer at the port, in 1000. or 2000. that if she load any of the said commodities at such plantations, she shall bring them to some port of England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick; and for every vessel coming to such plantations the governor shall, before she be permitted to load, take such bond aforesaid that she shall carry such commodities to some other English plantation, or to England, &c.

*The summary of the Public Affairs of 1763, concluded. [220]*

FRANCE having been fully disengaged early last year, with no small loss or mortification, from a war into which by her encroachments, she had forced G. Britain, we have since received several accounts in relation to the fulfilling of conditions she stipulated in the treaty of peace. One of these conditions was, That the town and port of Dunkirk [1763 p. 134.] should be put into the state fix'd by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and former ones; and particularly, that the cunette should be destroyed immediately after the exchange of ratifications, as well as the forts and batteries which defended the entrance on the side of the sea. According to accounts published by authority at London, it should seem, that the execution of this is far advanced, and is vigorously carrying on; while others say, that supposing the French in reality intend to perform so disagreeable a task, yet they proceed so slowly, that the work at the same rate would be seven years a doing.

In summer we were informed, that his Most Christian Majesty had recalled the liberty which foreigners, such as the Dutch, Danes, and Swedes, had enjoyed since near the beginning of the last war,

of importing salt fish into his European dominions; and that this was done in consequence of certain articles agreed upon with the court of London, as well in order that other nations might not appear to be preferred in that respect to the British, after they had consented to allow the French a fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, as that the French King's subjects might not be deprived of the advantages they were thus in a condition to reap, for the good of their country.

It was probably also to shew the good faith of France in fulfilling treaties, that we were informed of the flat-bottomed boats, once intended for making a descent on the island of Britain, being converted into ship timber. — Accounts have not yet been settled between the two nations, in regard to the expence of maintaining prisoners on both sides during the war, agreeably to the third article of the definitive treaty [1763. p. 131.] Nor has the court of Versailles, in consequence of a seporate declaration subjoined to that treaty [1763. p. 137.] taken up, and paid in specie, the large extent of paper currency which the inhabitants of Canada were in possession of at the restoration of peace: a thing which bears very hard upon the native French, and their descendants, in that country, who appear resolved to remain under the British government.

The finances of France were so much embarrassed with the heavy debt incurred by the war, that the ministry reckoned themselves obliged not only to continue the old taxes, but to devise new ones. For raising these latter, the King issued several edicts in April last year, and a declaration with respect to them. The most sedately thinking part of the nation well knew, that were it not for excessive taxes, and the unequal manner of levying them, the French in general might, from their climate, and the natural produce of the country, be among the most happy people on earth, as to their way of living; whereas, through continual squeezing, an astonishing multitude of the lower sort are reduced to a miserable poverty, so that they are not able to cultivate the ground to advantage. They also saw, that, contrary to maxims of true policy, measures were taking for still executing schemes, which, instead of contributing to cure the malady, would

serve only to flatter the views of a vain court, which has long been accustomed to think of nought so much as carrying on the old project of giving laws to Europe, at the expence of a people dispirited by oppression. In fact, the several parliaments of the kingdom resolved to oppose the execution of the new money-edicts, as far as they thought their station and circumstances could permit. The parliament of Paris, as the most numerous and respectable, took the lead, which it most commonly does in other cases.

That parliament represented, That they did not know the amount of the national debt, any other way than by the weight of the taxes which the King had imposed to pay it: that if the taxes announced in the edicts were to be borne, it was difficult to tell what limits were to be set to taxations, or what resources the nation would have in case of a new war; with several other things of a nervous and spirited nature, to which it was not easy to give particular answers. The King answered, in general, That the necessity of providing for the exigencies of the state, and its liberation, restrained him from making any alteration in the plan he had laid down; that his parliament would be sensible of its utility by its effects; and that they would perceive his views in it by the relief it would give his people. On the 1st of July that parliament took the answer into consideration, and resolved to make fresh remonstrances; which they did. To these his Majesty answered, That they had not altered his way of thinking; that it belonged to him *alone* to decide, whether the supplies demanded were in fact necessary or not; that the doubts raised concerning the utility of his plan, served only to retard the relief he wanted to procure for his people; and that the parliament ought to set bounds to their zeal. This being reported to the chambers, a committee was appointed to consider what further was proper to be done: and that parliament continued refractory to the execution of the edicts.

All the parliaments throughout the kingdom shewed much the same disposition, though in different degrees. Particularly that of Rouen, capital of Normandy, a province whose inhabitants must have many distant relations enjoying the privileges

privileges of this happy island, discovered, agreeably to their ordinary manner, a very determined resolution not to register those edicts. It came at length to this, that after the remonstrances to the throne, forcible registering, annulling the edict by which this last was done, all the members of that parliament laid aside their gowns, and some of them sent their resignations directly to court. They are said to have previously made it appear, in the course of remonstrating, that of above sixty millions of livres which the province of Normandy pays annually in taxes, only about seventeen millions have been received yearly by the King's treasury.

The intendants of several other provinces caused the edicts and declaration to be entered into the registers of the respective parliaments by force. Of those other parliaments, some declared the registrations to be null, and prohibited the collection of the imposts. That of Bourdeaux added, "That they were ready to sacrifice every thing to the laws of God and their country, to the decrees of divine providence, and to the tremendous oath by which they had bound themselves never to betray the truth, nor their country." The Duke of Fitz-James, intendant of Languedoc, to prevent the parliament of Thoulouse from having an opportunity of assembling, and undoing what he had done, set a guard over each of the members. So soon as they were again at liberty, the Duke was summoned to appear before that court, and answer to articles of impeachment which they preferred against him. On his failing to do so, they issued orders for seizing and imprisoning him; or in case he could not be personally apprehended, for seizing his estates and effects, or putting them under the administration of a legal commissary. Against this procedure an appeal was made to the parliament of Paris. That judicature deliberated on the case, in the presence of the Princes of the Blood, and the Peers, the King himself having been previously desired to hear them if he thought proper. Long and warm debates happened, particularly on this question, Whether the parliament of Thoulouse had power to take Fitz-James into custody? and some Princes of the Blood argued on opposite sides. It would seem that matters were like to

May, 1764.

turn out there unfavourably for Fitz-James: for in the heat of the debate, the King avocated the affair to his own and his council's decision; in the mean time permitting the parliament to make proper representations on the head. A committee for that purpose was accordingly named, consisting of the Princes of the Blood, four Peers, and sixty members of parliament. They drew up representations nobly spirited; in which they boldly asserted the existence of a constitution and fundamental laws even in France, which they were bound by oath to maintain, and which the King had not a right to alter or incroach upon by his mere will, whatever might be the plenitude of his supreme power. Notwithstanding all this, we have been informed, that Fitz-James was acquitted, after three meetings of the Princes and Peers at the Palace-Royal; but that the parliament of Thoulouse had no reason to be dissatisfied with the arret on that head, as it confirmed all their rights and privileges, and those of all other parliaments.

Thus probably may end the great noise which has been made about the money-edicts, after the gaining of so material a point as that just mentioned. For before matters were brought that length, a new money-declaration, considerably less burdensome than the former ones, had been issued by the King, and registered by several parliaments, particularly those of Paris, Bourdeaux, and Thoulouse; nor have we yet heard of opposition being formally made to it by any of the others. Besides this, his Majesty's council carried to the parliament of Paris letters patent for the establishment of a new commission, to be charged with rendering an account to the king of such memorials as the different courts of the kingdom shall think proper to send, for ameliorating the administration, as well of the finances, as of other matters regarding the general welfare of the state; this commission to consist of persons nominated by his Majesty, among whom are always to be four officers of the parliament of Paris, two of the chamber of accounts of that city, and two of the court of aides, and to hold their sittings weekly, beginning the 7th of April. The King is to give them all the information that shall be judged necessary in affairs of state, and, as our M in advo

advices bear, leave the rest to their prudence and discretion. It is possible enough, that, under the reign of the good-natured Lewis XV. the privileges of the French nation may emerge gradually from that low state of abasements to which they were reduced under his hard-ruled grandfather. Some, indeed have suggested, that this great condescension shewn to the parliaments, is owing to schemes forming by the ministry to take advantage of the critical state of affairs in North America for some time past, in order to re-establish their footing in that part of the world. This may appear to be strengthened by another observation which has been made, namely, that in all the late subsidy-treaties concluded by the court of Versailles, there have been stipulations for shipping to be furnished her, notwithstanding the diligence she is using in the reparation of her own marine.

It is pretty evident, that many in France are panting after more liberty in religious matters. For along time all persons, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, whose principles or practice seemed to tend that way, have been constantly persecuted, chiefly by, or at the instigation of, the numerous society of Jesuits; who, by their abused learning, riches, and cunning, have at the same time been the main supporters of Popery, in its pomp and cruelty, through a good many other countries. The body of French lawyers had seized the occasion of what had been discovered concerning the society's black designs in Portugal, the disturbances continued in their own country on account of the bull *Unigenitus*, and an expensive war which made the court need large supplies of money, to get those Fathers, as they effect to be called, more brought under than perhaps would have been practicable in other circumstances. Since the restoration of peace, they have followed their blow; and do not appear to have lost that degree of countenance from the court to their proceedings, which, after hard struggling, they gained in 1762.

At the commencement of the year under review, there were still some parliaments which had not, in any remarkable manner, meddled with the society. Much about that time two of the Pope's gallies came to Marseilles, under pretence that they were intended for sale, but in reality to carry off for Italy effects belong-

ing to the Jesuits. Upon information of this, their creditors applied to the parliament of Aix, capital of the province; in consequence of which the frigates were so narrowly watched, that we have reason to think they returned without any part of their errand. On the 28th of January, that parliament entirely dissolved the society within their jurisdiction and ordered them all to leave it by the 10th of March. Some time after, that parliament fined and banished several of their own members, who had presumed to censure and counteract their proceedings in this matter, and caused the sentence to be posted up on a gibbet. That fraternity was also dissolved within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Dijon; which on the occasion only declared, that those of them who had taken all the four vows were incapable of holding any ecclesiastical office, and that the others who had not taken them all, would be admitted to none, till they should have proved that they had renounced the society. The parliament of Rouen, which before this had acted vigorously in the affair, issued against the Jesuits in Normandy a new arrêt, declaring, that those of them who did not, within fifteen days, solemnly renounce their institution, doctrines, &c. and more especially their general and his deputies, were banished the kingdom for ever; and that all of them who should afterward appear, should be tried as guilty of high treason, as well as all who should solicit the recall and re-establishment of the order. This arrêt further imported, that the King should be earnestly intreated, as eldest son of the church, to solicit the destruction of the society throughout Christendom, and no longer to suffer near his person any who maintained their abominable doctrine. In the end of July, the King's learned council presented to the parliament of Paris letters-patent for the sale of effects belonging to the Jesuits in the colonies, and others for the sale of their real estates, which were clearly registered. When a few years ago, the affair of the bull *Unigenitus* made so much noise in France, the haughty Archbishop of Paris was a violent stickler for the persecuting schemes of these fathers against such as refused obedience to it; but was disappointed, and foiled, by the activity of the parliaments. That prelate having lately published a pastoral letter

letter to the people of his diocese, in which there were some expressions favourable to the society, the parliament of Paris complained of it as a seditious writing, to the King; who after finding that the Metropolitan could not be induced by admonitions to call it in, or, in other words, to recant, banished him to his abbey of Conflans. Thus do the affairs of the Jesuits appear to be effectually ruined among the Portuguese, one of the most, and the French, one of the least, bigotted, of all Popish nations.

Advices of importance from ITALY during the year were but few.—Provision was made for his SARDINIAN Majesty, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, that the dutchy of Placentia should revert to him, in case the then King of Naples and Sicily should succeed his elder brother as King of Spain; and immediately upon that event, which would open a way for their younger brother, the Infant Don Philip Duke of Parma to ascend the throne of the Two Sicilies. When his present Catholic Majesty did in fact succeed to the Spanish crown, he resigned the Sicilian one to his third son, and put him in possession of it; by which the Duke of Parma met with one disappointment, and consequently his Sardinian Majesty with another. It was thought that France would resent this usage of the Infant Duke, as he is married to his Most Christian Majesty's daughter; - but no evidence of that appeared. By the family-compact between all the branches of the house of Bourbon, concluded in 1761, France guaranteed all the possessions of his present Sicilian Majesty, and also those of the Duke of Parma. In order to satisfy the King of Sardinia, a negotiation was afterward set on foot for making him compensation in money. Early last year we were informed, that the courts of Versailles and Madrid had agreed to pay him 400,000 Piedmontese livres annually, on condition that Placentia should continue to be possessed by the Duke of Parma, and his heirs male or female; but revertible, on the failure of both, to the King of Sardinia's family. Some months after, we were told, that his Most Christian Majesty had deposited at Turin a capital of 2,500,000 livres for his Sardinian Majesty's behoof, to be repaid if the reversion of territory shall happen, in the event just taken notice of. As the inter-

est of this falls much short of the yearly payment before specified, we are left to suppose that Spain is to make good the rest.

The GENOISE have had a struggle to maintain with their old dependents of Corsica for now about thirty five years. The inhabitants of that island, who revolted so long ago, had assistance, sometimes under-hand, sometimes openly, from different quarters. They say, That they are most unjustly called rebels, since the Corsican nation never acknowledged the Genoese for their masters, but by a reciprocal convention, which the latter have set aside by violating the principal articles of it: That in those circumstances, the nation which chose its masters, has also a right to resume its independency, which it has accordingly done; the revolution which has happened being general, not the act of a few mutinous individuals. Paoli, general of the Corsicans, gained several considerable advantages last summer, over the Genoese troops in the island, much to the discouragement of its old masters; who have scarce any footing in it, but by the garrisons they still keep in some sea-ports. At the same time the revolters are gradually assuming stability and dignity. They have money coined, bodies of regular troops, a navy, and stated councils. In short, they want nothing requisite to their ranking with sovereign states, but to be acknowledged as such by the powers of Europe; and at this they appear to be aiming.

We heard very little concerning the SPANIARDS, except what related to their evacuating the places ceded to G Britain and restored to Portugal by the treaty of peace, or resuming possession of what was to be given back to themselves. Having again got the Havanah in their hands, they have been using the utmost diligence to render it for the future, what we have been told their ministry thought it to be formerly, that is, impregnable. Dear-bought experience has shewed them things in regard to the defences of that important place, which foresight had not observed.

Before the British troops which were in PORTUGAL came from thence in consequence of the peace, the principel officers had swords of different values presented to them, bearing the arms of that kingdom, and a motto very honourable to M m z themselves

themselves and their country, for bravery and good faith. As the Portuguese troops were found to be but little fit for service, when last there was occasion for employing them in the defence of their country, the Count of Lippe-Buckburg, a German prince, who went thither to be commander in chief of the combined army on that side, has hitherto remained there, employed indefatigably in promoting discipline and order among them.

In AMERICA when our Northern Colonies had begun to think themselves well secured against disturbances, they were ready to rush upon them in more horrible shapes than before. A spirit of dislike to the British has been some way infused into many Indian tribes, remote from each other, and unconnected by interest. The tribes commonly called the *Six Nations* intimated some discontent; and a conference was held with them on the 28th of May last year, at Hartford, in the Connecticut division of New-England. The Indians said they had been informed the preceding winter, that 300 families of white people were to come and settle on the Sasquehannah river, where they were to build forts, and that the whites claimed the lands to the west seas; that though they had formerly given away and sold lands, yet they knew nothing of their ever having given away or sold those lands on the Sasquehannah; and that if there had been any such sale, it must have been made in a single and separate manner, not in a general meeting of the *Six Nations*, as had been the usual manner of their giving or selling their lands. Having represented their design to keep the little they had left, and the injustice of taking their lands from them by stealth, or in an unfair manner, they proposed to retire, and go home immediately. Being desired to stay for an answer, they said their chiefs had directed them to return as soon as they had made their speech. Upon a further intimation of the Governor's desire, they staid till Monday the 30th; when he told them, that there appeared, indeed, to have been a design formed by particular persons, living in different British governments, to settle on those lands; that advice had been given them not to proceed in their attempts; that he had lately received orders from the King, their common father, to use his influence and authority to prevent the execution of such

a design, till the matter should be laid before his Majesty; and that he was well informed those persons had unanimously agreed, not to enter upon any of the lands in question, till the King's pleasure should be known. The Indians were then dismissed with assurances of cordial friendship on the part of that government.

On the 2d of June, the Governor of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation, setting forth, That divers persons belonging to the neighbouring colonies, having made attempts, in bodies, to settle upon a large tract of land, within the limits of that province, not yet purchased from the Indians; the Delawares, and other tribes, had repeatedly remonstrated, and declared, that if those intruders were not removed, they would remove them by force: That he, the Governor, had issued two proclamations in the year 1761, to apprise those intruders of their danger; but that having lately received fresh complaints from the Indians, and being very apprehensive that they could not be any longer restrained, he had judged it proper, before any force should be used, to issue this his third proclamation, strictly enjoining every person settled on those lands, immediately to move away from them; and forbidding all his Majesty's subjects to intrude upon any land within that province not yet purchased of the Indians, as they would answer the contrary at their peril.

It cannot be reasonably doubted but that a fair purchase, or a grant, in a publicly authentic manner, is the most equitable method, as it is probably also the wilest even in a political view, of acquiring lands from those people, who have as good a title to their possessions, as any people on earth can at present pretend to have to theirs. In that respect, the talk at Hartford, and the Governor of Pennsylvania's proclamation, had a tendency to give them satisfaction. Mean-while the proclamation plainly acknowledges, that, notwithstanding a sense of injustice done to the Indians, which must be understood to have been continued for some years; notwithstanding their repeated complaints, and two former proclamations, from which they had reason to expect redress; nothing effectual to that purpose had hitherto been done. It is also to be recollected, that we had several hints a considerable time ago, of the French emissaries among the Indians, Jesuits, monks, and others,

others, taking pains to persuade them, that were they deprived of the protection and assistance of their nation, the British would soon utterly destroy them. The Indians took notice, in their speech at Hartford, that they had been informed the white people claimed all the lands to the west seas. This had in all probability been industriously insinuated to them by the French, who, according to many advices, were still among them not far from that place, and likewise took the opportunity of making many of them believe, that the time designed for extirpating them was near at hand. Some people, in spite of positive advices, and a good deal of circumstantial evidence, acquitted the French of all concern in the matter, in order that they might lay the whole blame of the calamities that ensued upon the commander in chief of the British forces on that continent. They first said, that had proper presents, agreeable to Sir William Johnson's advice, been distributed among the Indian tribes, upon the reduction of Canada, they would have been quite satisfied, and remained peaceable; but that this not being done, they resented it as bad treatment. Upon occasion of advancing this, a sneer was directed against *economy*, a word which for some time past has been the subject of much ridicule. We gave little heed to the article when it appeared in the public papers, because we had previously heard nothing of the Indians formerly connected with the French being dissatisfied with the treatment they met with after the conquest of Canada, but rather the contrary; and therefore supposed it might be pointed chiefly against the obnoxious word just mentioned. Afterwards, indeed, there were several more things thrown out, tending, in a manner not to be mistaken, to diminish Gen. Amherst's character. At length it was given out, that the Indians had discovered a scheme of his for extirpating them; and that this turned their former discontent into despair, which made them take a determined resolution to prevent it, or die. There have some things appeared in the public papers tending to refute this charge against the general; but we leave the full vindication of his character to himself. Thus differently have the causes of these melancholy effects which followed been accounted for.

The Indians along the back of, and

interspersed with, our colonies, are in general a brave and hardy people, benevolent and grateful to those whom they look upon as their friends, not soon provoked, but when once thoroughly so, like most other savages, horribly cruel in their revenge. The first attempt we heard of being made by any of them, was against Fort Detroit, far back among the lakes. As early as the 6th of May, the Indians in the neighbourhood endeavoured to make themselves masters of it, under the mask of friendship; and failing of success in that way, invested the place a few days after. It was necessarily some considerable time before the British commander in chief, then at New York, got notice of this affair; which when known was not much wondered at, as there were so many French around Detroit. Our next particular accounts were, that towards the end of that month, the Indians had commenced hostilities in the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, much nearer the body of our colonies, by plundering, and by murders, some of these committed in a most barbarous manner. This was greatly alarming; and it was soon felt, that the insurrection was amazingly general, along the back of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The Indians took several small forts, particularly to the Westward of the three last-mentioned colonies, some of them by surprise, others by stratagem; and murdered almost all the people found in them, even those who had surrendered upon promises of safety and protection. Some hundreds of traders sent among them, at their own desire, were deprived of their effects to a very great value, and at the same tune of their lives. Many families in the back settlements, man, woman, and child, were butchered, some of them in ways shocking to think of; and thousands who escaped with their lives, to different places down the country, had neither subsistence nor money; though they had a little before, houses, crops, stock, and provisions, which were all destroyed or carried off. The Indians indeed met with some severe checks in their turn; but were not any thing like equal sufferers with our people.

Sir William Johnson, whose influence is great with the northern Indians, had several conferences with them, at one of which there were deputies, who acted in

name

name of the tribes commonly called the *Six Nations*, who have long been particularly connected with the British, and several others, amounting to eighteen nations in whole, including seven in Canada. The deputies at that and a former conference, laid the blame partly on French emissaries, partly on the Shawanees, and some Seneca Indians; said their people, and many others in alliance with them, would carefully preserve peace, would use their endeavours to bring it about with other nations, and reckon themselves obliged to quarrel with those who paid no regard to their advice.

The tribes which so early invested Detroit, continued long hovering about it, so as to render the sending or any reinforcements, ammunition, or provisions, to the garrison, difficult. It was at length given out, that they did not believe that peace was concluded between G. Britain and France. Being convinced of it, when the year was far advanced, by the information of a French officer who came up from Hanoa river, having lost a good many of their best warriors, being in want of ammunition, and the hunting season advancing, they retired in the beginning of November, seemingly fond of peace; in evidence of which they sent into the fort seventeen Britons whom they had made prisoners. In the mean time preparations are making, in order to chastise such tribes as have been most outrageous, when the season proper for it arrives. According to advices received, some of our colonists have also acted like savages. On the 14th of December, a number of armed horsemen went to the Indian town in the Conestagoe manor, in Lancaster county, and without the least reason or provocation, in cool blood, barbarously murdered six of the Indians, burning and destroying all their houses and effects. These Indians settled in the heart of that province had during the late troubles, as we are told, and for many years before, lived peaceably and inoffensively, and were justly considered as under the protection of that government, and its laws. On the 23rd of that month, a large party of armed men assembled, and proceeding to the town of Lancaster, broke open the workhouse, and inhumanly massacred fourteen more of those Indians, men, women, and children, who had been taken under the immediate protection of the magistrates of Lancaster

county, and lodged, for their better security, in the workhouse, till they could be more effectually provided for. The Governor has offered a reward of 200l. for securing, and prosecuting to conviction, any three of the ringleaders in this disgraceful and bloody affair.

Along the back of the two Carolina's and Georgia there were no disturbances during the year, nor any thing like an indication of discontent, except that four traders were killed among the Creeks. The governors of those three provinces and of Virginia had a conference with the southern Indians, at Augusta, in the beginning of November, when they all appeared well disposed to cultivate friendship with our people. It would seem that some alleviating circumstances had attended the killing of the traders among the Creeks, which induced his Britannic Majesty to pardon the tribe. In consideration of this, they ceded a large tract of land to the province of Georgia, which they formerly insisted upon being theirs. Some persons are employed in marking the boundaries of our southern provinces, and of the lands reserved to the Indians; which is a wise measure, and gives much satisfaction.

### *The Life of Prince Albert Henry, of Brunswick Lunenburg.*

(Concluded from p. 213.)

WE are no sooner entered on the bright days of our young Prince, than they are ended. Four days after the battle of *Felinghausen*, the hereditary Prince attempted to surprise a post, in order the better to reconnoitre a body of the enemy, encamped in the environs. He entreated his brothers not to engage in this expedition: but their hearts, burning with desire of farther distinction, were not to be prevailed on. He then endeavoured, at least, to keep Prince *Henry* out of the way, whose extreme forwardness had more than once filled him with apprehensions. With this view, he directed him to bring up a regiment which lay at some distance. The young Prince at first obeyed without the least expostulation, but meeting a proper officer, he committed to him the execution of this order, and immediately returned amidst the hottest fire. There is no expressing the concern which that sight raised in the hereditary

tary

ary Prince. He immediately struck out some new measure, which he again recommended to the young Prince, in hopes of keeping him out of danger. The young Prince again found means to elude his brother's tender care. He returns full speed into the midst of the action, where those flattering hopes we had conceived from his virtues were blasted. Already had the hereditary Prince dispatched an officer requesting him not to expose himself so much; but already the fatal shot had reached \*. On this advice, the hereditary Prince, with emotions, better imagined than described, comes up. The sedate attentive General is lost in the fond brother: He finds his dear *Henry* dying, and the first in preparing himself to die. All the spectators of this event, were struck to the heart; the subject of their sorrow, alone views death with resignation; a certain proof that his courage proceeded from another source than the ebullition of youth: And when the hereditary Prince tenderly intimated to him his not having complied with his repeated entreaties, he calmly answered, *I can die like a Christian.*

Providence in permitting the Prince to live a fortnight, though under a most dangerous wound, and maintaining in a very extraordinary manner to his last moment, all the strength and vivacity of his mind, seems to have intended that the whole army should see, how a Christian, supported by religion, leaves the world. In the mean time, Prince Ferdinand immediately sent the most skilful surgeons among the English and Germans, that nothing might be wanting to preserve his nephew. Even the Marshals Broglie and Soubise, in generous regard to this blooming hero, dispatched

\* This unfortunate event brought to my remembrance the following lines in the campaign, which I will not suspect the reader can be displeased to meet with here.

How many gen'rous Britons meet their doom,  
New to the field and heroes in their bloom;  
Illustrious youths who left their native shore,  
To march where Britons never marched before.  
O fatal love of fame! O glorious heat!  
Only destructive to the brave and great.

their chief surgeons. The wound was found to be extremely dangerous and singular. The ball, in sinking, had penetrated as far as the inward part of the breast, and lacerating one side of the Oesophagus and the arteria trachea, had lodged in that region. The position of the ball being out of the reach of the probe was a mystery, which perplexed the most able surgeons. The symptoms, however, were such, that a cure was not totally despaired of; amidst these fluctuating hopes, the Prince continued composed. To prepare for death, he accounted a concern of the highest importance, in which the flattering hopes of his attendants did not create any neglect.

His first preparation for his departure, was to commemorate the death of his Saviour, and to revive in himself the great benefits that became the inheritance of the virtuous. In his meditations, and religious offices, he was attended by Mr. Hornbostel, Chaplain-General. Mr. de Hoym, the Great-forester, Major Schneller, and Mr. Till, whom the Prince had sent for to keep him company, were constantly in waiting. These gentlemen, and the Chaplain-General relieved each other in reading to the Prince, whose wound, would not allow him the free use of his speech.

The hurt done to the trachæ Arteria and the Oesophagus being very considerable, occasioned a convulsive cough, which always came on, when the Prince had taken any liquid: The consequence of this, that on the 30th of July, the ball, which had hitherto been concealed, at length slid into the stomach. On this, our hopes revived; but short was their continuance. The inflammation of the wound, the predominancy of a fever, and the sudden dissipation of his strength, soon indicated a near and inevitable death. These symptoms struck all about him with consternation. The Prince alone, whose conversation was now more immediately in heaven, remained unshaken and sedate.

Now drew near the 8th of August, that great day, when his heroic constancy was to be crowned with a glorious triumph. Early in the morning the appearance of death overspread his face; the Prince, ever the same, sent for the Chaplain-General, and pointed out the discourse that

should

should be then read. In the afternoon the same appearances returned, but he still-supported the tranquility of his mind: And with a most affable air, held out his hand to Major Schneller, said, *I am very ill.* Mr. Horubostel upon this occasion expressed himself thus; *My dear Prince, it is now that God will shew forth his loving kindnesses towards you:* he continued, in a concise discourse, to lay before him the approach of his end, concluding with a prayer; the Prince, in the meantime, without the least sign of uneasiness, assisted by his Valet de Chambre, held up his hands, in a suppliant attitude. After his devotion he sent for Mr. Burlton, his first Surgeon, and asked him *how long he thought he had to live?* who acquainted him, that his end could not be far off, the Prince replied, *Be it so: God's will be done. It is my concern to meet it, and accept it with resignation: And that I may do it with as much composure as possible, let me be laid in bed.* And being immediately carried thither he recommended his soul to God; bidding a last adieu to the afflicted company:

After a slight dose, which his attendants looked on as his last, he awoke, and desired Mr. Till to draw near and sit by his bed: He then dictated his Will, in which he recommended to his father all, even to the lowest of his domestics. He fell again into a slumber: His breathing was now very faint and difficult: And all the company with inexpressible concern stood expecting his departure. The Prince again awoke, and apparently was recovering his vivacity: A new fire sparkled in his eyes; and his voice became clear and strong.

He now desired Mr. Till to draw near again, while he dictated letters of the most tender nature to his parents and brothers, the last of which was to Prince Leopold, and his sister Augusta, in which he pressed the fear of God, and in Him to put their trust; concluding with an ejaculation, when he expired.

Thus died the hero, and the Christian, shewing that an attention to things sacred, is not incompatible with the character of a soldier, and that true heroism have these for its brightest ornaments; think of these ye giddy, and who in that way of life, (tho' so honourable) are but too forward to neglect the duties of a Christian, as if they were foreign to the soldier.

Mr. ANDERSON'S Chronology.  
(Continued from p. 236.)

#### FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

**T**Hough such was the ignorance of this age, (says our Author) that learning was looked on as a sort of heresy, and there were Bishops who did not know their letters; insomuch, that in their subscriptions to synodal acts, the following words are to be found, namely, *as I cannot read myself, N. N. hath subscribed for me;* —or, *(as my Lord Bishop cannot write himself, at his request I have subscribed;)* yet many visible traces are to be discerned of the increase of real knowledge; cities and towns became more populous, and there were many excellent inventions and improvements.

1401 Wickliffe spreads his doctrines in England.

1403 Henry IV. concludes treaties of peace and commerce between England and Castile, Flanders, Portugal, and France.

1405 Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick.

1407 Guild-Hall built as it now stands: an instance of the wealth of London at that time.

1410 Painting in oil colours invented at Bruges.—The arts of architecture, carving, graving, baking fine colours into glasis, naming the points of the compass,—making watches, clocks, and sun-dials, spread by the Netherlands in Europe.

1414 The Clergy give largely to the Crown, for the horrible pleasure of burning the Lollards alive. [This particular our Author mentions, to the eternal infamy of those times; as persecution is ever repugnant to the freedom of commerce, as well as true Christianity; and religious and civil Liberty is all that is worth rational men's contending for in this world.] —Few large towns in the West of England, compared to the present time.

1415 The English fish for cod on the coast of Iceland.

1416 Henry V. pays subsidies to German Princes.

1417 Paper made of linen-rags invented, according to some Authors.

1418 Gun-powder made in England.

1419 Sugar-canæs from Sicily planted in Madeira —Bruges the greatest Emporium in Europe.

1421 Total revenue of England 55, 754L

1424 Scot-

- 1424 Scotland has a considerable Herring-fishery.—Free-masonry prohibited.—River Lee made navigable.
- 1427 Wolves not yet extirpated from Scotland.
- 1430 Rise of the city of Glasgow.
- 1436 Coventry eminent for the woollen and cap manufactures.
- 1440 The art of Printing invented.
- 1445 Leaden-hall first erected for a public granary.
- 1448 The Vatican Library at Rome founded.
- 1455 A Swedish ship of a thousand tons comes to England.—Some silk manufacture carried on by women in England.
- 1458 A ruby of 214 carats brought into England.—An English merchant-ship trades to the Levant sea.
- 1460 Allum mines first found in Italy; tho' they were known to the antient Greeks and Romans.—Engraving and Etching invented in Italy; and, consequently, rolling-press printing.
- 1462 Regular Posts established in France.
- 1470 So destitute was England of any naval power, that the Hanse-Confederacy compelled Edward IV. to make peace upon advantageous terms for them.
- 1477 The streets of Canterbury, Southampton, Taunton, and Cirencester, paved.
- 1482 Amsterdam first surrounded with a brick-wall.
- 1483 Interest of money at Ten per Cent.
- 1485 Henry VII. institutes the Yeomen of the Guard.—The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope.—Water-Conduits brought into several cities of England.
- 1487 The fall of Bruges, and the rise of Antwerp and Amsterdam.
- 1488 Woollen cloth not to be exported till fully drest.
- 1489 Scarlet dying very dear, till Cochineal was imported from Mexico, by the Spaniards.—Cochineal is now well known to be a Lady-bird, which draws its subsistence from a shrub having a red-dish sap.—About this time were first brought into England, Geographical or Cosmographical Maps and Sea-charts.
- 1492 The Expulsion of the Moors from Spain, gives rise to the piratical States of Barbary.—English first trades to Morocco.

May, 1764.

co.—The important discovery of the American world.

1494 Algebra first known in Europe.

1496 The first English law for the relief of impotent Beggars.

1500 The Portuguese make a second voyage to the East-Indies.—The first use of Hops in malt liquors is ascribed to this century.

#### SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1501 Venice supplies Europe with East-Indian merchandize, till the Portuguese imported it by the Cape of Good Hope,

1503 Laws made in Scotland to promote Industry and Commerce.—Sugar-baking first found out by a Venetian.

1505 The first Shilling coined in England.—Portugal monopolizes the cinnamon trade.

1508 The French first sail up the river St. Lawrence.—Gold, cotton, sugar, ginger, imported from the West-Indies to Spain: and Negroe-slaves exported from Africa to America.

1509 Very few stone or brick buildings in England.—No salads, carrots, turneps, or cabbages but what were brought from the Netherlands.

1511 The island of Cuba conquered, and the Havannah settled by the Spaniards.

1512 A ship of a thousand tons built at Woolwich.—King Henry the VIIIth, first establishes a permanent Navy-royal, a Navy-office, royal Docks, Yards, Wharfs, Store-houses, &c.—Trinity-House-Corporations of London, Hull, and Newcastle, erected, for regulating Pilots, Beacons, Light-houses, Buoys, &c.—The river of Plata in South America discovered.

1513 An English Consul first established in the isle of Scio, the antient Chios.

1514 Stone cannon-bullets still in use.

1516 Madrid but an obscure village.—An English voyage along the coast of South America.

1517 The Newfoundland Fishery commences—The Reformation of Religion commences in many parts of Europe, and proved greatly beneficial to Commerce.

1518 A shameful riot at London, occasioned by English prejudice against foreigners.

1519 The first voyage round the Globe, by Magellan, through the Streights of his name

N n

name.—Spain loses her woollen manufacture, which she has not been able to regain to this day.

1520 The first exact geographical Map of England.

1521 Muskets first brought into use.—Spice-islands possessed by the Portuguese.—France first gains a silk manufacture.—Venice, Lyons, and Genoa, the richest cities in Europe.

1522 An English Consul at Candia, ancient Crete.

1523 The English are confessedly Masters at sea.

1524 Soap first made at London, which had been made before at Bristol.—The Spaniards conquer the kingdom of Peru.

Turkeys, carps, hops, pickerel, and beer.

Came into England, all in one year.

1526 Bristol trades to the Canary-isles for sugar.

1529 The first voyage from New Spain to the Molucca islands.

1530 An English ship trades to Guinea and Brazil.

1531 A terrible earthquake at Lisbon, overthrows fifteen hundred houses, and many churches.—The famous Exchange built at Antwerp.

1533 Hemp and flax ordered by statute to be sown in England.—Currants first planted in England.

1534 Holbourn and Southwark first paved.

1535 Brass cannon first made in England.

1536 Wales incorporated with England.

1537 Halifax in Yorkshire commences its woollen manufacture.

1539 Six hundred and forty-three monasteries, ninety colleges, two thousand three hundred and seventy-four chantries and free chapels, and one hundred and ten hospitals, suppressed in England and Wales.

1540 Cherry-trees first planted in England.

1543 First English statute concerning Bankrupts.—Pins made in England; before which the Ladies used skewers.

1544 Cheshire and Chester first represented in Parliament.—The town of Cambridge first paved.

1545 The mines of Potosi discovered, and improved by the discovery of Quick-silver.—The first French ship of war car-

rying 100 brass cannon, yet not near so large as those of modern times.

1546 All laws against usury repealed, and Interest of money fixed at Ten per Cent.

1547 Iron cannon first made in England.—Silk stockings first worn by the French King.

1549 King Edward VI. encourages foreign Protestants to settle in England, viz. Walloons, Germans, French, Italians, Polanders, and Switzers; who much advanced manufactures and trade.—A congregation of Protestant Spaniards in London.—Improvements of land made by Inclosures, which occasioned Ket's rebellion.

1550 Iron bullets first used.—The Portuguese first trade to Japan.

1552 Hops and Saffron planted in England.—No Taverns but in cities and towns, and those limited to a certain number.

1553 Spain pays a thousand pounds annually, for leave to fish on the Irish coast.—First English attempt for a North East Passage to China.—Sir Hugh Willoughby frozen to death in Lapland.—The whale fishery discovered.

1554 The Russia company first incorporated.

1555 First general law obliging every parish to mend their own roads.

1557 Glass first made in England.

1560 Amsterdam next to Antwerp in Commerce.—First Insurance on merchandise at sea.

1561 Queen Elizabeth wears the first pair of knit silk-stockings.—A Copper mine, and Lapis Calaminaris, found in Cumberland.—A Licence granted for exporting grain, which encourages husbandry.

1563 The Russia Company sends Agents to the Court of Persia.—The first compulsory law for the relief of the Poor.—A law to promote Shipping, and encourage Mariners.—Knives first made in England.

1565 Two new projects in England for making Brimstone and Oil.—Wire-drawing by a mill, first introduced into England.

1566 Wales and Shrewsbury have a considerable woollen manufacture.

1567 Persecution in the Netherlands drives people into England, who introduce the manufacture of bayes, sayes, &c.

&c.—The old Royal Exchange built in London.

1568 Persecution of the Protestants in France, drives some of them into England.

1569 The art of Italian Account, or Book keeping by double Entry, first published in England.

1570 The rise of the Dutch republic.

1571 Felt-Hats made in England.

1573 Keeping possession of Ireland very expensive to England.

1577 Watches first brought into England from Germany.

1578 The use of Whale-bone not yet known, but the oil only.—First treaty between England and the States-General of the Netherlands.

1579 Union of the Seven Provinces of the Netherlands.—Second voyage round the world, by Drake.

1580 Norwich becomes more populous by the persecuted Netherlands settling in it.—The first coach used in England by the Earl of Arundel.

1581 Turkey Company erected.

1582 Queen Elizabeth corresponds with the Grand Seignior, in order to establish a Commerce with his dominions.—The Artichoak, the Musk-rose, the Apricot, several sorts of Plumbs, divers kinds of Flowers, particularly Tulips, first planted about this time in England; but no Peaches or Nectarines.

1583 First proposal of settling a colony in America.

*End of the Sixteenth Century.*

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 96.*

*On the extension of Ministerial Influence.*

*Omne animi vitium tanto conspicuum in se  
Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat  
habetur.*

JUV.

OUR wise ancestors, by partitioning the legislative and executive authorities between the King and a Senate, in such manner as is provided in the English Constitution, have taken the most superlatively proper measure to render our Liberties permanent, that human wisdom could contrive. It would be, therefore, as inconsiderate as treasonable to attempt an alteration of the fundamental regulations which support so noble a Fabrick; tending at once to confer on the Monarch and the Parliament a lustre unequalled in any other nation, and to preserve the freedom

and Property of the subject sacred and inviolable. But, notwithstanding, when we observe in our histories, the frequent parricidal attacks that have been violently made on this elegant structure, by corrupt and arbitrary administrations, we cannot sufficiently lament the degeneracy of the human race, nor be too anxiously wakeful to preserve those glorious distinctions, which our enemies are ever on the watch to destroy.

But excellent soever as our constitution may be in Theory, it is nevertheless certain that it cannot be eternal. An everlasting vicissitude prevails in all affairs of this sublunary world! The Grecian and Roman Constitutions are perished! Those of every empire celebrated in antient history are lost! We must not, therefore, expect that Englishmen will be free for ever. The most we can hope, on that head, is, that the age of slavery and chains stands at a considerable distance from the present era. The time, however, must come—the mutability of things proclaim it—when our Constitution, as those of other nations must cease to be; but whether it will degenerate into a despotic Aristocracy like that of Holland and Venice, or become an absolute Monarchy like France, has long been agitated in the school of politics, though a question utterly impossible to decide. For my own part, it appears to me, that ministerial influence will give the first deadly stroke to our freedom; and my reason for this opinion is, that the power of the ministers of the crown has, of late, so enormously encroached on the rights of the republican part of the government, as already to have greatly weakened its foundation.

It is an undeniable fact, that the present ministry lay hold of every circumstance that favours an extension of their authority, and increases the number of their dependents. Of this we have a very recent proof in their ordinance, relative to the public sale of land upon the new-acquired Islands in the West Indies. For, by virtue of this precept, although the best bidder conforms to every regulation appointed for the utility of the plantations, and the promotion of Commerce, yet a power is reserved to the crown—that is, to the favourite or Premier—at the end of the Year, either to establish the purchase, or to declare the agreement void. So that, at that period, be the planter's abilities

abilities and merit never so great, the minister may, at his pleasure, despoil him of his estate in favour of one of his radically *minions*; or, perhaps, lay a private tax on his industry, by saddling some despicable tool upon the planter, who shall enjoy a fine *sure*-share of his profits. That this consequence will happen I do not pretend to assert, but that it may occur, is too apparent to be disputed: and when the complexion of our great men is considered, it cannot be very difficult to determine, whether it will or no.

Whoever considers the Highlander's leaning inclination towards his country-men and the *angl: Scottish party*, must certainly believe that this *edictal ordinance* was planned by him; with the sole view to put it into the power of the Scotch governor of those islands to mark the political principles of the purchasers; so that the favourite may be able to expel from thence, every man who shall be found an enemy to him and his cause. I think I may safely affirm that there is hardly any proposition in Euclid more clear than this deduction. But was I even mistaken in so probable a supposition, it no way clears this regulation from the sentence of discouraging and unjust.

Is it consistent with equity that a man should be liable to be deprived of a plantation fairly bought, and improved by a twelvemonth's labour, of himself, his servants, and slaves? Though the value of the improvements, as estimated by a jury, should be given, together with the original cost, it could not be deemed a sufficient compensation. When men make a purchase of settlements, their great view is to secure to themselves a comfortable, if not an affluent retreat in old age. Will it be a spur to their endeavours that this end may possibly be defeated, by a ministerial resumption of their plantations at the end of the year? besides, we all know what value each of us put upon our own labour, and the fruits of our own industry. A jury will not, a jury cannot be supposed willing to rate our improvements in the same manner: So that where a settlement is resumed, the disappointed owner must part with his purchase at a price much below his own opinion of its worth: The abatement (I had almost said alienation) of affection; the discontent, that must naturally follow, may be easily conceived. others may be considerable losers through

the misapprehension, or injustice of juries. At best, a resumption, in any case, will be consequent of a loss of a Year of the planter's life; because it will oblige him to render to another that spot, which had engaged his attention for a twelve-month, in making it convenient for himself. To these arguments may be added, that the Increase of Inhabitants, will increase the value of the land at the end of the Year, even though it had undergone no improvement at all. Under such regulations, then, that lay the purchasers at the mercy of the minister, who can we suppose will be thoughtless enough to become so? No wise man, I should think, would venture to be a buyer, unless he was sure of having his bargain confirmed! And, notwithstanding the plausible show of impartiality, in putting the settlements up to public sale, it is worth remarking, from hence, that this ordinance is evidently calculated for the certain advantage of ministerial Minions only. I believe, when the ministry reflect on my having mentioned a jury as the estimators of the worth of any plantation they may chuse to resume, they cannot possibly charge me with a want of candour; because, I can no where find, that such a method has been actually settled. No, the will of the minister, for any thing I can perceive in the Ordinance to the contrary, may be the only estimator; yet, as there is no other legal way of determining the value of property but by a JURY, I could not suppose they intended to deviate therefrom.

The enormous impropriety of this injudicious edict, its tendency to serve the basest m-n-s—purposes in favour of the Scotch, sufficiently declares the still amazing influence, the partial, overbearing, and oppressive spirit of him, who, behind the scenes, forms such glaringly unjustifiable preceps! and fully accounts for that universal dislike, which the wilest and best of the people every day shew to those destructive measures that hourly spring from the same fountain.

The leading man, it seems, is taking every step to throw our plantations and trade into the hands of his own faction alone. Can any real Englishman be satisfied with such an unequal partition of favours? Is it reasonable to suppose the people, in general, can approve of such a conduct? or is it possible that they should?

Can

Can they be delighted at the glaring behaviour of France and Spain? or can they esteem the *infradive* building of a fort on the island of St. Pierre a matter of joy? Will the *dismissal* of such a general as Conway admit of gladness? or will any of the acts, or rather blunders of administrations, engage the kingdom to mention the names of her ministers with that respect which she bestows on a Pitt, a Pratt, a Temple, and a Devonshire? lord Halifax has, indeed, in some things, merited our warmest applauses; but, in fact the *highlander* is still at the helm. All arguments to the contrary are most fallacious. A late anecdote, relative to the appointment of an attorney general for one of the ceded colonies, proves at once the power of the *thane*; and the real opinion an *Halifax* entertains of *Scottish* governors. The intercession of the governor, with the Earl of Halifax is requested, for the post of an attorney general. Alas! that could not be, *be had no interest with "bis Lordship, even in the nomination of places within bis own government."* But, an introduction to the *Earl of B-*, however, the governor could easily effect. He did so. Mr. Attorney paid his devoirs to the favourite, his interposition was too powerful to be resisted, and the *Scottish Governor's Scottish Attorney* had the place in question. This anecdote fully shews us the *English Minister* acting up to his character; the *Highlander* to his. Would to Heaven the one had ever done so, the other never!

The *advisal* of the *dismissal* of a brave and honest General, at a time that no enquiry into the occasion of it, could immediately follow, was the meanest, pitiful, cowardly trick that any minister could possibly devise or recommend. To advise the *dismissal* of a military man for an act not military, and that act, too, an exertion of the most important badge of liberty we have left, was a piece of behaviour in the *Scot* almost below the *Scot* himself. Does the arrogant favourite think a time of scrutiny will never come? Alas what a mistaken imagination! The swifter his career the sooner his journey will end. In the nature of things the distance cannot be great when every evil the nation has experienced, from the commencement of the treaty with France to

the *advisal* of Conway's *dismissal*, will be amply accounted for.

The indignities we labour under are such, as the very *Minister* of a *Dey of Algiers* would not dare to offer or advise; how then can it be supposed that the spirit-ed English—the best subjects of the best monarch in the world—will for ever tamely suffer a *ministerial tyranny*, which even such people could not brook with impunity? No, the hour will certainly arrive, when these things will be *legislatively* enquired into. When the many false steps, hitherto exposed in this paper, by which the nation has been inflamed and terrified, will be fully examined. Enquiry will then be made, by what power that unequal distribution of places has been effected, which has thrown so much *disgrace* on the *English*, and so much *wealth* in the laps of the *Scotch*? The genius of this free kingdom will not always sleep. That spirit of liberty which has heretofore guarded the people's rights, and brought oppressive favourites to condign punishment, is not yet, and, I trust, never will be, entirely bound in chains, or brought to pay homage at the throne of silence. If an *English senator*—let me go farther too—if an *English soldier* is to suffer for defending the *SUBJECT'S LIBERTIES*, what is become of national gratitude? and if our tribunes dare not speak their minds for fear of offending the *Scottish* party, what is become of our boasted freedom? If Englishmen were to bear with patience such a mortifying stroke, honour—and, with honour, all their high immunities—would bid adieu to them for ever. But that will never be—HONOUR commands them (and they will cheerfully obey the injunction) to espouse his cause who so materially suffers for theirs: Public liberty must reclaim that freedom of speech in her senate which has ever been her chief support; and gratitude will not permit them to view with indifference the undeserved disgrace of one of her best benefactors.

It has, heretofore, always been adjudged a satisfactory reason for debarring any minister the king's presence and councils, that his person and conduct were odious to the subjects. In the reign of Charles the second, when the fate of Lauderdale, the *Scotch* minister, was debated in the House of Commons, this petition was admitted, by the speakers on both sides, to be a fixed point.

*point in our constitution:* And, I am sure, every honest man, that has a *real* regard for the quiet of his Prince, and the happiness of this kingdom, will readily subscribe to a political principle, which cannot fail to shower down such streams of content on both.

If this is just, and I own I think it is too obviously so to be denied, it is easy to guess, what *will*, and what *must* be the end of a haughty Favourite, whose daily study is to *irritate*, and *oppress*; whose supreme pleasure seems to be placed in adopting measures, which even a *Briton*, an *Auditor*, and a *Plain Dealer* were obliged to detest, because they found them too iniquitous to defend; and, finally, whose ultimate view is easily discovered to be, the *abolition of liberty*, and the *establishment of despotism* upon the *ruin* of our happy constitution. The fate of such a minister, I say, may be easily foretold without the spirit of prophecy. He must like Lauderdale soon retire, or fall like \*\*\*\*\*ham: There is no medium: For, this nation is not now ripe, whatever it may be ages hence, to bow its neck to *regal*, (were it offered) and much less to *ministerial slavery*.

## B.

## THE NORTH BRITON, No. 97.

*On the new Law for the Abridgment of Privilege, and Freedom of the Press.*

" As it is the Privilege of the Legislature to frame Laws, so is it their Duty to regulate those which, in any Part, are apparently hurtful"

ATTERBURY.

MY Readers will remember, that in two or three late papers, I took no little pains to investigate the evil consequences of any farther restriction on the *liberties of the press*, and to animate them to a spirited, but legal, opposition, to any measures that might be taken for that fatal purpose. What were the answers of the ministerial writers? Truly, " it was *bellowing about nothing*. *No such step was in agitation*: none such intended. It was a *seditious intimation of my own*; calculated with the *infamous views*, of *raising unnecessary fears amongst the people*, and *weakening the credit of the present administration*." These, and many equally positive assertions, of a similar nature, were industriously propa-

gated as an antidote against my "*weekly poison*"; for in such terms, I think, one of these corrupted hirelings had the effrontery to speak of the **NORTH BRITON**. Now let the public judge between us.

The united stand made on several occasions, of late, by the English (for the preservation of those immunities so gloriously conceded to them by their ancestors) though it may have rescued them from present ministerial chains, has unfortunately taught the ambitious Scots a lesson, which, *in the end*, may bring eternal slavery on the teachers. Convinc'd that the *Highland-like* impetuosity of rushing sword in hand tended to *rouse* but not *defeat* the enemy; and that every attack upon the birth-right of Englishmen, should be carried on by *slow degrees*, and not by *violence*; by *sap* and not by *storm*; our northern tyrants have, from necessity, resolved to embrace a *prudent circumspection* in all their undertakings of this nature; and in every future attempt to *abridge the liberties* of so brave a people, to adopt the *coolness* of a *Fabius*, rather than the *rashness* of a *Charles the Twelfth*.

The Scottish party were no sooner confirmed in the propriety of this *political system*, but they were on the wing to put its destructive precepts into practice; nor were they long without the *happy opportunity* of doing so. The late detection of innumerable forgeries in the article of franks, gave them, under the specious pretext of the public good, the means of throwing, at once, a *restraint* upon the *circulation* of the *press*, and revenging themselves on the *most galling* of all their antagonists, the **NORTH BRITON**.

I had timely notice from a person of the first distinction, of the intended stroke, and instantly exerted my utmost endeavours to ward off the blow. The *depending*, *current* proceedings of the legislature, are points of such a *sacred* and *delicate* nature, as scarcely to be touched upon, with safety, even by a *ministerial writer*; but if I had been hardy enough to venture at any such animadversion, *certain punishment* would have attended my temerity. However, *all* I had a *right* to do, I *did*. I gave the alarm; I exhibited the *advantages* arising from the *press* to the *people*; and I depicted the *evil tendency*

tendency of ANY restraint upon the liberty of such a national blessing. What could I more? It awakened, indeed, the discerning few, but, unhappily, they were too weak in number, to prevent the success of the project. The stab was given; and, most amazing! the wound it gave to the press, has not, yet, so much as been complained of.

By an act passed this last session of parliament, intituled, "An act for preventing frauds and abuses, in relation to the sending and receiving of letters and packets free from the duty on postage," it is, among other things enacted, "that all printed votes, or Proceedings in parliament, or printed News-papers, sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, signed on the outside thereof by the hand of any member of parliament, in such manner as hath been heretofore practiced; or directed to any member at any place whereof he shall have given notice in writing to the postmaster general, or to his deputy at Edinburgh or Dublin respectively, shall pass free of postage." And also, "That the clerks in the offices of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and certain officers in the office of his Majesty's postmaster-general, may continue to frank such printed votes, and proceedings in parliament, and printed news papers, in the manner they have heretofore been accustomed, provided they be sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides."

It is likewise further enacted, "That any officer employed under the postmaster-General, shall have power to examine and search any packet sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, in order to discover whether any other paper or thing whatsoever be inclosed or concealed in or with such printed votes, proceedings in parliament, and printed News-papers; and in case any such other paper or thing whatsoever, shall be found in or with such printed paper, or in case there shall be any writing, other than the superscription upon such printed paper or upon the cover thereof, the whole of such packet shall be charged with the duty of postage."

A great restraint as is here evidently laid on the circulation of the press, and of

course (as I shall presently shew) on the liberty of the press too, it is pretty remarkable, that not one advocate for our rights and privileges, has hitherto advanced a single word on that head; or, I believe, perceived the fatal consequences to this bulwark of our freedom, that are inevitably attendant upon the act before us! It is high time, however, that something were said; and, in defiance of all Scottish oppression, that something shall be said.

Printed votes, proceedings in parliament, and printed news papers, are, indeed, allowed, by this law, still to be sent free, but all other printed papers whatever are absolutely excluded. The clerks of the secretaries offices, the clerks of the roads, &c. can now transmit, by the channel of the post, no pamphlet, no periodical papers, no NORTH BRITON. If a country gentleman is now desirous of reading any published matter, not contained in the printed votes, proceedings in parliament, or the printed News-papers, how is he now to procure them? The FREE conveyance, by post, is, in a manner, stopped; and the CHARGE of postage would amount to too enormous a sum, for him to think of receiving them that way! What then is the alternative? Either to wait the slower, as well as exceedingly expensive method of carriage by coach or waggon, or else he must not read them at all.

The printed pamphlets and periodical publications—but more especially the latter—usually sent free by the post, amounted to a very considerable number. This privilege, I will venture to assert, was the strongest remaining pillar to the press; and, yet, that important immunity is now nearly lost! To expatiate on the benefits accruing to the community from pamphlets, and the still greater advantages arising from periodical essays (on account of the frequency of their publication) would be a most unnecessary task: They are too obvious to be disputed. Any restraint, therefore, laid on the circulation of those pamphlets and essays, is a step towards depriving the people of such benefits and advantages: And as a circulation of these pamphlets and essays is, also, the consequent means of defraying the charges of printing them, whatever tends to impede that circulation, ultimately strikes at the exercise, and, consequently,

quently, the liberty of the press itself. For, if a writer has no hope of being indemnified in his printing-expences, what encouragement has he to write? It cannot be reasonably expected, that he should devote his time to the public service, and impair his fortune besides: Neither can it be supposed, that the stationer and printer should join in furnishing materials gratis.

I know it may be urged, that country gentlemen may still receive these particulars in franks. I know they may; but how will they accomplish it? If franks enough for this purpose, were not to be procured before the law in question took place, I would ask, whether the attainment of them can possibly be rendered more facile, now the members are obliged to write the whole of the superscription, of every letter themselves? That franks cannot be had as formerly is most certain! and even if they were, that they would not be sufficient to convey all the pamphlets and periodical essays required in the country, is evident from the great number of these articles that were sent by the clerks of the roads, and secretaries offices, previous to the present act.

I believe, my readers, by this time, are so well convinced of the injury done to the liberty of the press by this law, that they must stand astonished at its having passed with so little noise! In truth, the ministerial scheme was so craftily plann'd, and so warily conducted, that the penetration of a Machiavel was requisite to fathom the design. For my own particular part, I freely acknowledge, I had but an imperfect idea of this truly ministerial measure, even when I had perused the ordinance itself. No, I did not clearly see the EXTENT and BULK of its power, till, in some degree, I had staggered under its WEIGHT: For, though I defy the utmost efforts of the Scot, totally to suppress the NORTH BRITON, yet no less than the weekly sale, into the country, of SOME HUNDREDS of this paper, has been already prevented, by virtue of the present act. I dare appeal to the public offices, whether they have not fallen the whole of their usual quantity: though that, indeed, was but small in respect to the number constantly sent in franks, and now obliged to be dropped on account of the great difficulty of procuring them.

But the grievance of this act, so far as it affects the press, does not lie in its ten-

dency to restrain the number of franks, so much, as in restricting the clerks of the several offices, from conveying, free of postage, pamphlets, periodical essays, or any printed paper whatever, otherwise than printed votes, proceedings in parliament, and printed news papers. Because, if the privilege of sending all kinds of printed productions had still been continued to the clerks, the main object—I should rather have said, the pretended object—of this act, would have been equally answered, by the number of franks being equally limited; and at the same time the exercise and circulation of the press would have been much less manacled (I say much less, because even a lessening the quantity of franks, is a manacle on the press, in some degree) as those country gentlemen, who used to receive the productions of the press in franks, would, in that case, have sent their orders to the clerks.—Let me not be misunderstood.—By saying that franks would have been equally limited, my meaning is, that, as those franks which were used in inclosing printed publications to the country, seldom, or never contained, any written matter in them (being generally left with booksellers, &c. for the sole purpose of conveying printed publications) it would have been only changing the methods of conveyance, from members franks, to those of the clerks. So that those who wanted franks for matters of business, or mere correspondence, would not have been a jot the nearer procuring them, if the clerks had still been entitled to the privilege of sending free any printed paper whatever.

Hence it is incontrovertibly evident, that so much of the clause, as restrains the clerks from sending to the country any other printed paper, than the votes, &c. is a manifest restraint upon the press, without its adding one single farthing to the revenue. A few questions will easily decide this point; and then, ye ministerial crew, how will ye answer the forging of new chains to fetter the freedom of your country! 1st. Were there not a considerable number of printed pamphlets, essays, &c. conveyed in members franks, BEFORE the present act took place? 2dly. If the clerks had retained the privilege of sending all printed productions free, would not the orders for these things have then been transferred to the clerks; 3dly. Did not the clerks themselves

selves send a great many printed pamphlets, periodical essays, &c. into the country, previous to the commencement of this law? 4thly and lastly, will ANY of these things be now sent, at the heavy expence of postage? — The three first questions must be answered in the affirmative: The last interrogation, surely, in the negative; for a single NORTH BRITON, sent by the post, if within fourscore miles of the capital, would amount (exclusive of its original cost) to six pence; beyond that distance, eight pence; and to Edinburgh and Dublin, one shilling: And if we suppose it to be sent in a cover, (which as gentlemen usually bind them up, must be done to keep them clean) one half more is added to the sum. But if a North Briton, sent by the post, arises to so much, what would a pamphlet amount to! No gentlemen, would venture the purchase, even of a sixpenny one, at, and after, the exorbitant rate of postage. — I know it will be wondered at, that I have noticed the price of a North Briton, by the post to Edinburgh; because it is natural to imagine that the Scots would not have esteemed it a severity, though the conveyance of a North Briton had been actually enacted death to the receiver: But permit me to observe, that notwithstanding they suffer, as it is, the pangs of death whenever they peruse it, yet such is the curse entailed upon their curiosity, they must read it too.

It is absolutely apparent, that the great addition which this act was to give to the revenue, was not the sole intent of those who planned the ministerial measure. No, it was nothing more than an angel's mask upon the face of a fiend, big with the destructive purpose of shackling the exercise, the circulation, and, conclusively, the liberty of the press. The addition to the revenue would have stood, in its full force, without the clause which restrains the clerks from sending, free of postage, any other printed paper than votes, &c. &c: And, indeed, even if it would not, surely we had better be without the whole law, if we cannot enjoy its benefits unaccompanied with such great disadvantages. We enjoy them now at the peril of our freedom; and what is a saving of sixty thousand, or even sixty million a year, if we cannot reap it but by lopping off a limb of our liber-

May, 1764.

ties, and ultimately endangering the whole body!

Upon the whole, as part of this act is so extremely injurious to the press, so exceedingly baneful to that blessing which is our greatest security against tyrannical favourites and ministers, I can scarce form a doubt but that every loyal, uninfluenced corporation and borough in England, (the patriot city of London taking the lead) will instruct their representatives to use their most unwearied endeavours to effect a REPEAL (not entirely of the act itself) but of so much of the clause, as restrains the clerks of the public offices from sending, free of postage, any other printed paper than votes, &c. &c. &c.

B.

**The NORTH BRITON, No. 98.  
On the Public's right to judge of Public  
Measures.**

*Parce bonis, et perde malos, propone qui-  
busque  
Justitiam—*

PROP.

SATURDAY, May 19, 1764.

**H**OW short-lived would our liberties have been, if an opposition to presuming Statesmen was unwarrantable because (truly) the partial favour of a monarch, had thrown the guidance of public affairs into their hands? or, indeed, what must have become of our freedom, long ago, if the censuring of ministerial measures was, in any case, unjustifiable?

But happy it is for us, that we well know, that unconstitutional proceedings may, at all times, be constitutionally resisted; and that the nation in cumulo—I mean the bulk of the people, who form the real fountain of all civil authority—are always possessed of an original and indefeasible right to judge the ministers of the crown, their acts and schemes. The right the people have to review, examine, condemn, or applaud (as they shall appear to deserve) all public measures, is, absolutely, unalienable. It cannot be renounced: Nor can the exercise of that inestimable branch of English Liberty, be any way impaired or restrained, without an open avowal of ministerial tyranny.

The court doctrine, I know, is, that the people in general have not sufficient abi-

O q

lities

lities to scan the designs of government, and form a proper judgment of their utility and legality; and, consequently, have no right to propagate any opinion concerning them. This, indeed, might hold good at Constantinople, or at Venice, where every proceeding of state, is, by their very laws, esteemed an *Arcana, sacred and inscrutable*; but in England it is surely otherwise. If it be true that we have a right to our present happy constitution, it must be also true, that we have a right to defend every part, and particle, of this constitution. We must, likewise, be esteemed capable of comprehending when it is attacked, either covertly or openly, and may lawfully—nay it is our duty—whenever that circumstance occurs, to fly to the relief and protection of those privileges on which the safety of our lives and properties depends. Without supposing the nation, *in cumulo*, to be possessed of the power of conceiving when such attacks are made on her liberties, and without imagining them well intitled to act conformably to such a conviction, it would be entirely *elusory* and *deceitful*, to admit our right to the whole of our constitution: For, in that case, we should have a right to our constitution, and yet no right to it: Or, at any rate, a right which we could not justly defend; because we are supposed to be unqualified to discover when it is invaded; so that, in fact, our right to freedom would be a right we are not intitled to assert or preserve; even though the understanding we have, was to assure and convince us, that public liberty was on the very eve of eternal dissolution.

If the capacity of the nation to judge of ministerial measures, their tendency and propriety, is questioned, the admission of their claim to public liberty must be a mere *delusion*; for it is plain, that such a supposed ignorant nation could never exert, or protect, that claim, against usurping ministers and tyrannizing favourites. To persuade us, therefore, that we want abilities to comprehend the full extent of the movements of state, or to discern when they are pointed against our freedom, is, indubitably, to maintain, that we have no legal right to defend that freedom at all: Because, from being incapable of perceiving when our liberty is infringed, we ought to take no steps towards its preservation (*palpable* severer as the infringement may look) for fear any measure

*seemingly wrong*, should prove to be conclusively right.

That such a ridiculous doctrine is utterly incompatible with the spirit of our constitution is too self evident to deny; with what face then can ministerial sycophants appear in the *News Papers* (for the minister's late and only periodical paper, the *PLAIN DEALER*, is dead of the disorders of not being read) bellowing against a right in the people, which they, in some degreee, acknowledge, when they are speaking even in behalf of the administration? for, surely, it would be the absurdest position imaginable to advance, that we have a right to praise a minister, but not to censure him; a power to applaud proceedings, but not condemn them!

This point thus clearly settled and adjusted, I would ask how it can be expected that the nation can silently assent to measures, which the very head of the court writers has at last condescended to own (in the *Gazetteer*) is "*disapproved of, by three fourths of the people?*" This, indeed, he says, "*arises from a spirit of faction, not a conviction of truth.*" Who informed him so? Not these three fourths of the people? they would scarce accuse themselves! Who then? the remaining fourth? I believe not. He, and his colleagues, may, perhaps, have told *themselves* so—and, till "*their hour is out,*" let them think it;

*"Tis the CURSE of FOOLS to be SECURE."*

Well, then, *national principles, national opinions, national measures*—for surely those principles, opinions, and measures, approved and adopted by three fourths (or to be nearer truth nineteen twentieths) of the people may be deemed such—is, at last, *confessedly odious to the ministry*. Is not the system of government founded at the glorious revolution, settled upon this self evident axiom, that *free nations* have a right to be governed by measures that are *agreeable to the plurality of the people?* And is not a deviation from this fundamental revolution principle, a declaring of war with the *Revolution* itself; and a branding with the name of *successful Rebellion*, that *patriot exertion* to make us *free for ever?* In what light then, should we hold the ministerial writers for arraigning the opinion of the *majority* of the people; or the members of the administration

nistration themselves, for obstinately adhering to maxims loudly condemned by three fourths of the whole?

In the reign of Charles the Second, when the Earl of Shaftsbury, in abhorrence of the court measures, withdrew from the ministry, and became a steady opponent of the party which then prevailed at St. James's, that nobleman and his associates, were, almost universally, caressed throughout the kingdom, while the flattering attendants of a weak favourite (the king's brother) were as generally detested; on the principle, that this free nation was not to be tyrannized over, by a faction that attempted to mislead the King; and oppressed, barrased, and pillaged his people. This was the avowed principle of Shaftsbury and his adherents; and this principle still leads the Whigs to the applauses of their countrymen.

The Tories then, as now, magnified the prerogative; and whenever the propriety of an hateful measure was impeached, they attempted to silence their opponents by asking, Whether the disposal of places, honours and power, did not belong to the King? and whether he was accountable to any of his subjects for the use he made, or should make, of the high authority, vested in him as Sovereign? The Whigs again, at that time as now, retorted, that his Majesty was not the party they contended with; that his Ministers deserved all the blame, and were solely answerable, for every act of oppression, exercised under the high sanction of the Royal name; that unpopular acts of state were insufferable in this kingdom; that the propriety of public measures was to be decided from their popularity, and the voice of the people; that it tended to the worst of purposes, to attempt, in a free country, an arbitrary use of ANY authority, how legal soever; that the general sense of the nation was the only test of the prudence of government; and that their disapprobation was too apparent to be denied. They even added, that an obstinate perseverance in such unpopular measures must inevitably throw the kingdom into the strongest convulsions. That they reasoned most accurately was justified by the event!

Whoever views, with the eyes of impartiality, the ferment now, and for some time past, prevailing all over the nation, must soon be convinced that the conduct of

the ruling Tories of the present day, is liable to equal censure. Wherever we turn our attention, we meet the most clamorous discontents. The Cyder Counties, perhaps, speak their complaints most loudly, but the distracted state of the whole nation sufficiently proclaims the impropriety of the reigning system of ministerial politics. Yet, in compliment to the public opinion, no variation from these proceedings has hitherto taken place. Where must this impolicy end? I will tell them. In the inevitable dissolution of such an unpopular administration. For, is that miracle to be expected, that three fourths of the kingdom, consisting of the wisest, best, and most loyal of the people, will surrender up their judgments to Court Parasites, Tories, Scotch Rebels, and oppressing pillagers? Or shall we be terrified from asserting those privileges under the House of Hanover, which that illustrious family was chosen to maintain? No; that invisible Basbaw, who poisons his master's quiet, and whose oppressions tempt his subjects to murmurs bordering almost on disloyalty, cannot, with all his efforts, bring us to such a slavish acquiescence. Neither religion, law, nor reason, enjoin us to silence on a topic so highly interesting to our freedom as are the measures of government. The party who gives occasion for these complaints, and not the complainers, forms that faction which disturbs the kingdom's repose. The people cannot be quiet under the hourly blows their honour and interest receive from those, who, from their offices and influence, ought to be the intrepid protectors of both.

How can we observe, without expressing an honest indignation at the insult, those steps of the administration which throw all the power and wealth of the kingdom and her colonies, into the hands of ministerial minions only? Can it be any pleasing reflection to Englishmen that the first commissions of numbers of the officers now in the army, were received from the hands of the Pretender and dated in the memorable year 1745? I should not be amazed if these rebels had the arrogance to plead a rank from such commissions; although they were traitorously given them, to drive the grandfather of his present Majesty from his throne, and cut the throats of those who should have the loyalty to support him on it. Those

are the men kept and cherished in our army, whilst officers such as Conway are dismissed the service by the advice of ministers, who have made no scruple to DEFEND the issuing of the most ARBITRARY and ILLEGAL warrants against the friends and Cause of liberty. Our juries have, indeed, shewn a truly patriot spirit so often as the merits of them have come before them ; and our judges, of the court of common pleas, have, on these occasions, conscientiously defended those laws they were sworn to observe.

The success of Mr. Beardmore's action against the messengers puts us in possession of a renewed instance of the intrepid vigour of our juries, and the incorruptible disposition of a judge, whose praises were already in the mouths of every honest Englishman. His shining character, we supposed, could not admit of any additional lustre, yet his candid behaviour on that trial imparted a new embellishing beauty to his unsullied reputation. The verdict for the plaintiff, of one thousand pounds damages, gives us an absolute security against the effects of these tyrannical mandates for the future ; and the moderation of the charge to the jury—I mean in mitigation of damages—would, one should think, scarce admit of a motion for a second trial. Some occurrences, during the hearing, shew in the strongest light, the importance of the BLOW, now given to the long-continued illegal proceedings of secretaries of state ; and the great consequence of that stroke to the nation in general. For, it plainly appeared, what little regard was paid to the liberty and property of English subjects. Without any information but one Jonathan Scot's, and that in no positive terms that Mr. Beardmore was the author of the offending papers, and without any affidavit whatever of the INFORMER, was the plaintiff and his clerk confined, and his papers seized, ransacked, and exposed. The warrant ordered the parties to be carried before a secretary of state. Were they so ? No. One of the great men's underlings, Mr. Lovel Stanhope, indeed, examined them : And who is this Mr. Lovel Stanhope ? Why, as Mr. Serjeant Glynn very expressively remarked, “ Mr. Stanhope is to the Secretaries of State, just what Mr. Brogden is to Sir John Fielding ; ” and, I believe, this last gentleman knows the nature of his office too well, to think he

could legally delegate to Mr. Brogden an authority, to examine, and remand to confinement, any accused person whatsoever. As Mr. Beardmore had still a right of action against the surviving secretary, it was not imagined that such great damages would have been awarded against the messengers, but the jury, I suppose, very nicely distinguished, that the present case was the most cruel of the sort that had been hitherto tried ; for, notwithstanding the warrant was dated sometime before Mr. Beardmore was taken up, yet the execution of it was deferred to the very beginning of a term, when he had many causes to try ; and, therefore, not only the loss of his liberty, the ransacking of his papers, and the consequences attendant thereon, were considered, but the time and manner of executing the warrant too. Right or wrong, suffer who will ! the plaintiff must be detained, to his own great loss and that of his clients, by way of correction for his SUPPOSED interposition as a monitor in affairs of state. Such is the oppressive insolence of office, from which we are rescued by the courage of the plaintiff in this cause, the integrity of a LONDON Jury, and the impartiality of an upright Judge. A Judge, whose actions will be mentioned in the latest annals of this kingdom with the most honourable reverence, and at the last day be rewarded, by the Judge of Judges, with everlasting happiness ; whilst every Jefferies will be denied that mercy he refused to others ; and then, when it is too late, he may reflect, with the Roman tyrant, who vehemently and repeatedly cried out, in his dying moments,

*Felix est qui nunquam Judicavit !*

#### A Cure for the Quinsey, or Sore-Throat.

Bleeding is sometimes necessary, and cooling physic, but often jelly of black Currants swallowed down leisurely in small quantities, effects a cure.

#### Retention of Urine.

Take a quarter of an ounce of Nitre, a drachm of Volatile salt of Amber, a quarter of an ounce of powder of Egg shells, and half an ounce of fine sugar, mix together. Dose as much as will lie on a shilling, two or three times a day, drinking a draught of Marshmallow tea after each dose.

An

An Account of all the P U B L I C D E B T S, at the Receipt of the Exchequer, standing out January 5, 1764, with the annual Interest or other Charges payable for the same.

E X C H E Q U E R.

	Principal debt.	Annual interest, or other charges pay- able for the same.
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-sea company — — —	1,836,275 17 10 39.	136,453 12 8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed — — —	108,100 — —	7,567 — —
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths — — —	75,405 14 10 39.	9,143 12 —
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills — — —	2,200 — —	— — —
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> charged on the deduction of 6 <i>d.</i> per pound, on pensions, nor the sum of 1,800,000 <i>l.</i> charged on the surplus, anno 1764.		
E A S T - I N D I A Company.		
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 per cent. per ann. — — —	3,200,000 — —	97,285 14 4
Annuities at 3 per cent. anno. 1744. charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong-waters — — —	1,000,000 — —	30,408 15 8
B A N K of E N G L A N D.		
On their original fund at 3 per cent. from 1 Aug. 1743 — — —	3,200,000 — —	100,000 — —
For cancelling exchequer bills 3 Geo. I. — — —	500,000 — —	15,000 — —
Purchased of the South-sea company — — —	4,000,000 — —	121,898 3 5 19.
Annuities at 3 per cent. charged on the surplus of the funds, for lottery 1714 — — —	1,250,000 — —	37,500 — —
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on coals, since Lady-day, 1719. — — —	1,750,000 — —	52,500 — —
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-day, 1746. — — —	986,800 — —	29,604 — —
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II. — — —	21,127,821 5 1 19.	540,996 14 0
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. by the act 31 George II. — — —	500,000 — —	53,343 15 0
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the additional duty on strong beer and ale, by the act 1 George III. — — —	12,000,000 — —	2,259,282 12 10 19
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund by the act 1 George II. — — —	17,708,323 16 4	
Ditto at 3 and a half per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 29 George II. — — —	1,500,000 — —	
Ditto at 3 and a half per cent. charged on Carried over — — —	70,737,926 14 2 39.	

Brought over	—	£ 70,737,926 14 1 39.	2,259,282 12 10 19
the duties on offices and pensions, by act 31 George II.	—	4,500,000 — —	160,032 5 —
Ditto at 4 per cent. charged on the sink- ing fund by the acts of the 2d George III.	—	20,240,000 — —	820,985 — —
Ditto at 4 per cent. charged on the ad- ditional duty on wines, &c. by the act George III. 2,800,000 — —	—	3,500,000 — —	140,000 — —
Ditto at 4 per cent. in lottery tickets charged on the said fund by the said act 700,000 — —	—	3,413,553 1 10	132,342 2 5
Ditto at 4 per cent. to satisfy certain navy bills, &c. charged on the sink- ing fund by the act 3 Geo. III.	—		
<i>Memorandum.</i> The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 11,254l. 15s. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were al- lowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 36547l. 10s. and the subscri- bers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. an- nuities anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 32,485l. 17s. 6d. and the subscri- bers for 100l. for 3 per cent. annui- ties, anno 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1l. 2s. 6d. amounting, with the charges of ma- nagement, to the bank of England, to 130,053l. 10s. 3d. which annui- ties are an increase of the annual interest, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was ad- vanced for the service; and the con- tributors to 12,000,000l. for the ser- vice of the year 1762, were intitled to an annuity of 1 per cent. per an- num, to continue for 98 years and then to cease, which with the charg- es of management to the Bank of England amount to the sum of 121,687l. 10s.	—	339,979 7 2	
SOUTH - S E A Company.	—		
On their capital stock and annuities 9	—		
George I. —	25,025,309 13 11 29.	765,336 3 1 19.	
Annuities at 3 per cent. anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund —	2,100,000 — —	64,181 5 —	
	129,586,719 10 0 19.	4,688,177 11 —	

## The CANDIDATE.

By C. CHURCHILL.

(Entire, Price, 2s. 6d.)

ENOUGH of *Authors*—let them play  
the play'r,  
And, free from censure, fret, sweat, strut,  
and stare.  
GARRICK abroad, what motives can en-  
gage  
To waste one couplet on a barren stage?  
Ungrateful GARRICK! when these *safy*  
days, [praise,  
In justice to themselves, allow'd thee  
When, at thy bidding, Sense, for twenty  
years,  
Indulg'd in laughter, or dissolv'd in tears,  
When, in return for labour, time and  
health, [wealth,  
The town had giv'n some little share of  
Could'st Thou repine at being still a slave?  
Dar'st Thou presume t' enjoy that wealth  
She gave?  
Could'st Thou repine at laws ordain'd by  
Those, [foes,  
Whom nothing but thy merit made thy  
Whom, too refin'd for honesty and trade,  
By need made tradesmen, Pride had Bank-  
rupts made,  
Whom Fear made Drunkards, and, by  
modern rules,  
Whom Drink made Wits, tho' Nature  
made them Fools?  
With Such, beyond all pardon is thy  
crime,  
In such a manner, and at such a time,  
To quit the stage, but Men of real Sense,  
Who neither lightly give, nor take offence,  
Shall own Thee clear, or pass an act of  
grace  
Since Thou hast left a POWELL in thy  
place.  
Enough of *Authors*—why, when Scrib-  
blers fail, [tale,  
Must other Scribblers spread the hateful  
Why must they pity, why contempt ex-  
press?  
And why insult a Brother in distress?  
Let Those, who boast th' uncommon gift  
of brains, [pains,  
The Laurel pluck and wear it for their  
Fresh on their brows for ages let It bloom,  
And, ages past, still flourish round their  
tomb.  
Let Those, who without Genius write,  
and write, [spite,  
Versemen or Prosemen, all in Nature's

The Pan laid down, their course of Folly  
run, [done.  
In peace, unread, unmention'd, be un-  
Why should I tell to cross the will of fate,  
That FRANCIS once endeavour'd to  
translate?  
Why, sweet Oblivion winding round his  
head, [dead?  
Should I recall poor MURPHY from the  
Why may not LANGHORNE, simple in  
his lay,  
*Effusion on Effusion* pour away,  
With Friendship and with Fancy trifle  
here,  
Or sleep in *Pastoral* at BELVIDERE?  
Sleep let them all, with DULNESS on her  
throne,  
Secure from any malice, but their own.  
Enough of *Critics*—let them, if they  
please, [decrees;  
Fond of new pomp, each month pass new  
Wide and extensive be their infant State,  
Their Subjects many, and those Subjects  
great,  
Whilst all their mandates as sound Law  
succeed, [who read.  
With Fools who write, and greater fools  
What, tho' they lay the realms of Genius  
waste,  
Fetter the Fancy, and debauch the Taste;  
Tho' They, like Doctors, to approve their  
skill,  
Consult not how to cure, but how to kill;  
Tho' by whim, envy, or resentment led,  
They damn those authors whom they ne-  
ver read,  
Tho', other rules unknown, one rule they  
hold, [gold;  
To deal out so much praise for so much  
Tho' Scot with Scot, in damned close in-  
trigues, [leagues;  
Against the Commonwealth of Letters  
Uncensur'd let them Pilot at the helm,  
And, rule in Letters, as they rul'd the  
realm.  
Ours be the curse, the mean, tame Cow-  
ard's curse, [worse,  
(Nor could Ingenious Malice make a  
To do our Sense, and Honour deep des-  
pite)  
To credit what They say, read what they  
write.  
Enough of *Scotland*—let her rest in  
peace, [should cease.  
The cause remov'd, effects of course  
Why should I tell, how Tweed, too migh-  
ty grown, [own,  
And proudly swell'd with waters not his  
Burst

Burst o'er his banks, and, by destruction led,  
O'er our fair ENGLAND desolation spread,  
Whilst riding on his waves, Ambition plum'd [sum'd,  
In tenfold pride the port of BUTE al-  
Now that the River God, convinc'd, tho' late,  
And yielding, tho' reluctantly, to fate,  
Holds his fair course, and with more  
humble tides,  
In tribute to the sea, as usual, glides.

Enough of *States* and such like trifling things. [Kings;  
Enough of Kinglings, and enough of Henceforth, secure, let ambush'd States-  
men lie, [riot fly;  
Spread the Court web, and catch the Pa-  
Henceforth, unwhipt of Justice, uncon-  
troul'd  
By fear or shame, let Vice, secure and bold,  
Lord it with all her sons, whilst Virtue's  
groan  
Meets with compassion only from the Throne.

Enough of *Patriots*—all I ask of man  
Is only to be honest as he can.  
Some have deceiv'd, and some may still  
deceive; [lieve.  
'Tis the Fool's curse at random to be-  
Would those, who, by Opinion plac'd on  
high, [eye,  
Stand fair and perfect in their Country's  
Maintain that honour, let me in their  
ear  
Hint this essential doctrine—*Persevere*.  
Should they (which Heav'n forbid) to  
win the grace

Of some proud Courtier, or to gain a place,  
Their King and Country Sell, with end-  
less shame [rous name;  
Th' avenging Muse shall mark each trait'  
But if, to Honour true, they scorn to  
bend, [end;  
And, proudly honest, hold out to the  
Their grateful Country shall their faine  
record,

And I Myself descend to praise a Lord.  
Enough of *Wilkes*—with good and ho-  
nest men [pen  
His actions speak much stronger than my  
And future ages shall his name adore,  
When he can act, and I can write no  
more.

ENGLAND may prove ungrateful and un-  
just, [her trust;  
But foolish FRANCE shall ne'er betray

'Tis a brave debt which Gods on men  
impose  
To pay with praise the merit e'en of foes.  
When the great Warriour of Amilcar's  
race, [her base,  
Made ROME's wide Empire tremble so  
To prove her Virtue, tho' it gall'd her  
pride,  
ROME gave that fame which CARTHAGE  
had denied.  
Enough of *Self*—that darling, luscious  
theme  
O'er which Philosophers in raptures dream;  
On which with seeming disregard they  
write, [to slight;  
Then prizing most, when most they seem  
Vain proof of Folly tintur'd strong with  
pride! [vide?  
What man can from himself himself di-  
For Me (nor dare I lie) my leading aim,  
(Conscience first satisfied) is love of Fame,  
Some little Fame deriv'd from some brave  
few, [too.  
Who, prizing Honour, prize her Vot'ries  
Let All (nor shall resentment flush my  
cheek) [ly speak,  
Who know me well, what they know, free-  
So Those (the greatest curse I meet below)  
Who know me not, may not pretend to  
know.  
Let none of Those, whom bless'd with  
parts above  
My feeble Genius, still I dare to love,  
Doing more mischief than a thousand  
foes,  
*Posthumous* nonsense to the world expose,  
And call it mine, for mine tho' never  
known, [own.  
Or which, if mine, I living blushi'd to  
Know all the World, no greedy heir shall  
find,  
Die when I will, one couplet left behind.  
Let none of Those, whom I despise tho'  
great, [weight,  
Pretending Friendship to give malice  
Publish my life; let no false, sneaking  
peer, [ear,  
(Some such there are) to win the public  
Hand me to shame with some vile anec-  
dote, [note.  
Nor soul-gall'd Bishop damn me with a  
Let one poor sprig of Bay around my  
head [when dead;  
Bloom whilst I live, and point me out  
Let It (may Heav'n indulgent grant that  
pray'r)  
Be planted on my grave, nor wigher there; And

And when, on travel bound, some rhyming guest [Dinner's dress'd Roams thro' the Church-yard, whilst his Let It hold up this Comment to his eyes ; Life to the last enjoyed, *bere* Churchill lies ;

Whilst (O, what joy that pleasing flatt'ry gives)

Reading my Works, he cries —— *bere* Churchill lives.

Enough of *Satire*—in less harden'd times [her rhimes.

Great was her force, and, mighty were I've read of Men, beyond man's daring brave, [gave,

Who yet have trembled at the strokes she Whose souls have felt more terrible alarms From her one line, than from a world in arms.

When, in her faithful and immortal page, They saw transmitted down from age to age

Recorded Villains, and each spotted name Branded with marks of everlasting shame, Succeeding Villains sought her as a friend, And if not really mended, feign'd to mend. But in an age, when actions are allow'd Which strike all Honour dead, and crimes avow'd,

Too terrible to suffer the report, Arow'd and prais'd by men who stain a Court ;

Propp'd by the arm of Pow'r, when Vice, high-born, [scorn, High-bred, high-station'd, holds rebuke in When She is lost to ev'ry thought of fame, And, to all Virtue dead, is dead to shame, When Prudence a much easier task must hold [old,

To make a new World, than reform the SATIRE throws by her arrows on the ground,

And, if She cannot cure, She will not wound.

Come PANEGYRIC—tho' the MUSE disdains, [strains

Founded on Truth, to prostitute her At the base instance of those men, who hold [Gold

No argument but pow'r, no God but Yet, mindful that from heav'n She drew her birth. [earth,

She scorns' the narrow maxims of this Virtuous herself, brings Virtue forth to view, [due.

And loves to praise, where praise is justly

Come PANEGYRIC—in a former hour, My soul with pleasure yielding to thy pow'r,

May, 1764.

Thy shrine I sought, I pray'd—but wan-ton air, [pray'r ;

Before it reach'd thy ears, dispeis'd my E'en at thy altars whilst I took my stand, The pen of Truth and Honour in my hand,

Fate, meditating wrath 'gainst me and mine, [design,

Chid my fond zeal, and thwarted my Whilst, HAYTER brought too quickly to his end,

I lost a Subject, and Mankind a friend.

Come PANEGYRIC—bending at thy throne, [own,

Thee and thy Pow'r my soul is proud to Be Thou my kind Protector, Thou my Guide,

And lead me safe thro' passes yet untry'd. Broad is the road, nor difficult to find, Which to the house of *Satire* leads mankind ;

Narrow and unfrequented are the ways, Scarce found out in an age, which lead to Praise.

What tho' no theme I chuse of vulgar note, [wrote,

Nor wish to write, as Brother Bards have So mild, so meek in praising, that they seem

Afraid to wake their Patrons from a dream, What tho' a theme I chuse, which might demand

The nicest touches of a Master's hand, Yet, if the inward workings of my soul Deceive me not, I shall attain the goal, And envy shall behold in triumph rais'd, The Poet praising and the Patron prais'd.

What Patron shall I chuse ? shall public voice,

Or private knowledge influence my choice ? Shall I prefer the grand retreat of STOWE, Or, seeking Patriots, to friend WILD-MAN's go ?

To WILD-MAN's, cried DISCRETION (who had heard

Close-standing at my elbow, ev'ry word) To WILD-MAN's ! art Thou mad ? can't Thou be sure

One moment there to have thy head secure ?

Are they not All (let observation tell) All mark'd in Characters as black as Hell,

In Doomsday book by Ministers set down, Who stile their pride the honour of the crown ?

Make no reply—let Reason stand aloof—Presumptions here must pass as solemn proof.

P p

That

That settled Faith, that Love which ever  
springs  
In the best Subjects, for the best of Kings,  
Must not be measur'd now, by what men  
think, [drink,  
Or say, or do—by what they eat, and  
Where, and with whom, that Question's  
to be try'd,  
And Statesmen are the Judges to decide ;  
No Juries call'd, or, if call'd, kept in awe,  
They, facts confess, in themselves vest the  
law. [smacks,  
Each dish at WILDMAN's of sedition  
Blasphemy may be Gospel at ALMACK's.  
Peace, good DISCRETION, peace—  
thy fears are vain ;  
Ne'er will I herd with WILDMAN's fac-  
tious train,  
Never the vengeance of the great incur,  
Nor, without might, against the mighty  
stir.  
If from long proof, my temper you di-  
trust, [just ;  
Weigh my profession, to my gown be  
Dost Thou one Parson know, so void of  
grace  
To pay his court to Patrons out of place.  
If still you doubt (tho' scarce a doubt  
remains) [reins ;  
Search thro' my alter'd heart, and try my  
There searching, find, nor deem me now  
in sport, [Court :  
A Convert made by SANDWICH to the  
Let Mad-men follow error to the end,  
I, of mistakes convinc'd, and proud to  
mend,  
Strive to act better, being better taught,  
Nor blush to own that change, which  
Reason wrought.  
For such a change as this, must Justice  
speak ; [weak.  
My heart was honest, but my head was  
Bigot to no one Man, or set of Men,  
Without one selfish view, I drew my pen ;  
My Country ask'd, or seem'd to ask my  
aid.  
Obedient to that call, I left off trade ;  
A side I chose, and on that side was  
strong, [wrong ;  
Till time hath fairly prov'd me in the  
Convinc'd, I change (can any Man do  
more, [before)  
And have not greater Patriot's chang'd  
Chang'd, I at once (can any Man do  
less) [fess,  
Without a single blush, that change con-  
Confess it with a manly kird of Pride,  
And quit the losing for the winning side.

Granting, whilst virtuous SANDWICH  
holds the rein,  
What BUTE for ages might have sought  
in vain.  
Hail SANDWICH,—nor shall WILKE•  
resentment shew  
Hearing the praises of so brave a foe—  
Hail, SANDWICH,—nor, thro' pride,  
shalt Thou refuse  
The grateful tribute of so mean a Muse—  
SANDWICH, *All Hail*—when BUTE with  
foreign hand,  
Grown wanton with ambition, scourg'd  
the land,  
When Scots, or slaves to Scotsmen steer'd  
the helm, [the realm,  
When Peace, inglorious Peace, disgrac'd  
Distrust, and gen'ral discontent, prevail'd ;  
But when (he best knows why) his spi-  
rits fail'd,  
When, with a sudden panic struck, he fled,  
Sneak'd out of pow'r, and hid his recre-  
ant head ;  
When, like a MARS (fear order'd to re-  
treat)  
We saw Thee nimbly vault into his seat,  
Into the seat of pow'r, at one bold leap,  
A perfect Connoisseur in Statesmanship ;  
When, like another MACHIAVEL, we  
saw  
Thy fingers twisting, and untwisting law,  
Straining, where godlike Reason bade,  
and where  
She warranted thy Mercy, pleas'd to spare,  
Saw Thee resolv'd, and fix'd (come what,  
come might) [fright ;  
To do thy God, thy King, thy Country  
All things were chang'd, suspense re-  
main'd no more,  
Certainty reign'd where doubt had reign'd  
before.  
All felt thy virtues, and all knew their  
use,  
What Virtues such as thine must needs  
produce. [foes)  
Thy Foes (for Honour ever meets with  
Too mean to praise, too fearful to oppose,  
In sullen silence sit ; thy Friends (some  
Few, [Honour too)  
Who, friends to Thee, are Friends to  
Plaud thy brave bearing, and the Com-  
weal  
Expect her safety from thy stubborn  
zeal.  
A place amongst the rest the Muses  
claim,  
And bring this free-will off'ring to thy  
sane,

To

To prove their virtue, make thy virtues known,  
And, holding up thy fame, secure their own.

From his youth upwards to the present day, [him grey,  
When Vices more than years have mark'd  
When riotous excess with wasteful hand  
Shake's life's frail glass, and hastens each  
ebbing sand,  
Unmindful from what stock he drew his birth,  
Untainted with one deed of real worth,  
**LOTHARIO**, holding Honour at no price,  
Folly to Folly added, Vice to Vice,  
Wrought sin with greediness, and sought  
for shame  
With greater zeal than good men seek  
for fame.

Where (Reason left without the least defence)  
Laughter was Mirth, Obscenity was Sense,  
Where Impudence made Decency submit,  
Where Noise was Humour, and where  
Whim was Wit,  
Where rude, untemper'd License had the merit  
Of Liberty, and Lunacy was Spirit,  
Where the best things were ever held the worst,  
**LOTHARIO** was, with justice, always first.

To whip a Top, to knuckle down at Taw,  
To swing upon a gate, to ride a straw,  
To play at Push-Pin with dull brother Peers,  
To belch out Catches in a Porter's ears,  
To reign the monarch of a midnight cell,  
To be the gaping Chairman's Oracle,  
Whilst, in most blessed union, rogue and whore [core,  
Clap hands, huzza, and hiccup out, En-  
Whilst grey Authority, who slumbers there [his chair,  
In robes of Watchman's fur, gives up  
With midnight howl to bay th' affrighted Moon, [noon,  
To walk with torches thro' the streets at  
To force plain nature from her usual way,  
Each night a vigil, and a blank each day,  
To match for speed one Feather 'gainst another, [ther,  
To make one leg run races with his bro-  
'Gainst all the rest to take the northern wind,  
**BUTE** to ride first, and He to ride behind,

To coin new-fangled wagers, and to lay 'em,

Laying to lose, and losing not to pay 'em; **LOTHARIO**, on that stock which Nature gives,

Without a rival stands, tho' **MARCH** yet lives.

When **FOLLY**, (at that name, in duty bound, [ground,  
Let subject Myriads kneel, and kiss the Whilst They who, in the presence, upright stand,  
Are held as rebels thro' the loyal land) Queen ev'ry where, but most a Queen in Courts, [sports,  
Sent forth her heralds, and proclaim'd her Bade fool with fool on her behalf engage, And prove her right to reign from age to age,

**LOTHARIO**, great above the common size, With all engag'd, and won from all the prize ; Her Cap he wears, which from his Youth he wore,

And ev'ry day deserves it more and more.

Nor in such limits refts his soul confin'd [mind ; Folly may share, but can't engross his Vice, bold, substantial Vice, puts in her claim, [shame. And stamps him perfect in the books of Observe his Follies well, and you would swear

Folly had been his first, his only care ; Observe his Vices, You'll that oath disown,

And swear that he was born for Vice alone.

Is the soft Nature of some easy Maid Fond, easy, full of faith, to be betray'd, Must She, to Virtue lost, be lost to fame, And He, who wrought her guilt, declare her shame ?

Is some brave Friend, who, men but little known, Deems ev'ry heart as honest as his own, And, free himself, in others fears no guile,

To be ensnar'd, and ruin'd with a smile ?

Is Law to be perverted from her course ?

Is abject fraud to league with brutal force ?

Is Freedom to be crush'd, and ev'ry son, Who dares maintain her cause, to be undone ?

Is base Corruption, creeping thro' the land, To plan, and work her ruin, underhand,

P p 2 With

With regular approaches, sure tho' slow,  
Or must she perish by a single blow?  
Are Kings (who trust to servants, and de-  
pend [friend])  
In servants (fond, vain thought) to find a  
To be abus'd, and made to draw their  
breath, [death?]  
In darkness thicker than the shades of  
Is God's most holy name to be profan'd,  
His word rejected, and his laws arraign'd,  
His servants scorn'd, as men who idly  
dream'd, [phem'd?]  
His service laugh'd at, and his Son blas-  
Are Debauchees in Morals to preside,  
Is Faith to take an Atheist for her guide?  
Is Science by a Blockhead to be led?  
Are States to totter on a Drunkard's head?  
To answer all these purposes and more,  
More black than ever Villain plann'd be-  
fore,  
Search Earth, search Hell, the Devil can-  
not find  
An Agent like LOTHARIO, to his mind.  
Is this Nobility, which, sprung from  
Kings, [it springs?]  
Was meant to swell the pow'r from whence  
Is this the glorious produce, this the fruit,  
Which Nature hop'd for from so rich a  
root?  
Were there but two (search all the world  
around) [found,  
Were there but two such Nobles to be  
The very name would sink into a term  
Of scorn, and Man would rather be a  
worm,  
Than be a Lord; but Nature full of grace,  
Nor meaning birth, and titles to debase,  
Made only One, and, having made him,  
swore,  
In mercy to mankind, to make no more.  
Nor stopp'd She there, but, like a gen'rous  
friend, [mend,  
The ills which Error caus'd, She strove to  
And, having brought LOTHARIO forth to  
view,  
To save her credit, brought forth SAND-  
WICH too.  
Gods! with what joy, what honest joy  
of heart,  
Blunt as I am, and void of ev'ry art,  
Of ev'ry art which great One's in the state  
Practice on knaves they fear, and fools  
they hate,  
To Titles with reluctance taught to bend,  
Nor prone to think that Virtues can de-  
cend,  
Do I behold (a sight alas! more rare  
Than honesty could wish) the Noble wear

His Father's honours, when his life makes  
known,  
They're his by Virtue, not by birth alone,  
When he recalls his Father from the  
grave, [gave.  
And pays with int'rest back that fame he  
Cur'd of her spleenetic and sullen fits,  
To such a Peer my willing soul submits,  
And to such virtue is more proud to yield  
Than 'gainst ten titled rogues to keep the  
field.  
Such (for that Truth e'en envy shall al-  
low) (wich now.  
Such WYNDHAM war, and such is SAND-  
O gentle MONTAGUE, in biessed hour  
Didst thou start up, and climb the stairs of  
pow'r;  
ENGLAND of all her fears at once was  
eas'd, (displeas'd.  
Nor, 'mongst her many foes, was ONE  
FRANCE heard the news, and told it  
Cousin SPAIN; (again;  
SPAIN heard, and told it Cousin FRANCE  
The HOLLANDER relinquish'd his design  
Of adding spice to spice, and mine to  
mine,  
Of Indian villainies he thought no more,  
Content to rob us on our native shore;  
Aw'd by thy fame, (which winds with  
open mouth,  
Shall blow from East to West, from  
North to South)  
The western world shall yield us her in-  
crease,  
And her wild Sons be soften'd into peace;  
Rich Eastern Monarchs shall exhaust their  
stores, (shores,  
And pour unbounded wealth on Albion's  
Unbounded wealth, which from those  
golden scenes,  
And all acquir'd by honourable means,  
Some honourable Chief shall hither steer,  
To pay our debts, and set the nation  
clear.  
NABOBS themselves, allur'd by thy re-  
nown, (crown,  
Shall pay due homage to the English  
Shall fieely as their King our King  
receive— (leave.  
PROVIDED, the Directors give them  
Union at home shall mark each rising  
year  
Nor taxes be complain'd of, tho' severe,  
Envoy her own destroyer shall become,  
And Faction with her thousand mouths  
be dumb, (prevail,  
With the meek man thy Meekness shall  
Nor with the spirited thy spirit fail,  
Some

Some to thy force of reason shall submit,  
And some be converts to thy princely wit,  
Rev'rence for Thee shall still a Nation's  
cries,

(else,

A grand concurrence crown a grand ex-  
And Unbelievers of the first degree

Who have no faith in God, have faith in  
Thee.

When a strange jumble, whimsical and  
vain,

Possess'd the region of each heated brain,  
When some were fools to censure, some  
to praise,

(ways;

And all were mad, but mad in diff'rent  
When Commonwealth's-men, starting at  
the shade

(made,

Which in their own wild fancy had been  
Of Tyrants dream'd, who wore a thorny  
crown,

(dom down;

And with State-bloodhounds hunted Free-  
When Others, struck with Fancies not

less vain,

(slain,

Saw mighty Kings by their own subjects  
And, in each friend of Liberty and Law,

With horror big, a future CROMWELL  
saw;

Thy manly zeal stepp'd forth, bade dis-  
cord cease,

And sung each jarring atom into peace.  
LIBERTY, chear'd by thy all-chearing

eye,

(not die,

Shall, waking from her trance, live and  
And, patroniz'd by Thee, PREROGA-

TIVE,

(but live,

Shall, striding forth at large, not die,  
Whilst PRIVILEGE, hung betwixt earth

and sky,

(or die.

Shall not well know, whether to live,  
When on a rock which overhung the

flood,

(ing flood;

And seem'd to totter, COMMERCE shiv'r-

When CREDIT, building on a sandy  
shore,

(pest roar,

Saw the sea swell, and heard the Tem-  
Heard death in ev'ry blast, and in each

wave

(grave;

Or saw, or fancied that She saw her  
When PROPERTY, transferr'd from hand

to hand,

Weak'ned by change, crawl'd sickly thro'  
the land;

When mutual confidence was at an end,  
And Man no longer could on Man de-

pend;

Oppreis'd with debts of more than com-  
mon weight,

(state;

When all men fear'd a bankruptcy of

When, certain death to honour, and to  
trade,

A sponge was talk'd of as our only aid,  
That to be sav'd we must be more undone,  
And pay off all our debts, by paying  
none;

Like England's better Genius, born to  
bleik,

(treis,

And snatch his sinking country from diff'-  
Did'st thou step forth, and without sail or  
oar,

Pilot the shatter'd vessel safe to shore,  
Nor shalt Thou quit, till anchor'd firm,  
and fast,

(ing blast!

She rides secure, and mocks the threat'n-  
Born in thy house, and in thy service

bred,

Nurs'd in thy arms, and at thy table fed,  
By thy sage counsels to reflection brought,  
Yet more by pattern, than by precept  
taught,

OECONOMY her needful aid shall join  
To forward, and compleat thy grand de-  
sign,

And, warm to save, but yet with Spirit  
warm,

(form.

Shall her own conduct from thy conduct  
Let Friends of Prodigals say what they  
will,

(thrifts still.

Spendthrifts at home, abroad are Spend-  
In vain have fly and subtle Sophists tried  
Private from public Justice to divide,  
For credit on each other they rely,  
They live together, and together die.

'Gainst all experience 'tis a rank offence,  
High treason in the eye of common Sense,  
To think a Scutelman ever can be known  
To pay our debts, who will not pay his  
own.

But now, tho' late, now may we hope to  
see

(free,

Our debts discharg'd, our credit fair and  
Since rigid honesty, fair fall that hour,  
Sits at the helm, and SANDWICH is in  
pow'r.

With what delight I view the wond'rous  
Man,

(plan,

With what delight survey thy Sterling  
That plan which All with wonder must  
behold,

And stamp thy age the only age of gold.  
Nor rest thy triumphs here—That dis-

cord fled,

(was bred;

And sought with grief the hell where She  
That Faction, 'gainst her nature forc'd to  
yield,

(field,

Saw her rude rabble scatter'd o'er the  
Saw

Saw her best friends a standing jest become,  
Her Fools turn'd speakers, and her Wits  
struck dumb ;  
That our most bitter foes (so much de-  
pends (friends ;  
On Men of name) are turn'd to cordial  
That our offended Friends (such terror  
flows (foes ;  
From Men of name) dare not appear our  
That Credit, gasping in the jaws of death,  
And ready to expire with ev'ry breath,  
Grows stronger from disease ; that Thou  
hast sav'd (engrav'd  
Thy drooping country ; that thy name  
On plates of brass defies the rage of time ;  
Than plates of brass more firm, that sa-  
cred Rime  
Embalms thy mem'ry, bids thy glories  
live, (give ;  
And gives Thee what the Muse alone can  
These heights of virtue, these rewards of  
Fame, (claim,  
With Thee in common other Patriots  
But that poor, sickly SCIENCE, who  
had laid,  
And droop'd for years beneath neglect's  
cold shade,  
By those who knew her purposely forgot,  
And made the jest of those who knew her  
not,  
Whilst ignorance in pow'r, and Pamper'd  
Pride, (side,  
Clad like a Priest, pass'd by on t'other  
Recover'd from her wretched state, at  
length (with strength,  
Puts on new health, and clothes herself  
To Thee we owe, and to thy friendly  
hand (land.  
Which rais'd, and gave her to possess the  
This praise, tho' in a court, and near a  
throne, (lone.  
This praise is thine, and thine, alas ! a-  
With what fond rapture did the God-  
dess smile, (Isle,  
What blessing did she promise to this  
What honour to herself, and length of  
reign ! (d disdain  
Soon as She heard, that Thou didst not  
To be her Steward ; but what grief,  
what shame,  
What rage, what disappointment shook  
her frame,  
When her proud children dar'd her will  
dispute, (mute.  
When Youth was insolent, and age was  
That Young Men should be fools, and  
some wild few,  
To wisdom deaf, be deaf to int'rest too,

Mov'd not her wonder, but that Men,  
grown grey (the sway  
In search of Wisdom, Men who own'd  
Of Reason, Men who stubbornly kept  
down (gown,  
Each rising passion, Men who wore the  
That they should cross her will, That  
They should dare  
Against the cause of int'rest to declare,  
That they should be so abject and unwise,  
Having no fear of loss before their eyes,  
Nor hopes of gain, scorning the ready  
means  
Of being Vicars, Rectors, Canons, Deans,  
With all those honours which on Mitres  
wait,  
And mark the virtuous favourites of state,  
That they should dare a HARDWICK to  
support,  
And talk, within the hearing of a Court,  
Of that vile beggar Conscience, who un-  
done, (ed son ;  
And starv'd herself, starves ev'ry wretch-  
This turn'd her blood to gall, This made  
her swear  
No more to throw away her time and care  
On wayward Sons who scorn'd her love,  
no more (ful shore.  
To hold her courts on CAM's ungrate-  
Rather than bear such insults, which dis-  
grace  
Her royalty of Nature, birth, and place,  
Tho' DULLNESS there unrivall'd State  
doth keep,  
Whould She at WINCHESTER with  
BURTON sleep ;  
Or, to exchange the mortifying scene  
For something still more dull, and still  
more mean,  
Rather than bear such insults, She would  
fly  
Far, far beyond the search of English eye,  
And reign amongst the SCOTS ; to be a  
Queen  
Is worth ambition, tho' in ABERDEEN.  
O, stay thy flight, fair SCIENCE ;  
what tho' some, (come,  
Some base-born children Rebels are be-  
All are not Rebels ; some are duteous  
still,  
Attend thy precepts, and obey thy will ;  
Thy int'rest is oppos'd by those alone  
Who either know not, or oppose their  
own. [aid,  
Of Stubborn Virtue, marching to thy  
Behold in black, the liv'ry of their  
trade,

Marshall'd

Marshall'd by form, and by Discretion  
led, [their head,  
A grave, grave troop, and SMITH is at  
Black SMITH of TRINITY ; on Christi-  
an ground [nown'd.  
For Faith in Mysteries none more re-

Next (for the best of causes now and  
then

Must beg assistance from the worst of men)  
Next, (if old Story lies not) sprung from  
Greece, [his Niece.

Comes PANDARUS, but comes without  
Her, wretched Maid ! committed to his  
trust, [lust,

To a rank Letcher's coarse and bloated  
The Arch, old, hoary Hypocrite had sold,  
And thought himself and her well damn'd  
for gold.

But (to wipe off such traces from the  
mind, [kind)

And make us in good humour with man-  
Leading on Men, who, in a College bred,  
No Women knew, but those which made  
their bed,

Who, planted Virgins on Cam's virtuous shore, [score,

Continued still Male Virgins at three-  
Comes SUMPNER, wise, and chaste as  
chaste can be, [than He.

With LONG as wise, and not less chaste  
Are there not Friends too, enter'd in  
thy cause,

Who, for thy sake, defying penal laws,  
Were, to support thy honourable plan,  
Smuggled from JERSEY, and the ISLE  
of MAN ?

Are there not PHILOMATHS of high de-  
gree [for thee ?

Who, always dumb before, shall speak  
Are there not PROCTORS, faithful to  
thy will, [still,

One of full growth, others in Embryo  
Who may perhaps in some ten years, or  
more, [four,

Be ascertain'd that Two and Two make  
Or may a still more happy method find,  
And, taking One from two, leave none  
behind.

With such a mighty pow'r on foot, to  
yield [field

Were death to Manhood ; better in the  
To leave our Carcasses, and die with fame,  
Than fly, and purchase life on terms of  
shame.

SACKVILLEs alone anticipate defeat,  
And, e're they dare the battle, sound re-  
treat.

But if Persuasions ineffectual prove,  
If Arguments are vain, nor Play'r's can  
move,  
Yet, in thy bitterness of frantic woe,  
Why talk of BURTON ? why to SCOT-  
LAND go ?

Is there not OXFORD ? She with open  
arms [charms,  
Shall meet thy wish, and yield up all her  
Shall for thy love her former loves resign,  
And jilt the banish'd STUARTS to be  
thine.

Bow'd to the yoke, and, soon as she  
could read,

Tutor'd to get by heart the Despot's Creed,  
She, of subjection proud, shall knee thy  
throne,

And have no principles but thine alone,  
She shall thy will implicitly receive,  
Nor act, or speak, or think, without thy  
leave.

Where is the glory of imperial sway  
If subjects none but just commands obey ?  
Then, and then only is obedience seen,  
When, by command, they dare do all  
that's mean.

Hither then wing thy flight, here fix thy  
stand, [hand,  
Nor fail to bring thy SANDWICH in thy  
Gods, with what joy (for Fancy now  
supplies,

And lays the future open to my eyes)  
Gods, with what joy I see the Worthies  
meet, [SANDWICH greet !

And Brother LITCHFIELD Brother  
Blest be your greetings, blest each dear  
embrace,

Blest to yourselves, and to the human race.  
Sick'ning at Virtues, which She cannot  
reach,

Which seem her baser nature to impeach,  
Let ENVY, in a whilwind's bosom hurl'd.  
Outrageous, search the corners of the  
world,

Ransack the present times, look back to  
past,

Rip up the future, and confess at last,  
No times, past, present, or to come, could  
e'er [pair.

Produce, and bless the world with such a  
PHILLIPS, the good old PHILLIPS,  
out of breath, [from death,  
Escap'd from MONMOUTH, and escap'd  
Shall hail his SANDWICH, with that vir-  
tuous zeal,

That glorious aid us for the Common-  
wealth,

Which

Which warm'd his loyal heart, and bless'd  
his tongue, [hung.  
When on his lips the cause of Rebels  
Whilst Womanhood, in habit of a  
Nun, [undone;  
At M---- lies, by backward Monks  
A nation's reck'ning, like an alehouse  
score, [door.  
Whilst PAUL the aged chalks behind a  
Compell'd to hire a foe to cast it up;  
---, shall pour, from a Communion  
Cup,  
Libations to the Goddess without eyes,  
And Hob or Nob in Cyder and excise.  
From those deep shades, where VANI-  
TY, unknown, [alone,  
Doth Penance for her pride, and pines  
Curs'd in herself, by her own thoughts  
undone, [none,  
Where She sees all, but can be seen by  
Where She no longer, Mistress of the  
schools, [mouth of fools,  
Hears Praise loud pealing from the  
Or hears it at a distance, in despair  
To join the crowd, and put in for a share,  
Twisting each thought a thousand diff'rent  
ways, [praise,  
For his new friends new-modelling old  
Where frugal Sense so very fine is spun,  
It serves twelve hours tho' not enough for  
one,  
KING shall arise, and, bursting from the  
dead,  
Shall hurl his piebald Latin at thy head.  
BURTON (whilst awkward Affectati-  
on's hung [tongue,  
In quaint and labour'd accents on his  
Who 'gainst their will makes Junior  
Blockheads speak, [Greek,  
Ign'rant of both, new Latin, and new  
Not such as was in Greece and Latium  
known,  
But of a modern cut, and all his own;  
Whō threads, like beads, loose thoughts  
on such a string, [Ev'ry-thing;  
They're Praise, and Censure; Nothing,  
Pantomime thoughts, and Stile so full of  
trick [sick,  
They even make a MERRY ANDREW  
Thoughts all so dull, so pliant in their  
growth,  
They're Verse, They're Prose, They're  
Neither, and They're Both)  
Shall (tho' by Nature ever loth to praise)  
Thy curious worth set forth in curious  
phrase,  
Obscurely stiff, shall press poor Sense to  
death,  
Or in long periods run her out of breath,

Shall make a babe, for which, with all  
his fane, [name,  
ADAM could not have found a proper  
Whilst, beating out his features to a smile,  
He hugs the bastard brat, and calls it  
STILE.  
Hush'd be all Nature as the land of  
Death; [his breath,  
Let each Stream sleep, and each wind hold  
Be the Bells muffled, nor one sound of  
care, b'ring air;  
Pressing for Audience, wake the slum-  
BROWNE comes --- behold how cauti-  
ously he creeps— [sleeps—  
How slow he walks, and yet how fast he  
But to thy praise in sleep he shall agree;  
He cannot wake, but he shall dream of  
Thee.  
PHYSICK, her head with opiate Pop-  
pies crown'd, [sphire bound,  
Her loins by the chaste matron CAM-  
PHYSICK, obtaining succour from the  
pen,  
Of her soft son, her gentle HEBERDEN,  
If there are Men who can thy virtue know,  
Yet spite of Virtue treat Thee as a foe,  
Shalt, like a Scholar, stop their rebel  
breath,  
And in each RECIPE send Classic death.  
So deep in knowledge that few lines  
can found, [found,  
And plumb the bottom of that vast pro-  
Few grave ones with such gravity can  
think,  
Or follow half so fast as he can sink,  
With nice distinctions glossing o'er the  
text, [plext,  
Obscure with meaning, and in words per-  
With subtleties on subtleties refin'd,  
Meant to divide, and subdivide the mind,  
Keeping the forwardness of Youth in  
awe, [train of LAW.  
The Scowling BLACKISTON bears the  
DIVINITY, enrob'd in College fur,  
In her right hand a New Court Calendar,  
Bound like a Book of Pray'r, thy coming  
waits [gates.  
With all her pack, to hymn Thee in the  
LOYALTY, fix'd on Isis' alter'd shore,  
A stranger long, but stranger now nomore,  
Shall pitch her tabernacle, and with eyes,  
Brim-full of rapture, view her new allies,  
Shall with much pleasure, and more won-  
der view [ford too.  
Men great at Court, and great at Ox-  
O Sacred LOYALTY! accurs'd be  
those [liest foes,  
Who seeming friends turn out thy dead-  
Who

Who prostitute to Kings thy honour'd name,  
And soothe their passions to betray their  
Not prais'd be those, to whose proud Na-  
ture clings [Kings,  
Contempt of government, and hate of  
Who, willing to be free, not knowing  
how,

A strange intemperance of zeal avow,  
And start at LOYALTY, as at a word  
Which without danger FREEDOM never  
heard.

Vain errors of vain men—wild both  
extremes, [dreams,  
And to the State not wholesome, like the  
Children of night, of indigestion bred,  
Which, Reason clouded, seize and turn  
the head,

LOYALTY without FREEDOM is a chain  
Which Men of lib'ral notice can't sustain,  
And FREEDOM without LOYALTY, a  
name [stious shame.

Which nothing means, or means licen-  
Thine be the art, my SANDWICH,  
thine the toil, [soil,

In OXFORD's stubborn, and untoward  
To rear this plant of Union, till at length,  
Rooted by time, and foster'd into strength,  
Shooting aloft, all danger It defies,  
And proudly lifts its branches to the skies,  
Whilst, Wisdom's happy son, but not her  
slave,

Gay with the gay, and with the grave ones  
grave,

Free from the dull impertinence of  
thought, [bours wrought,  
Beneath that shade, which thy own la-  
And fashion'd into strength, shall Thou  
repose,

Secure of lib'ral praise, since ISIS flows,  
True to her TAME, as duty hath decreed,  
Nor longer, like a harlot, lust for TWEED,  
And those old wreaths, which OXFORD  
once dar'd twine, [son thine.

To grace a STUART brow, she plants

*The following having so much engaged the  
attention of the Public, as to pass through  
Three Editions in a few Days, we  
can't omit presenting it entire to our  
Readers. (Price one Shilling.)*

### The B U D G E T.

*Inscribed to the MAN, who thinks him-  
self M I N I S T E R.*

I OBSERVE that the administration has  
condescended, by an advertisement in  
May, 1764.

the public papers, to explain the *Budget*  
to the meanest capacity; I suppose they  
are so proud of their performances, that  
they think the like was never done before;  
and to be sure the wonders of the *Budget*  
must needs make the ignorant stare, and  
admire the transcendent talents of the mi-  
nistry, who have advertised such miracles.  
That the administration should submit to  
so humiliating a condescension, to catch  
at a little popular applause from the igno-  
rant, is not surprising when it is consid-  
ered how very low they are fallen in the  
public esteem; but really they should at  
least have confined themselves within the  
bounds of truth. To say that they have  
paid off a great deal of the debt contracted  
in the late war, is a mis-representation;  
that the establishment of the army is less  
than after the last peace, is not true; that  
the sinking fund has been increased  
391,000*l.* by the smuggling cutters upon  
1,400,000*lb.* of tea, is false, inconsistent,  
and impossible. Yet I should not think  
it fair to charge the administration upon  
news-paper intelligences \*, if the same  
doctrines had not been publicly and uni-  
versally countenanced. I

*Having omitted the Preface with which  
this account was presented to the Pub-  
lic in the News-Papers of the 20th. of  
March, our impartiality will not suf-  
fer us to omit it particularly on this  
occasion.*

\* It is with great pleasure that I congra-  
tulate the public on the disappointment of  
those, who by keeping their money from  
coming to market, by checking the sub-  
scription of the navy bills, by circulating  
reports of a loan and a new lottery, and  
other arts of the same kind, hoped to pro-  
fit by the public distress.

The state of the supplies, and the ways  
and means for this year, have now been  
made public; but as the exact sums may  
not be in every body's hands, I thought it  
might be agreeable to you to be enabled  
to furnish your readers with an account  
of them, which I believe is tolerably cor-  
rect.

Of the unfortunate debt contracted du-  
ring the last war, the government will this  
year pay off 2,771,167*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* (for  
this account see our Mag. for March, p.  
118.)

Q.S

I

I shall follow the order of this ministerial advertisement, with a few notes upon the following articles, *viz.*

Debts paid off.

Establishment of the army.

Establishment of the navy

Encrease of the customs from the smuggling cutters.

The anticipation of the sinking fund.

This ministerial advertiser, to have dealt impartially, should have let us know that nothing has been done this year, during the administration of our very laborious Chancellor of the Exchequer, but what always comes of course in the routine of office, and was very successfully accomplished the last year, by a gentleman who never pretended to any great skill in finances. Army extraordinaries of the preceding year, deductions, deficiencies replaced to the sinking fund, deficiencies of the grants of the preceding year, together with deficiencies of land and malt, which are so pompously called debts contracted in the late unfortunate war, are all of them articles provided for as they arise, almost annually from the revolution, and particularly to a much greater amount the last year, than the present. As to the navy debt, above a million and a half used always to be provided for, during the war, but the last year, it was all thrown upon the sinking fund, and by the present minister kept there this year.

But when the current expences between one year and another, are called by a name that never was thought of for them before, *viz.* debts, one would not prostitute a serious argument for an answer; the only reply they deserve is the argument *ad homines*, to tell them that even according to their own pretensions, they have not done so much as their neighbours. However, at all adventures we have right to expect, that those who boast of having discharged a large portion of the unfortunate debt, will leave no debts or deficiencies, on account of the service of that very year when they make this boast: yet I fear the minister (whoever he may be in October) will find the sinking fund half a million in arrear. We are sure he will have 800,000 of exchequer bills issued in this sessions, to provide for next winter: and the minister in the year 1766 will have to discharge, the million advanced by the bank to the present minister, for the service of this miraculous year.

Our panegyrist has chosen but ill to a-

scribe such ridiculous pretensions of merit to his patron, while he has under this very head of debts paid off, left unnoticed the only truant ray of economy that has wander'd from the exchequer. The army extraordinaries verified and allowed this year amounted to 987, 434*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* 9*m.* Now some other slovenly minister would have indiscreetly thrown in the odd 2*m.* of a farthing to have made around sum, without dreaming of this hair-breadth escape from bankruptcy; but happily for us, our vigilant administration, upon this emergency summoned all hands aloft, and with astonishing labour, economy, expertness in fractions, and higgling with a *squis* for 2*m.* of a farthing, have discharged an immense load of debt, and redeemed their country from bankruptcy. The saving of course goes to the sinking fund, which, upon the strength of it, is mortgaged for two millions.

When this great boasting is made of debts paid off, it only serves to remind us of what more able ministers have done, and thereby to make the pretensions of the present administration the more ridiculous. If a minister would acquire the merit of paying off the debt, it must be done either by improving the revenue, or by lessening the interest of the debt, Sir Robert Walpole improved the revenue in many branches, and would have done it in more; he settled the funds, and reduced interest, so as to get a sinking fund, which during his administration produced above 20,000,000*l.* with part of this he reduced the national debt, and with the remainder he provided for such extra-services, as must otherwise have created new debts, or have kept the land-tax at four shillings in the pound. Mr. Pelham increased the revenue by judicious regulations upon many branches, and added 600,000*l.* a year to the sinking fund by the reduction of interest.

Now let us see what modern ministers have done; the stocks have fallen 10 per cent. under their administration; (though they rise upon every rumour of a change) so there is no chance of any reduction; and the sinking fund was diminished 250,000*l.* per annum the last year, which defect the minister of the present year has adopted, instead of applying a remedy; so that their handy work has been, to raise the rate of interest, and to impair the sinking fund, instead of raising the sinking fund and lowering interest. Oh! but they say, for

former ministers had a large scope, but every fund of improvement is exhausted now; I reply, that the same superiority of talents and labour, which set Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Pelham above their personal rivals, in their own times, would have held in derision the little pride and vain boasting, of modern temporary ministers, who think to rival their fame. Besides, it is very apparent that modern ministers take a malicious delight in dwelling upon the public calamities and distresses arising from the war, and insulting their country under them, in revenge for our having put the conduct of public measures into other hands than theirs; thinking that when the next war breaks out, we shall just have smarted enough for the glories that are past, to make us less refractory under their future ignominious administration.

As to the establishment of the army, that is not a question of pence and farthings, but a state question of security at home and dignity abroad; therefore I do not insist any farther upon the argument, that the expence of the army this year is 1,500,000, whereas upon the average of the late peace it was but 1,260,000, than to suggest that the minister has no right to say it is less. An over-proportion of officers to men upon the establishment, is certainly the true policy for a country which has concluded a peace hollow and unlikely to be permanent. This doctrine I know is favourable to ministers; but those ministers who do not think this country to be in peril of another war, have no right to that argument; and therefore they stand convicted of approving it, because it enlarges their patronage with more commissions to bestow; especially such of them as have at any time shewn reluctance to a plan of advancing to each vacant commission from the half-pay; or have advised the dismission of officers, without imputation upon their military conduct.

But much merit is claimed from the expence bestowed upon the navy by a great number of men employed in the smuggling cutters. Now I confess, to me it seems, that however constitutional a large marine may be, we run less risque by a more moderate provision there, because sailors dismissed from the public service do still continue sailors in the merchant service and are always ready at hand when a war breaks out. But let me ask whether a

little attention would not be well-bestowed upon our ships themselves, which, if left to decay, are not so easily recovered, as our sailors are from the merchant service. Perhaps it might be as well if the profits of the island of St. John were to be applied to the repairs of ships (which I am told are going to decay in a lamentable manner) as soliciting it in a private grant.

With regard to the smuggling cutters, I cannot allow them much merit as providing employment for sailors, who would otherwise be employed in the merchant service, without any expence to the public, more especially as the smuggling service itself is liable to some discreditable suggestions; and for meritorious officers, it is equally to be considered, that the service is not of the most honourable kind: But it is very plain that the administration prefer the beneficial patronage of fifty smuggling cutters, for such officers who have great interest to procure them, while they have turned a deaf ear to the voice which said *Date obolum Belisario*. A thousand Lieutenants who solicited but 6d. a day additional to their half-pay, are, after all their prodigal services (for want of what is called interest) cast off, to languish in penury, and to hide their heads in thankless oblivion.

*Quis talia fando  
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri  
miles Ulissei,  
Temperet a lacrymis?*

Now let us consider how much the revenue has been increased by these smuggling cutters. It is pretended that the customs have been increased 391,000*l.* in the article of tea. This assertion is too ridiculous to deserve an answer, because it is notorious, that whatever the customs have produced this year more than the preceding, has arisen from a large quantity of wine sent hither upon the late invasion of Portugal, and a large quantity of sugar, sent home from those islands which were restored to the French in such a hurry. However, as this is an assertion calculated to mislead, it shall not go unanswered. In the first place, the whole produce of the customs upon tea is but about 210,000*l.* a year, which is the duty upon about 4,000,000 pounds weight. Then I beg to know by what kind of arithmetic the treasury would persuade us, that the supposed addition of 1,400,000

pounds weight would yield to the customs 391,000l. In the second place, the customs upon tea amount very nearly to one half of the excise upon tea, so that we may judge of the one by the other : the produce of the excise upon tea, as may be seen in the aggregate and general fund accounts, has been as follows :

Year ending October	£.
1760	459,446
1761	460,668
1762	444,170
1763	478,458

Now the mighty matter is come out ; the excise is higher by about 18,000l. than it was in the years 1760 and 1761 ; and therefore the encrease upon the customs is about half this, viz. 8000 or 9000l. for this year above the average.

I beg leave to compare this account with that of the customs upon tea after the late peace in 1748, to shew what other ministers have done :

Year ending Midsummer	£.
1748	93,850
1749	82,673
1750	158,000
1751	118,799
1752	150,697
1753	106,835
1754	137,703

Let our temporary minister peruse this account, and then boast of his having increased the revenue of the customs, to the amount of 9000l. per annum by his favourite smuggling cutters.

In the next place I shall shew that the customs have been encreased in those branches which include no duty upon tea, as upon the following.

Imposts upon	1762	1763
Wines and vinegar	64,776	84,949
Upon wines	55,874	67,410
Upon tobacco	82,894	93,351
Impost of 1690	77,774	127,496
	—	—
	281,318	373,206

If upon so small a proportion of the customs (at the same time including no duty upon sugar) there has been so great an encrease, let us imagine when the encrease is computed upon the whole amount of the duties upon these articles, and upon sugar, what there will be left to attribute to the encreased revenue of tea.— And after all, what is it but an insult upon the understandings of the uninformed, for the minister to claim any merit to his administration, because the customs have

produced 400,000l. more in any one year than the preceding, than which nothing is more common. So gross an imposition cannot be treated with sufficient contempt, because it puts the ministry upon the footing of a notorious impostor. Here follows the account of the customs for four years as a specimen of their fluctuation :

Year ending Midsummer
-----------------------

1760	2,299,903
1761	1,512,000
1762	1,763,633
1763	2,174,558

Now let them plead ignorance in those points where they have boasted of their knowledge, or confess themselves guilty of an intended imposition. I hope that I have now proved that the encrease of the customs does not arise from tea, that it is impossible it should ; likewise, that I have pointed out the branches upon which the encrease has arisen ; and lastly, that the encrease, such as it is, cannot at all be depended upon for being permanent, as it is nothing more than according to the usual fluctuation of the customs, and what might naturally be expected after two years that were below par.

If any thing can be more absurd or ridiculous than the assertion of this improvement of the customs by smuggling cutters, it is the application of it. The customs were casually encreased 410,000l. between Midsummer 1762 and Midsummer 1763, therefore the minister with peculiar propriety charges 400,000l. extraordinary upon the growing produce of the sinking fund between October 1763 and October 1764, a year and a quarter after.

— There is a ministerial syllogism for you !

I do not pique myself upon any great accuracy of stile or elegant composition in these notes, because they are merely such as drop from my pen as I go on ; but as to figures, estimates, averages, as any one might be inclined to put less confidence in them, if they were done extempore or in a hurry, I must therefore beg leave to say, that they have lain by me for some years, and consequently have been examined with accuracy and deliberation, otherwise I should not have thought of starting these sort of questions out of hand, more especially I should have kept clear of what I shall now consider for the next point, viz. Whether the sinking fund can

can be supposed to produce the sum that is charged upon it for this year? I mean to offer an argument upon this head to the Treasury-bench, and if they will forgive my disturbing their golden dreams, I wish they would rub their eyes and peruse the following estimate.

I shall take it for granted that some of them have heard, that the sinking fund consists of certain surpluses brought from the Aggregate, South-sea, and General funds; of several consolidated duties, and of monies carried to this fund from the supplies of the year. I will state all these separately. The produce of the surpluses upon an average of six years ending October 1763 amounts to 1,938,727*l.* after deducting 119,375*l.* of the land-tax of 1758, which was carried to the surpluses in October 1760, and likewise deducting the spirit duties of the 33d George II. These last are to be deducted from the surpluses, because I shall take their estimate in the place where they stand now, *viz.* among the consolidated duties, else they would be twice told. The proof follows:

Total surpluses as they are stated in the accounts upon the table.

1758	—	1,835,043
1759	—	1,831,260
1760	—	2,308,506
1761	—	2,301,527
1762	—	1,768,242
1763	—	2,209,434
		12,254,012

Spirit duties to be deducted, together with the Land-tax 1758.

1758	—	
1759	—	132,812
1760	—	119,375
1761	—	327,336
1762	—	42,125
1763	—	

621,648

Nett surpluses.

1758	—	1,835,043
1759	—	1,831,260
1760	—	2,056,319
1761	—	1,974,191
1762	—	1,726,117
1763	—	2,209,434

11,632,364

Average produce of the surpluses 1,938,727

In the next place we must take the average of the consolidated duties upon a medium of six years.

Duties on wrought plate 1720	100
Stamps 1731	31,300
Surplus of the spirit duty 16 and 17 Geo. II.	24,200
Ditto on wines 1745	45,000
Dit. on glass and spirituous liq.	24,900
Ditto on houses	115,300
Coach duty	54,000
Subsidy 1747	318,600
Duty on sweets	6,200
Plate licences	6,700
Surplus of the duties upon soap, paper and coals 1714	48,300
Ditto on coals 1719	24,800
Beer licences, cards, and plate by 29 Geo. II.	75,400
Salt	227,700
Stamps, wine lic. coals exported, and spirit licences 30 Geo. II.	100,100
Subsidy 1759	223,100
Spirit duties 24 Geo. II.	46,800
Ditto by 33 Geo. II.	299,500
Ditto by 2 Geo. III.	60,000
House duty 2 Geo. III.	29,100
Three-penny malt duty	330,000
Beer duty 1761	372,000

Total 2,463,100

Estimate of the growing produce of the sinking fund from October 1763 to October 1764.

By surpluses	1,938,000
By consolidated duties	2,463,000
From the supplies	147,000

Total estimated produce 4,548,000

The charges upon the sinking fund are	
To pay consolidated annuities	645,556
To pay reduced annuities	540,994
To pay 4 per cent. annuities	814,234
To pay long annuities 1762, with charges	121,630

Three 1 half per cent. annuities

1756	53,342
South sea annuities 1751	64,180
Life annuities 1757	35,212
Navy annuities	140,000
Three quarters of a year's annuity granted 1761	372,000
Deficiencies of funds estimated at	100,000
Money remaining unpaid for the service of 1763	67,823

Total 2,955,021  
These

These are the premises from which we may come to a clear state of the question, whether the sinking fund be anticipated for more than it will yield or not, for we have only to subtract the charges upon this fund, from the estimated produce of it, and the remainder will be the amount of the disposeable money within the year.	
Total estimated produce	4,548,000
Total charge previous to the vote of 2,000,000 for 1764	2,955,000
Disposable money according to estimate between October 1763 and 1764	1,593,000
Deficiency of the sinking fund at the end of the year according to estimate, being what its produce will fall short of the two millions charged upon it	407,000

It appears then by this estimate\*, that the probable deficiency of the sinking fund at the end of the year will be 400,000l. and this upon an average computation, which however is more than the administration can in strictness of argument claim in the case before us, because as the last year was above par, the rising

\* I shall put all the explanatory remarks that occur to me relating to the above estimate promiscuously into one note. With regard then to the first branch, viz. surplusses, the average of them will be rather lower than I have stated, because the new customs and excises laid on during the war will impair their produce; and this will more particularly be the case with the civil list funds, the two great branches of which being an excise upon beer, and what is called the new subsidy, will doubtless be impaired by the subsidy of 1759, and the new beer duty of 1761. It must be observed that I have made no alteration in the estimate of the surplus of the aggregate fund, on account of the civil list revenues going thither since the death of the late king, because they carry as much additional charge upon that fund, as they do of revenue to it, or upon an average rather more; for it appears, that the civil list funds upon an average of 33 years during the late king's reign, produced but 793,400l. per annum, the sum total of their produce being 26,182,981l. as appears by a paper presented after the death of the late king.—As to the 119,000l. of the land-tax of 1758 deducted out of the

year is likely to fall below; but as I do not mean to be captious, nor have any occasion to screw the argument as tight as it will

### N O T E.

surplusses, that requires no apology, for if the produce of the sinking fund is to depend upon such contingency, we are in a deplorable way; nothing like it ever happened before, nor is it likely to happen again. As to the consolidated duties, I can say no more than that the chief of them are taken upon an average of six years, and such of them as have not been granted so long, I have taken upon the longest term that could be had. The duty upon houses granted in the year 1762 was expected, I know, to produce a great deal more than it has, but as the produce of it for the second year amounts but to 29,100l. I could not think myself justified to set it down for more, merely upon a vague estimate, and contrary to the experience of a second year's produce. The new beer duty of 1761 upon the average of the second and third years (the produce of a first year is so vague that it ought never to be taken into an estimate) in which it may be supposed to be got into something of a settled way of producing, has amounted to about 522,000l. per annum: now as it has been a point of some difficulty with me to determine, what proportion of this I should set down for the produce of this duty between Christmas and October, which term includes two summer quarters, and consequently will not receive any thing like three-quarters of the whole produce of the duty; because the winter is the time for brewing, and the October quarter may very well be supposed to bring in a third part of the whole year's income. To settle this therefore as equitably as I could, I have allowed 372,000l. which is just between two-thirds and three quarters, and corresponds exactly with the amount of three-quarters of a year's annuity charged upon this fund, which will grow due between Christmas and October. I think there can be no exception to this, which seems to be fair on both sides, as well as supported by estimate. As to the estimate of deficiencies, which is set at 100,000l. I compute the probable deficiency of the duty upon officers and pensions at 50,000l. and the deficiency of the wine and cyder at 50,000l. more.

will bear, I make no account of this : on the contrary, wherever a fund has fallen remarkably below par, I have restored it to its usual average, as upon the three-penny malt duty, which I have set at its full average, according to the estimate of the annual malt duty, by which we may judge ; and I have done this without setting any thing off from the account where the casual produce of any branch has been remarkably high. It must likewise be considered, that as these estimates go back to years previous to many of the new duties laid on during the war, the average of old duties from this time forward is more likely to fall than to continue as before ; but I have made this whole estimate with a liberal hand, to take away any pretence from the ministry for retorting the accusation upon me, viz. that I have likewise made a fallacious estimate. For if I could have prevailed upon myself to have followed their own example, the deficiency would have come out double.

I must here point out a notable piece of ministerial craft with regard to the beer duty of 1761, as it will explain the motive for annexing it to the sinking fund from Christmas last. I have estimated the produce of this duty between Christmas and October at 372,000l. as I have charged it with three quarters of a year's annuity, viz. 372,000l. likewise, because so much will be due then ; but it must be observed, that the pay-days of this annuity are Midsummer and Christmas ; therefore between this time and October, there will be only one half-year's payment to be made, by which means the minister will apply the surplus produce of the duty above one half-year's payment, to the current service of this year, and leave the produce of the remaining quarter from October to Christmas, to be answerable for a half-year's payment due at Christmas. And if the beer duty had not been carried to the sinking fund from Christmas last, so far from any chance of receiving the benefit of any surplus upon this duty to the amount of 124,000l. between this time and October (which is a fallacy that the present minister hopes to avail himself of) that the probable surplus on the 5th of January, 1765, would amount to about 30 or 40,000l. but this would not have served the purpose of the present year. The amount of which piece of legerdemain is neither more or less than this. If the mi-

nister can but scramble through this winter by exhausting every temporary and deceitful expedient, he considers it as a matter of no concern to him, in what condition the revenue will be found in October, or what difficulties he may throw upon the shoulders of another man, provided he can shift them off from his own.

Now that we are upon the topic of the sinking fund, I will state my idea of it in a very few words. I shall hope to express myself in such a manner that a plain man may understand me ; as to people in office, I despair ; for, in general, they are so involved in technicalities, that they cannot see a thing, unless it be in a mist. Total permanent revenue (excluding the land tax, and annual malt tax.)

Customs,	2,000,000
----------	-----------

Excises (exclusive of the annual malt duty)	4000,000
---	----------

Stamps, house duty, salt, offices and pensions, post-office, beer licences, and other small branches	1,000,000
--	-----------

Total permanent revenue nett (exclusive of the land tax, and annual malt tax)*	7,000,000
--	-----------

Charges upon the national revenue.	
------------------------------------	--

To the civil list	800,000
-------------------	---------

To the interest of the funded national debt	4,548,835
---	-----------

To the interest of the navy bills charged <i>pro tempore</i> upon the sinking fund	140,000
--	---------

To the interest of about six million of outstanding debts at the rate of 4 per cent. which must directly or eventually come out of the permanent revenue	240,000
--	---------

Total charge	5,728,835
--------------	-----------

The

\* If any one would know the sum total raised within the year, he must add the nett produce of the land and malt to the perpetual duties, and then it will stand thus,

By perpetual duties, 2s stated above	7,000,000
--------------------------------------	-----------

Nett produce of land at 4s. and malt, about	2,450,000
---	-----------

Total money raised within the year	9,450,000
------------------------------------	-----------

The total charge deducted from the total permanent revenue, leaves the total disposable money or sinking fund 1,271,165

I have now gone through the topics, which I proposed originally to discuss ; but I cannot conclude without a few remarks upon the general state of our affairs.

There is a degree of management in the present ministry against their country that is beyond example. They forced themselves by violence and intrigue into the conduct of public affairs, at a time when I am sure the general voice of their country was loudly against them. They came in, to expose the pretended nakedness of their country, to an enemy who was at the last gasp. They vilified our advantages ; they falsified our situation ; they proclaimed our distress in the most exaggerated terms, when that very distress, compared with the real calamities of our enemies, was triumph. Upon that fatal day, when this system of m——y came to the helm, was first promulgated the desolation and debility of this country. Instead of shewing to our enemies the hopelessness of their situation, they gave them encouragement to expect an universal confusion here ; minister lying in wait to perplex minister ; brother to supplant brother ; and the whole system of affairs thrown into a tr--ch-r--s consternation. Advertisements went to the enemy, that, if they would hold their breath but a few hours, we would raise the clamour for peace here ; instead of telling them, that we had at that moment the funds for two years to come\*, (which at the pinch of the war is the point gained) and therefore that they could have nothing to hope for, but still to be beaten for two compleat years, by an enemy in the full career of victory. Neither could this prove a vain boast, for the faculties of this country were so far from being exhausted, that, at that hour, we were provided with funds for more money than all our previous successes had cost us : insomuch, that, on the 18th of December, 1760, the parliament having provided twelve millions for the next year,

\* Fiz. The beer duty granted in December 1760, and the spirit duties, which had been granted the preceding session, but were postponed for the service of the year 1762.

we still left another fund capable of producing twelve millions more, to be postponed for the service of a farther year, being thus superabundantly provided. In this height of glory did the evil genius of this country aim the fatal blow, which has reduced it to be faithless and friendless throughout the world.

But still our fate would not relent ; lest public credit should once more hold up its head, these m——s have held the same deadly hand over their country. They will do nothing themselves, they will not stir a finger to relieve us, they will stay till they have seized every beneficial patent and reversion, and we may be sure that they will not alarm the country by any tax, however necessary it may be, or however easily it might have been carried by other ministers, whose credit stands high in their country. If they can riot in the public spoils for a few hours, they regard not the consequences, either of public bankruptcy from their neglect of the revenue in the proper season, or the discontents which they have bespoke against the next administration, who must either patiently submit to the bankruptcy of their country, or lay fresh taxes in cold blood. In short, this m——y acts upon the principle of a set of sh—rp—s, who have laid a bett that their country will expire of the wounds she has received in the late war, and therefore will not allow it the fair play to send for a surgeon.

Have not the ministry boasted that they would raise the stocks by disappointing the schemes of those who expected to bring their money to a good market, and to profit by the public distress ; yet the stocks have not risen since the minister has declared his intentions against borrowing : for who can avoid seeing that the evil is only put off till to-morrow. As long as there is so large a quantity of debt unprovided for, and which the minister declares he will not provide for, public credit will languish, while neither the vaunting of ministers nor their threats will afford any support. Has not the minister told the proprietors of navy-bills, that their not subscribing to the 4 per cent. annuities was faction ? Has not the sharp vengeance of parliament been held out against them as delinquents ? Have they not been threatened to be passed over in the course of payment, contrary to the express terms of their contract ? Have we not heard this proposition

proposition enforced upon a distinction between the faith of parliament, and the honour of parliament? Does not this distinction afford an encouraging prospect to public credit? I hope the faith of parliament and the honour of parliament will be for ever one; although we have experience that the faith of parliament and the honour of ministers are to each other as light and darkness. What meeting was that which was called of the pretended proprietors of navy-bills in January last? How many of them signed a petition to the treasury, relating to unsubscribed navy-bills, who were not actually in possession of any at that time? What is the great cause of resentment and threats for the non-subscribers of navy-bills made out before December, 1762? Plainly this, that the contractors, who, since that time, have taken their navy-bills of the present administration, might be brought forward in the course of payment as a reward for all their obedience; while those who had made contracts with the former administration were to feel the hand of tyranny and oppression. Yet, was not every one at liberty to chuse whether he would subscribe? or, if these proprietors of navy-bills are to be compelled to subscribe whether they will or no, why is not this principle extended to all the proprietors of the funds? Let the minister publish his edict, that, if they will not be contented to give up half their principal, they shall never be paid at all, either principal or interest. In God's name, if public faith is to be violated, let it not be done for a trifle: Be bold; sponge out half the debt, and annex the interest to the sinking fund.

Our ministers boast that they have raised the supplies this year without any additional tax. Now, other people see all this in a very different light; for the ministry have only postponed the necessary provisions, they have left near ten millions of outstanding debt, which, till it is funded, will infallibly depress all the other stocks; we see that it does so, as they are at this moment *15 per cent.* below par, and this I call a tax upon all stock-holders. Ask the monied interest, whether the present ministry has laid any tax? and they will tell you, that their property is worse by *20,000,000 £.* than it would be if ministers would do their duty; and if this is not a tax, let the minister give his definition of taxing.

May, 1764.

Then go to the landed interest, and enquire what merit the ministry are to claim with them. Their merit is this: that they will not exert themselves to provide for the necessities of the state by a plan of distributing the burthen, and therefore have thrown the whole upon the shoulders of the landed men; rather than stir themselves to effectuate any plan, by which the landed gentlemen might have to pay no more than their respective proportions, according to their way of living, they have transferred the whole upon the land, which from henceforward can have no chance of paying less than four shillings in the pound. That the landed men may see how decided and hopeless their fate is, I shall state the current expence, and the annual provision that there is to support it.

The avowed peace establishment amounts to *3,500,000*

The ways and means are, By land at 4s. and malt, which will yield nett about	<i>2,450,000</i>
By the sinking fund, which, till some farther provision be made for the outstanding debt, will yield no more than about	<i>1,270,000</i>

---

Total annual provision for the current expence, during the time of peace, including the land tax at 4s.	<i>3,720,000</i>
--	------------------

The surplus being about *220,000 £.* is to answer all contingent expences; such as an occasional subsidy, a fleet of observation, and a variety of incidental matters, which in the most peaceable times must occur: in the next place, it is to be applied to the payment of near ten millions of outstanding debt, which indeed half a century of undisturbed peace may possibly accomplish; and at the end of this period, the land-tax may stand some chance of being reduced a few pence below four shillings in the pound. If the landed gentlemen are well pleased to take the whole burthen upon their own estates, (being a mortgage of a million *per annum*) instead of paying their share of any tax according to their domestic consumption, I hope they have at length met with a minister to their perfect content.

*An infallible Receipt to destroy Buggs.*

**A** Physician communicates this well-experienced Receipt for the destroying of Buggs, with which he entirely cleared his own beds, &c. five years ago, and has told it to scores of families since, who have all found the same effects by it, and never saw a Bugg afterwards.

Take of the highest rectified spirit of wine, (*viz.* lamp-spirits) that will burn all away dry, and leave not the least moisture behind, half a pint; newly distilled oil, or spirit of turpentine, half a pint; mix them together, and break into it, in small bits, half an ounce of camphire, which will dissolve in it in a few minutes; shake them well together, and with a piece of sponge, or a brush dipt in some of it, wet very well the bed or furniture wherein those vermin harbour and breed, and it will infallibly kill and destroy both them and their nitts, altho' they swarm ever so much: But then the bed or furniture must be well and thoroughly wet with it (the dust upon them being first brushed and shaken off) by which means it will neither stain, soil, nor in the least hurt the finest damask bed that is. The quantity here ordered of this curious neat white mixture, (which costs but about a shilling) will rid any one bed whatsoever, tho' it swarms with Buggs: Do but touch a live Bugg with a drop of it, and you will find it to die instantly. If any bugg or buggs should happen to appear after once using it, it will only be for want of well wetting the lacing, &c. of the bed, or the foldings of the linings or curtains near the rings, or the joints or holes in and about the bed, or head-board, wherein the buggs and nitts nestle and breed, and then their being well wetted all again with more of the same mixture, which dries in as fast as you use it, pouring some of it into the joints and holes where the sponge or brush cannot reach, will never fail absolutely to destroy them all. Some beds, that have much wood-work, can hardly be thoroughly cleared, without being first taken down; but others that can be drawn out, or that you can get well behind, to be done as it should be, may.

*An Old Story now revived.*

**W**HEN Tory Oxford rul'd the roast, To Wharton thus he made his boast,

" You've been in *Ireland*, we know,  
And see how there potatoes grow;  
Let them but once get in the ground,  
No way to root them out is found."

We, Tories, like potatoes are,  
(*My Lord, the simile will bear*)  
In vain you aim at conquest o'er us,  
We carry ev'ry point before us."  
But Wharton, witty, and a Whig,  
Thus check'd the minister so big:  
" I've been in *Ireland* an' ye please,  
And know potatoes will increase;  
But give me leave, my lord, to tell,  
We know to root them out full well;  
A little hemp-seed timely sown  
Will clear the ground most overgrown."

To Tories now we'll add Scotch men,  
his simile will serve again,

**P E R J U R Y A-L-A-MODE**

**H**APPY the rogue (whate're betide)  
Can gain proud *Midas* on his side;  
He need not fear the *triple Tree*,  
If but well skill'd in *Perjury*.  
For ah! the times are alter'd quite,  
Right now is wrong, and Wrong is right!  
The *Scales* are crack'd, the *Sword* is  
broke,  
And *Justice* is a standing joke!

*On General Conway's Dismission.*

**S**HOULD future annals the strange  
story tell,  
How honour, valour, wit, and *Conway*  
fell:  
Should they declare *Dismission* was his lot,  
(Tho' neither *Coward*, *Traitor*, *Rebel*,  
*Scot*)  
With generous pride our children will  
disdain,  
So foul a stigma on our monarch's reign:  
So great his goodness and so just his  
praise  
They'll not believe 'twas done in *George's*  
days.

*An Account of Proposals for encouraging  
Agriculture, &c.*

[Continued from p. \*75.]

**A**RT. **A** Remedy for the White Scourer  
I. **A** in sheep. Take half a pound  
of bay salt, dry it before the fire, bruise  
it in a stone mortar, and sift it through a  
fine sieve; mix it by degrees into a pint  
of

of old verjuice, to which add half a pint of common gin, and bottle it for use.

When the sheep are seized separate them from the flock, and give to each three large spoonfuls, repeating the dose two days afterwards if necessary.

**II. To cure the tick, or sheep lice.** Take two quarts of soft water, a quarter of an ounce of sublimate, an ounce of cream of tartar, and a quarter of a pound of bay-salt : The cream of tartar and salt must be pounded and sifted ; part the wool of the sheep, and moisten their skins here and there with this compound, which is infallible for the purpose, especially if twice or thrice repeated.

It is a good practice to wash the sheep after shearing with strong brine, or if near the sea with sea-water.

**III. A remedy for smutty Wheat.** When the corn is shot into spindle, and the ears begin to appear, break off the black ears and carry them away.

**IV. How to stack corn in the field, so as to preserve it from damage by wet.** Set one sheaf upright with the ears uppermost, and place many other sheaves in a circle round it, inclining on the first sheaf ; then lay a horizontal circle of sheaves with all the ears in the center, and cover those ears in the middle with a loose sheaf or two ; thus placed, they will remain two months as safe as in a barn.

**V. Observations on cyder making.** The worse the apple is for the table, the better for the press ; and, in general, the paler the rind the worse the juice.

The apples should not be gathered till they begin to fall, but great care should be taken not to bruise them.

They should then be laid in large heaps under a shed to meliorate, a few days are generally sufficient ; when they have sweated a little the purpose is answered.

When the fruit is ground, let the pulp be put into a large vat near the press, with a tap at the bottom, thro' which draw off the prime juice that will run without pressing, and tun this up by itself ; it will be greatly superior to that which is pressed ; then press the pulp for a second sort.

The first sort is to be put into the vessels in which it is to remain, straining it first if foul ; a small vent-hole must be allowed, and when it has done working the vessel must be filled with some of the same liquor reserved for that purpose, and af-

terwards, by degrees, the vessel must be finally closed and well stopped.

The pressed juice must be put into vessels, where it must remain 30 hours, till the sables are precipitated, then the liquor must be drawn off and tunned up in the vessels in which it is to remain.

If a vessel is not sweet it may be made so by putting some unslacked lime and cold water into it, stopping it close, and rolling it about till the noise is heard no more.

**V. Observations on Timothy Grass.** This plant is American, and grows in the swampy grounds of Virginia, without cultivation to a great height.

The seeds were carried from Virginia to North Carolina by one Timothy Hanson, whence its name.

In low damp grounds it produces very fine turf from the sowing the seed ; it is very luxuriant, grows high, and looks like wheat or rye.

A square piece of land being divided into four parts, one part was sown with lucern, another with faint-foin, a third with clover, and the fourth with Timothy ; the plants having grown till they were fit to be depastured, horses, black cattle, cows, and sheep were turned in together, and they all took first to the Timothy, which was eaten bare before either of the others were touched : It appears also, from farther experiments, that they are not less fond of it in hay.

When it is intended for hay it should be mown when in full sap, and just before it flowers.

This grass thrives well in land covered with water ; it will therefore be worth the attention of gentlemen that have estates in Ireland, being well adapted to their bogs.

**VII. In farm yards there are generally recesses, or pools, which serve as reservoirs of dung and water :** In wet weather they are continually running over, but if this superabundant dung water, instead of being suffered to run to waste int' the roads and ditches, is sprinkled over the land by a water-cart, the increase will be very great. A boy with one of these carts, and one horse, may manure a great deal of land in a day, if not far distant from the yard, and the practice is strongly recommended to all farmers, as means of great increase at a very small charge.

**VIII. On fattening geese.** The more quiet and undisturbed they are kept the better.

better. To fatten geese, put them in a place almost dark, and feed them with ground malt mixed with milk, or if milk is scarce, barley-meal pretty thick with water, and they will not only, increase in bulk but become very fat, and have a delicious flavour. If they have the barley-meal and water, let some boiled oats and water be placed in another part of the shed, for variety is agreeable to them, and they thrive the faster.

To fatten *Michaelmas*, or stubbled geese, turn them on the wheat eddishes immediately after harvest, then put them up, and feed them with ground malt mixed with water, and give them with it boiled oats, boiled malt, and sometimes, for a change, boiled wheat and water. Thus managed they are better than any sold in the *London* markets. Ducks are fattened in the same manner, allowing them, besides, a large pan of water to dabble in.

**IX.** *To make mead nearly as good as foreign wine.* To 120 gallons of pure water, the softer the better, put 15 gallons of clarified honey, and boil it till the quantity is reduced to one half, mixing the scum in as it rises.

When this is done draw it off into under backs, by a cock at the bottom of the copper, and let it remain till it is about as warm as new milk; then turn it, and let it ferment in the vessel, where it will form a thick head; when it has done working, stop it down close.

Keep it in a vault where it may be always in an equal temperament, and not effected by the changes of the weather.

A lighter mead, by some preferred to the other, may be made by putting to 120 gallons of soft water, only ten pounds of purified honey, and proceeding exactly the same as in the process above. Never bottle it till it is half a year old, and then take care to have it well corked, and keep it in the vault where it stood when in the cask.

**X.** *Improvements in the culture of horse beans.* Horse-beans are sowed with great disadvantage by hand, and are very slowly planted with a dibble. Take, therefore, a plank of oak of such size as a man can easily manage, by a handle fixed upright in the middle of it, and of such thickness as not to give way in working; in the under part of this plank let there be fixed wooden pegs of such length, and

at such distance from each other, as shall be thought proper to form proper holes or beds in the ground for the beans.

When the land has been properly prepared, the workman must thrust the pegs of this instrument into the ground, and proceed side-ways, managing it so that there may be the same distance between the last row of holes made by the first impression, and the first row made by the next, as there is between the rows of any one impression. The least Children may be taught to follow the instrument, and drop a bean into every hole that it makes.

As the topmost blossoms seldom come to perfection, they should be taken away when the blossoms toward the bottom of the stalks first appear, which may be done by garden sheers, with long handles, the furrows being left wide enough for a careful person to go up them without damaging the crop, and the cuttings by covering the ground will shade it, keep it moist, and gradually become manure, which, as strong lands are apt to chap, and such only being fit for beans will be of great utility.

Pluck your beans for seed by the roots before they are quite ripe, instead of cutting them when they are so; they will receive nourishment enough after removed to ripen fully, and no seed will be lost, which otherwise happens to a great quantity in the cutting and conveyance home.

**XI.** *A cure for the swelling or hoving of cattle.* When a bullock is so much swelled or hoved that he cannot dung, take two quarts of mild ale, and put into it live coals and embers of wood till it is blood-warm; scum off the coals that swim, and give him the beer and ashes and drive him about; if this is given to the bullock while he can stand, it never fails, but if he drops, the only way is to stab him, as is usually done. If lucern is not given to cattle till the day after it is cut, it never blows them.

*The History of the famous Madam d'Escombis, executed a few years ago at Paris, for being privy to the murder of her husband by a former lover.*

**XL** suited matches are productive of such complicated misery, that it is a wonder it should be necessary to declaim against

against them, and by arguments and examples, expose the folly, or brand the cruelty, of such parents as sacrifice their children to ambition or avarice. Daily experience indeed shews, that this misconduct of the old, who, by their wisdom, should be able to direct the young, and who either have, or are thought to have, their welfare alone in view, is not only subversive of all the hills of social life, but often gives rise to events of the most tragical nature. As any truth that regards the peace of families cannot be too often inculcated, I make no doubt but the following history, the truth of which is known to some in England, and to almost all France, where it happened, will prove acceptable to the public. At Paris, whose splendor and magnificence strikes every stranger with surprize, where motives of pleasure alone seem to direct the actions of the inhabitants, and politeness renders their conversation desirable, scenes of horror are frequent amidst gaiety and delight; and as human nature is there seen in its most amiable light, it may there, likewise, be seen in its most shocking deformity. It must be owned, without a compliment to the French, that shining examples of exalted virtue are frequent amongst them: but when they deviate from its paths, their vices are of as heinous a nature as those of the most abandoned and dissolute heathens. The force of truth has made monsieur Bayle acknowledge, that if all the poisonings and assassinations which the intrigues of Paris give rise to, were known, it would be sufficient to make the most hardened and profligate shudder. Though such bloody events do not happen so often in London, they are, notwithstanding, but too frequent; and, as the avarice of the old sometimes conspires with the passions of the young to produce them, the story I am going to relate, will, I hope, be not unedifying to the inhabitants of this city.

A citizen of Paris, who, though he could not amass wealth, for the acquisition whereof he had an inordinate passion, made, by his unwearied efforts, wherewithal to maintain his small family handsomely; he had a daughter, whose beauty seemed to be the gift of heaven, bestowed upon her to increase the happiness of mankind, though it proved, in the end, fatal to herself, her lover, and her husband.

May, 1764.

Monsieur d'Escombis, a citizen advanced in years, could not behold this brilliant beauty without desire; which was, in effect, according to the witty observation of Mr. Pope, no better than wishing to be the dragon which was to guard the Hesperian fruit. The father of Isabella, for that was the name of the young lady, was highly pleased at meeting with so advantageous a match for his daughter, as old d'Escombis was very rich, and willing to take her without a portion; which circumstance was sufficient, in the opinion of a man, whose ruling passion was a sordid attachment to interest, to atone for the want of person, virtue, sense, and every other qualification. Isabella, who had no alternative but the choice of a convent or of Mr. d'Escombis, preferred being consigned to his monumental arms, to being, as it were, buried alive in the melancholy gloom of a convent. The consequences of this unnatural union were such as might be expected; as madam d'Escombis in secret loathed her husband, her temper was in a short time soured by living with him, and she totally lost that ingenuous turn of mind, and virtuous disposition, which she had received from nature. Certain it is, that a woman's virtue is never in greater danger than when she is married to a man she dislikes; in such a case, to adhere strictly to the laws of honour, is almost incompatible with the weakness of human nature. Madam d'Escombis was courted by several young gentlemen of an amiable figure, and genteel address; and it was not long before her affections were entirely fixed by Monjoy, an engineer, who was equally remarkable for the gentility of his person, and politeness of his behaviour. There is not a city in the world where married women live with less restraint than at Paris; nothing is more common there, than for a lady to have a declared gallant, if I may be allowed the expression; insomuch, that women, in that gay and fashionable place, may be justly said to change their condition for the reason assigned by lady Townly in the play, namely, to take off that restraint from their pleasures which they lay under when single. Monsieur d'Escombis was highly mortified to see Monjoy in such high favour with his wife; yet he did not know how to get rid of him, though

S 2

he

he had not the least doubt that he dishonoured his bed. On the other hand, madam d'Escombas and Monjoy, who looked upon the old man as an obstacle to their pleasures, were impatient for his death; and the lover often declared, in the presence of his mistress, that he was resolved to remove the man who stood between him and the happiness of calling her his own. In a word, he plainly discovered his intention of assassinating her husband, and she, by keeping the secret, seemed to give a tacit consent to his wicked purpose. Their design was to marry publicly as soon as they could dispatch a man who was equally odious to them both, as a spy who watched all their motions, and kept them under constant restraint. It was not long before Monjoy had the opportunity he wished for; he happened accidentally to sup with the husband of his mistress, at a house not far from the Luxembourg palace, and supper being over, desired him to take a walk with him in the gardens belonging to it, which the old man, who dreaded Monjoy as much as he hated him, did not dare to decline. In their way thither Monjoy found some pretence or other to quarrel with him; and having jostled him down, just as they came to the steps at the entrance of the garden, stabbed him several times in the back, and left him there breathless, and covered all over with wounds, which were given in such a manner as made it evident to every body, that he had been treacherously killed. It has been justly observed, that murderers often run headlong into the punishment which they have incurred by their crime; and the conduct of Monjoy shews this observation to be just. No sooner had he committed the barbarous action above-mentioned, but he went to a commissary, whose office is much the same in France with that of a justice of peace in England, and declared upon oath, that he had killed d'Escombas in his own defence. The commissary was at first satisfied with his account, and would have dismissed him; but Monjoy being in a great flutter, and continuing to speak, dropt some words which gave the commissary a suspicion of his guilt. He accordingly sent for the body, and his suspicions were confirmed by a view of it. The assassin was therefore committed to the Chatelet, which is the city-prison at Paris, as Newgate is here; the body was

likewise sent there, and, according to custom, exposed to public view, that the relations and friends of the deceased might come and lay claim to it. No sooner was madam d'Escombas informed of the confinement of her lover, but, blinded with her passion, she went to visit him in his prison, and was there detained upon a suspicion of being an accomplice in the murder.

In the prison madam d'Escombas and her gallant plunged deep in guilty joys, and a child, whose education madam Adelaid took charge of, after the tragical death of these lovers, was the fruit of their unlawful amours. Monjoy, though he rioted in bliss, and his passion for madam d'Escombas continued unabated, was, however, from time to time seized with a deep melancholy; he knew himself to be guilty of the murder, and had not the least doubt but he should fall a victim to public justice; he therefore joined with the friends and relation of madam d'Escombas, in endeavouring to persuade her to go for England, for he was aware of the weakness of human nature, and justly apprehensive that tortures might force from him a confession which would prove fatal to one who was dearer to him than himself. Madam d'Escombas, blinded by her passion for Monjoy, and doomed to destruction, would never give ear to this advice; she thought herself secure in her lover's attachment, and never once imagined that a near view of death might shake the firm resolution he had made never to impeach her. Just about the time that the murder above related was committed, the parliament of Paris, which is the chief court of justice in the kingdom, and without the concurrence of which, no criminal can be brought to justice, was first removed to Pontoise, and then banished to Soissons, on account of their severe proceedings against the archbishop of Paris, who had given positive orders to all priests and curates, not to administer the sacrament to any but such as could produce certificates from their confessor. This circumstance procured our guilty lovers a year and a half of added life, for that space of time elapsed before the return of the parliament, and till then it was not possible to bring them to trial. They availed themselves of the time which they owed to the absence of their judges, and drank deep draughts of the cup of love; but

but it was dashed with poisonous ingredients, which at last made them both rue their ever having tasted it. They were roused from their trance of pleasure by the return of the parliament, which no sooner recalled, but Monjoy was brought to a trial, and being upon full evidence found guilty of the murder of mons. d'Escombias, was condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel. Amidst all the torments which he suffered in receiving the question ordinary and extraordinary, he persisted to affirm that he had no accomplices; and the guilty wife of d'Escombias would have escaped from justice, had not a principle of religion, imbibed from his infancy, had more power upon the mind of her lover, than even the most excruciating bodily pain.

The confessor who attended Monjoy upon the scaffold, refused positively to give him absolution, if he did not discover his accomplices, telling him, in the most peremptory sense, that he could not hope

for salvation, if he concealed them from the knowledge of the world. This had such an effect upon the unhappy man who was on the verge of eternity, that he desired madam d'Escombias might be sent for; she was accordingly brought in a coach, and Monjoy told her in the presence of the judges, that she was privy to the murder of her husband. Upon hearing this she immediately fainted away, and was carried back to prison. Her lover was, pursuant to his sentence, broke alive upon the wheel, after having made a pathetic remonstrance to the standers-by, and madam d'Escombias was about a month afterwards hanged at the Greve at Paris upon his impeachment. Such examples as these shew, that the misfortunes which attend unlawful love, are often owing to the cruelty of parents, who, by tyrannising over the hearts of their children, lead them into that ruin which they might have escaped, if treated with indulgence.

T. W.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

**O**N the first of September 1763, about five in the afternoon, a most violent earthquake happened at *Banda*, one of the *Molucca* islands, in the *East Indies*. The first shock, which, at different intervals, was succeeded by 16 others of less violence, lasted near four minutes; but was so terrible, that the people, seized with horror, fell flat on their faces, and had not power to rise. Immediately the sea, which was in a furious agitation, sunk near five feet lower than its usual surface, and in less than three minutes the waves mounted to such a degree that they overflowed the country.

The little republic of *Pisa*, when his R. H. the D. of *York* passed through their city, presented him with 18 chests of oil, wine, coffee, chocolate, wax-candles, sweet-meats, hams, and all other eatables in proportion; the whole brought him by 50 servants, all in the livery of the republic, to whom his Royal Highness gave a suitable gratuity.—His R. H. arrived at *Rome* on the 15th, and received presents from the senate, by the hands of the Grand Prior, *Corfini* and *Don Paul Bergere*, the two noblemen appointed to at-

tend him. He appears in a private character; but his *Neapolitan* Majesty sent a nobleman the day after his arrival, with an invitation to dine with him. His highness assisted at all the functions of the holy week, in the basilique of St. Peter; and, it is added, that among the presents he received from the *Roman* senate, there were two chests of wine, so rare and exquisite, that his R. H. thought proper to send them to his *Britannic* Majesty: The cardinal *Albani*, and the princes *Corfini* and *Doria* have already sumptuously entertained his highness, at their respective palaces; and a public exhibition of the *Roman* races is preparing for his amusement.

**T**hurs. APRIL 24. His majesty was pleased to fill up the vacant stall at *Westminster*, of the most honourable military order of the Bath, when Lord *Clive* was introduced to his majesty, and was invested with the ribbon, with the usual ceremony.

**Frid. 27.** The society in the *Strand* have adjudged a premium of 140 guineas to Mr. *N. Reid*, for a statue of *Diana* in marble,

marble, allowed to be a masterly performance.

Also a premium of 50 guineas to a German artist for a bass relief of the *Rape of Cassandra*; and another of 25 guineas to another German for a bass relief of *Hector and Andromache*.

*Mon. 30.* Advice came to the India-House, by the *Ashburnham*, *Pearce*, and the *Plossy*, *Ward*, of great damage done in *Manas* road the 21st of October, 1763, viz. Ship *Union* run ashore, and beat to pieces. *Fazala*, cut away her masts, and foundered. Snow *Sea-Beat*, *Ketch Trial*, and slow *Speedwell*, run ashore, and beat to pieces. Snow *Calcutta*, foundered. Snow *Success* run ashore. Snow *London*, run ashore, nothing saved. Snow *Neptune* ran foul of the *Calcutta*, and both sunk together. Snow *Nelly*, drove ashore, and beat to pieces. The *Hope* foundered. The *Norfolk*, Adm. *Cornish*; the *America*, Capt. *Pitchford*; and the *Weymouth*, Capt. *Collins*, put to sea the 20th, and returned the 24th dismasted, with much water in the hold. The *Royal Charlotte* of 400 tons, a country ship put to sea with the men of war, and returned with the loss of her fore and main masts. More than 30 paddy boats were foundered or driven ashore.

*Thurs. 3.* At a general meeting of the freeholders of *Devonshire*, at the castle of *Exeter*, it was resolved, that a piece of plate be presented to Mr. *Heath*, with the following inscription :

The Gift of the gentlemen of the county of *Devon*, to BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq; in grateful acknowledgment of his strenuous endeavours, to rescue them from the oppression of the cyder act; endeavours exerted with the utmost honour to himself, but unhappily (through the magic of superior influence, proof even against declared conviction, and through the infidelity of pretended patriots, and false friends) as yet without that success, which was due to the force of his unanswerable arguments, and the justice of his cause.

*Sat. P. triæ priamoque datum—Si pergam a d' extra*

*D'fendi possent, certe hac defensa suissent.*

*Fri. 4.* The cause between Mr. *Beardmore*, and the King's messengers, was heard before L. C. J. *Pratt*, at *Guildhall*, in the course of which, it appeared, that Mr. *Beardmore* had been taken into

custody on the 11th of Nov. for a supposed connection with the *Monitor*, and confined till the 17th, two days of which he was debarred from pen and paper, nor permitted to converse with any of his friends; nay, it was mentioned, that when application was made by the then Lord Mayor to bail him, the proper officer delayed to examine him, because the Monitors were much too voluminous to be inspected.

Mr. *Jonathan Scott*, the former publisher of the *Monitor*, in order to prove the justice of Mr. *Beardmore*'s commitment, presented a paper to the court, setting forth, that this gentleman, together with the Rev. Mr. *Bunie*, and others, were the authors; that two of them had a salary of 100*l.* a year for their writings; and that he himself (*Scot*) was allowed the profit of the sale for his trouble, after the necessary expences attending the publication were discharged.

Such being the ground-work of the charge and defence, the Lord Chief Justice proceeded to give the charge, in which he observed, that the seizure of Mr. *Beardmore*'s person and papers was illegal; but recommended moderation in the damage, as the messengers were only servants, and, consequently, could not be considered as intentionally culpable. The jury then withdrew, and returned in about fifty minutes, with a verdict of 100*o. l.* in favour of Mr. *Beardmore*.

A messenger, who left *London* on Wednesday May 2, at two in the afternoon, landed on *George's quay*, *Dublin*, at eleven this evening.

*Sat. 5.* The sessions which began at the *Old Bailey* on Wednesday ended, when twelve criminals received sentence of death, *Wm. Smith*, a drover, for stealing a cow; *John Ives*, and *Richard Grey*, for burglary; *John Leving*, and *Geo. Knight*, for the highway; *John Fairbrother*, and *David Overton*, for house-breaking; *James Baylan*, for highway robbery; *Joseph Redman* and *Wm. Turner*, for like offences; *Mary Statts*, for robbing her mistress; and *Michael Sampson*, commonly styled *Capt. Sampson*, for forgery.

When the latter was called to the bar, to receive judgment, he thus addressed the court :

*My Lords,*

" After having voluntarily pleaded guilty,

guilty, I humbly wait to receive sentence of the law. Great as my crime is, his Majesty's mercy is still greater; and if, in my past conduct, any circumstances have happily happened, by which I have (under God) been the means of saving the lives of any of his Majesty's subjects (and with truth I can say, that I have saved above 200 from perishing) I hope those circumstances will, in some measure, recommend me, a truly sincere penitent, to his Royal mercy; and if it shall be his gracious pleasure, to save that forfeited life, which before had been the means of saving so many others, the remainder of it shall be spent in a manner becoming the situation of one sensible of that inestimable blessing. My Lords, I applied to the court last sessions to put off my trial, in order that I might be able to lay many favourable circumstances before this court, that might incline your lordships to mercy; but, being advised that those circumstances were more proper to be laid before his Royal Majesty, I confessed that guilt, which, in conscience I could not deny. Your lordships are men, you feel as men, and, perhaps may now feel some compassion for an unhappy youth, truly penitent, and not yet 20 years of age. Permit me, my Lords, to add, that if your Lordships, who are now proceeding according to strict law, shall be pleased to render me any compassionate services, that obligation to myself and my worthy relations, (now involved in my sufferings, but not in my guilt) will never be forgotten. But, my Lords, if after all, the bitter cup of justice is not to be removed from me, I humbly submit to thy will, O God, in whom I trust."

The town of Fraystadt in the principality of Glogau, was reduced to ashes, except five houses, and most of the effects perished in the general conflagration.

*Mon. 7.* The commons of Ireland presented their address to the Lord Lieutenant, in which they doubt not but his Excellency will, upon his return to the Royal Presence truly represent their dutiful devotion to his Majesty; but cannot have equal confidence that he will render the same justice to his own singular merits both with the crown and people; they therefore beg leave to use this occasion of giving their most sincere and publick testimony, that his Majesty's rights and royal dignity have been maintained by his Ex-

cellency with unshaken firmness and fidelity; that the boundaries of the constitution have, in every relation, been preserved with peculiar exactness; and that the authority of his Majesty's government has been so conducted as to be established, not by acquiescence only, but by the opinion and voice of the people. They therefore ardently wish, that his Majesty, from his experienced wisdom and goodness, will be pleased to continue to them a chief governor by whom every valuable end of government and every gracious purpose of his beneficent heart is so effectually answered; and whose administration has been the happy era of private as well as the public tranquility.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Surrey, and Sussex turnpike roads at Croydon the case of the Rev. Mr. Kidgel, (the person employed to detect Mr. Wilkes in printing a remarkable ESSAY.) their late treasurer, was taken into consideration, when it appeared that he had absconded with a balance of 200*l.* in his hands, for which he had given the clerk of the roads a bill of sale of his goods; by which, it is said, the commissioners will recover 10 shillings in the pound.

*Tues. 10.* The collection at St. Paul's and at the feast of the Sons of the clergy, amounted to 68*l.* which with the sum of 26*l.* at the rehearsal make in all 95*l.* nearly; there is besides the above sum, a legacy of 5*l.* left by a lady not yet received. The sermon was preached by Dr. Hinde.

*Mon. 14.* A cause of great consequence to the insurers was heard before L. C. J. Pratt, between the owners of the brig *George*, of Liverpool, plaintiff, and the underwriters of a policy of insurance upon her, with convoy, defendants. The point in question, was, whether voluntarily leaving convoy, and not coming to the usual places of rendezvous, be a sufficient plea for the insurers, to withhold the benefit of the policy, which being determined in the affirmative, and it being proved that the Captain of the *George*, did voluntarily leave the convoy, and did not rendezvous at the appointed place, but was taken out of that course; the jury, which was special gave a verdict for the defendant, with full costs of suit.

*Wed. 16.* Being the anniversary of her Majesty's birth day, who then enter'd into her 21st year, their Majesties received the compliments

compliments, as usual on that occasion.

*Tburs. 26.* Came on before L. C. J. Mansfield the trial of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. for *perjury*; and lasted near seven hours. The jury, which was special, after an absence of one hour, brought their verdict *not guilty*. It was with difficulty, a jury could be gotten, to try this important cause, and it is said one gentleman is su'd 30*l.* for non-attendance.

*Wed. 30.* Lord Clive took his leave of the court of directors of the *East India* company, and every thing is now finally settled with respect to his appointment, and command, to the mutual satisfaction, 'tis hoped, of all parties.

The truly good and charitable jew, *Mendez da Costa*, lately deceased, annually allotted 3000*l.* to private charity, which by a codicil to his will he has ordered to be continued by his executors during the lives of those indigent families who shared his bounty: And he has besides ordered that all private bonds that were in his custody, with their securities, should be immediately destroyed, on this generous principle, that those who borrow'd must be in want.

#### *Account of the proceedings of the General Courts of the East India Company, continued from p. 246*

**O**N Saturday, May 5, the numbers on the ballot relative to the question about Lord Clive's jagheer, as proposed in his letter in our last, p. 246, were declared, being 583 to 396. After which a motion was made that the thanks of the General Court be given to Major Adams, for his wise and prudent conduct in saving the *East India* Company's settlements from destruction; and that the Court of Directors be desired to apply to his Majesty for some higher honours; that he may remain in *Bengal*; and that he be preferred to be second in command at the said place. The last clause of this motion being strongly opposed, the question was put, whether it should be left out; and on a division the numbers were,

For leaving out the clause, — 310

Against it — — 180

Another motion was then made, and, after some debate, resolved in the affirmative.

" That the thanks of the General Court be given to Major Adams for his

wise and spirited conduct, in saving the *East India* Company's settlements in *Bengal* from imminent danger, and that thanks be also given to the Court of Directors for their wise and prudent resolutions, for an humble application to his Majesty and the Secretary at war to confer on Major Adams some higher post; and that he may be continued at *Bengal* so long as the exigency of their affairs should require; and that they be desired forthwith to carry their resolutions into execution.

Another motion was then made, and unanimously agreed, to return the thanks of the Court to Major Carnac, and the other gallant officers and troops, by whose courage and conduct the Company's affairs were saved from imminent danger, under the conduct of Major Adams at *Bengal*.

After these resolutions were taken, upon the motion of some of the Proprietors, the several orders, proposals, and schemes, that had been laid before or agreed to by the Court of Directors, relating to the Company's military establishment in the *East Indies*, were read and taken into consideration.

Several debates then ensued; and one of the Proprietors, in the beginning of his speech, happening to say "that he had not now so high an opinion of a celebrated Nobleman, as he once had;" his words seemed to disgust the majority of the company so highly, that there was an immediate cry of *adjourn, adjourn*; which being repeated, the question was put, and the Court was declared to be adjourned. There was then so much confusion, that several gentlemen declared they did not hear the contra question once put, which might be true; but others of unquestionable veracity aver they did; and the tumult was at that time so great, that an adjournment was the only proper way to appease it.

On Thursday the 17th, another general court was held in consequence of a demand of nine proprietors, agreeably to charter. The reason assigned was, that the question for adjournment of the last court was not put agreeable to order; a question was therefore made, ' That to receive any motion for adjournment while a member is speaking, or to put the question for adjournment till every person

' person has been heard on the subject, ' is illegal, arbitrary, and tending to defeat the intention of having general courts.' Great debates ensued, and at length the previous question having been moved, ' Whether a question on the above-mention'd motion should be put.' Upon a division the numbers were,

For the previous question,	373
Against it,	288

Many debates afterwards ensued about the suggestions in Lord Clive's letter to the directors relative to the forming the troops in the company's service into regiments, the keeping two battalions in England, &c. which were at last put an end to by a motion made and carried, ' That the company's affairs in Bengal required immediate attention, and the season being very far advanced, Lord Clive be desired to embark forthwith for that government; and that all the officers now appointed be ordered to proceed thither without delay.'

After this, draughts of the instruments, designed to prevent the servants of the company from receiving any gratuity without the approbation of the court of directors here, or the council abroad were read. The following question, after many debates, was put, ' Whether the draughts of the instruments to be executed by the civil and military gentlemen in the company's service, as communicated to the general court, by the court of directors, are proper, and that they be forthwith prepared to be carried into execution;' and a ballot being demanded by nine proprietors present, the court was adjourned (at near twelve at night) to take the same between 11 in the forenoon and six in the evening next day, and to receive the report of the scrutineers at 8 the same evening.

From their report there appeared to be, for the question 475, against it 285. Some altercations afterwards arose concerning the company's trading; but a motion being made by Mr. Stuart, the tendency of which was to leave this matter to the consideration of the directors, all parties seemed to agree.

The thanks of the court were afterwards moved and carried to be given to the chairman, and to the directors. Between 10 and 11 the court broke up, upon an adjournment *sive die*.

Sir Thomas Harrison acquainted the Court of Common Council, that on the 7th, of March he waited on the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Lord chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and presented his Lordship with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, when he was pleased to return the following answer.

" S I R,

" I T is impossible for me not to feel the most sensible Pleasure in finding my Behaviour in the Administration of Justice approved by the City of London; the most respectable Body in this Kingdom, after the Two Houses of Parliament.

" If they have been pleased, from any Part of my Conduct, to entertain an Opinion of my Integrity (the best Quality of a Judge) my utmost Ambition is satisfied; and I may venture, without the Reproach of Vanity, to take to myself the Character of an honest Man, which the city of London have told me I am intitled to: But they will give me Leave, at the same Time, to ascribe it only to my own good Fortune that I happened to be distinguished upon the present Occasion beyond the rest of my Brethren; since I am persuaded, that if they had been called upon as I was, they would have acted with the like conscientious Regard to their Oaths, and to the Law of the Land.

" Since, however, the City of London has now given me a Reputation, I must take more than ordinary Care to preserve their Gift by the strictest Attention to my Duty, knowing that the best Way of thanking the Public for Hours like these, is by persevering in the same Conduct by which their Approval was first acquired."

#### INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A laugh is now circulating in Dublin, at the expence of a nobleman, not a little remarkable for the delicacy of his disposition. Stepping the other day, about noon, to the lodgings of Miss C——y, the young woman who sung last summer at Marybone, and finding her in bed, rallied her very smartly for being there at that hour; this, Miss C——y took in good part, but finding the Dear Thing did not intend to be rude, she requested he would step down to the maid, while she dressed, (which he immediately complied with,) and desire her

her to make all possible expedition with the DUCK she had at the fire: The message was no sooner delivered, than the arch slut took the advantage of his great good nature, and begged he would sit down, and turn the Duck for a few minutes, pretending some business up stairs: His lordship fell to work, when the Baggage most inhumanly stepped to a coffee-house, the resort of some Bloods, his acquaintance, whom she informed of his lordship's situation, when they immediately surprized him in the kitchen, twirling a string about with a Duck pendent, like the unfortunate Dick Worthy, in Murphy's farce of the Citizen. This affair was soon made publick, and became so much the sport of every one, that his lordship was obliged to rusticate himself, but I fear will never get clear of this adventure, which his very obliging disposition led him into. We here, think this a most excellent subject for a print, and do expect that Mr. Hogarth will not let slip so favourable an opportunity; we much admire his Irish Stubble Goose, (*given in our last Mag.*) as we do every other of his pieces, where his Rod of Satire is not prostituted; but we know he is to be bribed, and we fear will be bought off.

#### *List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

MAY C Ountess of Plymouth, of a 12. C son.

#### *List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

APR. T HO. Bray, Esq; to Miss Took 27. T of Throgmorton-street, with near 100,000*l.* — 30 Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret, to Miss Draycote of Saville-row, with a large fortune. — MAY 3. Albert Nesbit, Esq; to Miss Martishall of Harley-street.

#### *List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

APR. B enjamin Mendez da Costa, 13. B Esq; in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe. — The Earl of Traquair, at Edinburgh. — MAY 9. The archbishop of Canterbury, at Paris. — 10. Mrs. Lowther, at Windsor; she has left her fortune, which is considerable, to the Marchioness of Carnarvon. — Lieut. Gen. Parsons, Col. of 41st Reg. — Mrs. Craisteyn, at Bath, supposed to be worth 150,000*l.* — 13. The Rt. Rev. Richard Osbaldeston, Bishop of London, dean of his majesty's chapels, and a governor of the Charter-

house; he was promoted to the see of London in January 1762. — Lady of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. at Bath. — 15. Mrs. Smithson, mother to the Earl of Northumberland. — Hon. Rob. Dormer, brother to Lord Dormer. — 20. Sir Edward Simpson, Knt, dean of the arches court of Canterbury, judge of the prerogative court of Doctors Commons, and member for Dover.

#### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

*From the London Gazette.*

APR. B asil Cockrane, Esq; a com. 28. B of the customs in Scotland, in the r. of R. Montgomerie, Esq; — Tho. Lockhart, Esq; a com. of excise, in the r. of B. Cockrane, Esq; — May 19. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Rob. Lord Henley, Baron of Grange in the county of Southampton, Chancellor of Great Britain, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the name, title, and style of Earl of Northington in the said country. — William Young, Alex. Graeme, John Hunt, Robert Stewart, and Rob. Wynne, Esqrs. ap. com. for the sale of lands in the islands of Grenada, Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincents, and Tobago. — 22. Right Rev. Dr. Richard Terrick, Bp. of Peterborough, translated to the bishopric of London. (Bp. Osbaldeston, dec.) — 29. Wm. Young, Esq; receiver of all the monies arising by the sale of lands in the islands of Grenada, &c.

*From other Papers.*

W illiam Chetwynd, Esq; keeper of the tennis-court. — Mr. Ravenhill clerk of the Western road, in the General Post-office. (Dickenson, dec.) — John Ord, Esq; master of Grantham-hospital, in the co. of Durham. 500*l.* per Ann. — Lord Lindores, col. of the 41st Reg. of foot, (invalids) (Gen. Parsons, dec.) — Paston Gould, Esq; lieut. col. of the 30th Reg. — Fred. Evelyn, Esq; maj. of the first troop of horse grenad. guards. — E. Griffith, Esq; maj. of the 4th Reg. of dragoons. — Major Dalrymple, major of the 14th Reg. of foot. — Hon. William Keppel, a lieut. gen. — E. of Pembroke, col. of the first Reg. of dragoons, in room of gen. Conway. — Miss. Jewson and Thomson, curtiers of the Birk.

(*Irish Chronicle in our next.*)

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For JUNE, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

I. Explanation of the POLITICAL CRIS- SES in 1763.	326	ner, comprehending the substance of a <i>Dialogue</i> , between the Author and his Friend, concerning the love of our Coun- try,	365								
II. Life of M. Pompadour,	326.—Her great ability for intrigue, <i>ib.</i> —Created March. of Pompadour 327.—Remarkable attachment of the King to her,	328	X. Thoughts on Death,	371							
III. Rise and proceedings of the Pax- ton Volunteers in Pennsylvania,	328— Their behaviour after ineffectually re- monstrating 329.—Their Declaration <i>ib.</i> —Their Remonstrance to the Hon. John Penn,	330	XI. Instructions for the breeding of Mules in England,	373							
IV. Remarkable imposture on a devout Lady in Paris 331.—St. Paul and Ga- briel perforated by a French Soldier and a Barber's boy,	332	XII. Directions for treating the Gout, as communicated by Dr. Cook,	374								
V. Parliamentary History, on the West India imports and exports,	333.— State of the Trade and Manufactures of Ireland,	334.—Thanks of the House or- dered to the Admirals and Generals on the different Expeditions and in Germany,	336.—Enquiry into the state of the Mad- Houses in England,	338.—A Motion re- lative to the 30th of January,	339	XIII. Proceedings at the Court of Di- rectors of the E. India Company,	375.— Memorial of Gov. George Johnstone and George Dempster,	376			
VI. The N. Britons, No. 99. warning to Ministers,	341.—No. 100. on the con- duct of the French and Dutch,	342.—No. 101. advice to a King,	No. 102. on the proceedings of the Ministry in Scotland,	348.—No. 103. on the behaviour of the Spaniard at Honduras,	350	XIV. Memoirs of the Rev. Charles Churchill, concluded,	378				
VII. The Political State of Great Britain for the Year 1763,	355.—Oppo- sition to the new Ministry,	<i>ib.</i> —New Excise introduced,	356.—Remarkable op- position given to it, and how supported,	357.—The Earl of Pute resigns,	359.— A new Ministry formed,	360—Contention for the power of the Crown,	361.— Account of the parties now subsisting <i>ib.</i>	XV. The great benefit of Salt in fat- tening Cattle, with directions how to use,	379		
VIII. The BLOOD HOUNDS, a Po- litical Tale, representing the Portraits of the late Whig Ministry, as drawn by the grand Tory, Mr Brecknock,	362	HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.									
IX. The FAREWELL, a Poem, by C. Churchill, wrote in the Horatian man-		XVI. Sentence of a Court Marshall held on Gen. Monckton,	380.—Entertain- ment made for the D. of York at Venice,	381.—The rocking of Children exploded,	382—Judge Pratt's Letter to the City,	in return for their compliment 383.—Par- ticulars of the small Pox presented to his Majesty, <i>ib.</i> —State of the Wood-cutters at Honolulu,	385.—Great Thunder-storm in London,	ib. —— An Hydrophobia cured by Finegar,	ib.—Trial of Messrs. Wilson and Feil against the Messengers,	386.—Custom-house at Lisbon burnt,	<i>ib.</i>
VIII. The BLOOD HOUNDS, a Po- litical Tale, representing the Portraits of the late Whig Ministry, as drawn by the grand Tory, Mr Brecknock,	362	XVII. Major Adams's account of his Proceedings in India,	386.—His Letters on the Massacre of the English there,	389							
		IRISH CHRONOLOGER.									
		XVIII. The Addresses of the Lords and Commons, to the Earl of Northumber- land,	391.—His Excellency's Answers,	392.—His Speech on closing the Session,	394	XIX. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions, for England,	391—For Ireland,	395			

With a POLITICAL PRINT; A VIEW of the CRISIS of AFFAIRS in 1763.

## Explanation to the POLITICAL PRINT.

*A View of the Crisis of Affairs in 1763.  
Representing the Heroes of the Times,  
supposed to be concerned in the grand  
Political uproar.*

B RITONS, behold ! that hated monster rise,  
That tyrant, call'd a general *Excise* !  
With horrid view his wide extended jaws,  
And *Magna Charta* grasped in his claws.  
But WILKES, still fortify'd against a  
bribe,  
Attacks the monster, and his venal tribe.  
Churchill, to English freedom ever true,  
Levels his firelock at the hireling Crew :  
Before him strait the flimsey Briton falls,  
And Auditor aloud for mercy calls.

NEWCASTLE's Duke, and noble TEM-  
PLE see,  
Supporting CHURCHILL, WILKES, and  
LIBERTY :

While CUMBERLAND, before BRITAN-  
NIA stands,  
And royal YORK the Lion's rage com-  
mands. [plores,  
Mean time the patriot PITT in vain ex-  
The Discord that exists on ENGLAND's  
shores.  
On t'other hand : See BOOT retire from  
pow'r,  
While France and Spain bemoan thi' woe-  
ful hour.  
The crafty FOX still keeps himself in play,  
And grins at what the tons of Satire say.  
Above, behold where Spite and Envy  
squirt  
Their venom on the heads they cannot  
hurt ;  
But lo ! MINERVA, with her spear and  
shield,  
Darts from the skies, and makes the har-  
pies yield.

*Memoirs of Madam de POMPADOUR ;  
late Mistress to the French King.*

Continued from p. 263.

IT is generally thought, that Madam Pompadour's success with the King was partly owing to the instructions of her mother ; a woman perfectly skilled in all the mysteries of gallantry and arts of pleasing. These instructions were seconded by a happy aptness in the daughter to profit by them.

In the mean time, the frequent night-eclipses of Madam d'Estiennes, could not but alarm her husband, with whom her confidence in the greatness and power of her royal gallant, made her hardily keep any measures. He was soon apprized of his misfortune, and the author of it. As he loved his wife too ardently to share her with any one, the discovery was like a thunder-clap to him. Relived however not to acquiesce in it, he began to speak in the tone of a person that was deeply wronged, and to exert the authority of a husband determined to be no longer so. This only hastened a measure already concerted between the King and Madam d'Estiennes. She now boldly plucked off the mask, and fine of protection, she hoisted the flag of defiance, and repaired openly to Versailles, as to her refuge. Poor

d'Estiennes, thus robbed of his wife, naturally made the world resound with his complaints, and was even taking effectual measures for getting her back, when he received a *Lettre de cachet*, banishing him to Avignon.

In the mean time, madam d'Estiennes who had thus quitted her husband, and an only daughter she had by him, then a girl, and was now the King's declared mistress in all the forms ; had been successfully employed in rivetting the chains of her royal lover. Abundantly provided with art, she had thoroughly studied his temper, his humours, his inclinations, and so perfectly conformed to them, that she fixed him to her, by creating in him, a despair of finding another woman, with whom he could be so easy and happy.

From the vivacity of her penetration she soon found out the King's weak side. She soon discovered, that of all the faculties of pleasing, of which she was mistress, none would have greater power to hold him fast, than that of amusing him.

In both the points of novelty and variety, Madam d'Estiennes was sovereignly the King's woman. Constitutionally impatient, above all of the yawns of dulness pining for amusement, he could hardly have found another so capable as herself, of

they were poured out in a full flood upon her and hers.

He presently gave her a marquiseate, with the title of the Marchioness of Pompadour.

Her father, who probably had only that name, from his being married to her mo-

of distinction as he conferred on her, joined to so unbounded a profusion, could not but create to the person on whom they were conferred, a number of enemies.

She had not lived many years with the King, in quality of his mistress, in the most extensive sense of that word, before

*A View o  
Represe  
superficial  
Politics*

**BRIT**  
 That tyri  
 With hor  
 And May  
 But Wi  
 t  
 Attacks i  
 Churchill  
 Levels hi  
 Before h  
 And A  
 NEW C  
 P  
 Support i  
 L

of  
 the  
 re  
 of

*Memoirs  
 late*

**I**T is  
 Point  
 was part  
 mother ;  
 the myst  
 sing.  
 by a hap  
 fit by th  
 In th  
 eclipses  
 but alar  
 confide  
 her roy  
 any inc  
 his mist  
 he lover  
 with at  
 thunder  
 not to &  
 the tor  
 wrong,

husband determined to ut no longer  
 This only hastened a measure already con-  
 cerned between the King and Madam  
 d'Estiennes. She now boldly plucked off  
 the mask, and sure of protection, she hoist-  
 ed the flag of defiance, and repaired open-  
 ly to Versailles, as to her refuge.

In both the points of novelty and vari-  
 ety, Madam d'Estiennes was sovereignly  
 the King's woman. Constitutionally im-  
 patient, above all of the yawns of dulness  
 pining for amusement, he could hardly  
 have found another so capable as herself,  
 of

of filling those dismal instants of vacuity, with which he was so miserably embarrassed. To all the graces of her person, and her acquisitions from education, was added, that art so necessary at courts, the art of trifling. The veriest bagatelles had the power of pleasing by her knack of treating them. Nobody could tell a story, or relate the little daily adventures of the court and town with more humour or a better grace. She sung, she played upon most instruments in a masterly manner. She danced with all the lightness and air of a nymph, of which she had all the delicacy and freedom of shape. But that in which she excelled was, the exact adapting the display of these accomplishments to the call of the moment. Nor did she but take particular care to have done with them, the instant before the one in which her exquisite discernment taught her they would cease to be agreeable. Thus by preventing weariness, she was sure not to lose the merit of all the entertainment she had precedently afforded. So many talents for pleasing, joined to the elegance of her taste, amply qualified her for filling the post of a Petronius Arbiter at that court. No pleasures were thought such that had not the stamp of her contrivance, or the sanction of her approbation. All of them were required to be *a-la-Pompadour*. At those *petits-soupers* of which the King is so fond, where laying aside all the stiffness of state, and unlacing royalty, he enjoys himself with a few select, rather at that time companions and friends than subjects, no one more than she contributed to animate the company, and to keep up the spirit of joy in it. She was the vital principle of those little parties. The King, in short, had so many reasons to feel that she was necessary to the pleasure of his life, that he had no temptation to an inconstancy he was aware would create a not easily reparable gap in it.

Naturally parsimonious, he had not very royally rewarded the favours of former mistresses. It was reserved for the superior influence of Madam d'Estiennes to unlock the sluices of his liberality, and they were poured out in a full flood upon her and hers.

He presently gave her a marquise, with the title of the Marchioness of Pompadour.

Her father, who probably had only that name, from his being married to her mo-

ther, had obtained his pardon, and now an ample provision for life.

Poillon, who was her brother, at least by the same side, and remarkable for nothing but for being her brother, was created Marquis de Vandiere.

The King was now entered with her into the giving strain, which might be one of the reasons to him, as it is to many others, for continuing to give, especially to low persons, with whom, without that continuance, all the merit of what was before given is presently lost. One gift then became only the pledge and withdrawal of another.

His privy purse was entirely at her command, of which she profited without measure or mercy. For besides the expensiveness of the system of life into which she had engaged him, she drew from him what sums she pleased, independent of the unbounded traffic she made of her favour and influence, by her procurement of employments, posts, jobs, and other beneficial emanations from the royal authority.

She purchased a palace at Paris, called the Hotel d'Evreux, near the Tuilleries, which not being good enough for her, she pulled down and built almost anew from the ground.

She had also acquired a superb hotel at Versailles, not for herself, for she had apartments in the palace itself, but for her numerous retinue. The King besides gave her the royal palace of Crecy for her life.

He also, on a fancy that suddenly took Madam de Pompadour, built her a magnificent seat or pleasure-house, called Bellevue, from the delightfulness of the prospect, which had, it seems, excited her desire to have a house there, just on the road to Versailles, near Seve and Meudon.

The King proceeded indeed more and more intangling himself with Madam de Pompadour, not only through habit, but from the favours he accumulated on her, and which, with the usual effect of favours, on the conferring side, endeared her the more to him.

In the mean time such high marks of distinction as he conferred on her, joined to so unbounded a profusion, could not but create to the person on whom they were conferred, a number of enemies.

She had not lived many years with the King, in quality of his mistress, in the most extensive sense of that word, before

she was disqualified from discharging what is commonly thought the most essential function of it. A female disorder had grown upon her to such a height, that the King was forced to abstain from any intimate approaches to her, by the advice of his physicians, who represented them, as not even exempt from danger to his health. Difficult as it might be to the King to wean himself from her embraces, no constancy of desire could however well be proof against this double infirmitation of her personal infirmity, and of the fear of its consequences to himself. In this critical situation it was, that La Pompadour had to triumph on her not having solely trusted to any thing so perishable as the attractions of her person. She was now to reap the benefit of her having taken care to secure her hold, by such a multiplicity of chains, that even so great an one snapping, could not restore him to his freedom. The whole court, and not improbably herself, were surprised to see she could keep possession of the King, in circumstances so fit to cool and disgust him. Many motives however, might concur to fix him; his predominant passion for amusement, by none so well gratified as by her; the old circle, with Princes, of favour begetting gifts, those gifts still greater favour, that favour again further gifts, and so on to the end of the chapter; habit, the spirit of contradiction, finding a kind of joy in disappointing the conclusions of numbers; the singularity of the thing; and perhaps, above all, that false pride of the human heart, so often breeding a persistence in errors, from the renunciation implying a confession of them, and by which it is so silly as to be grievously hurt. All these weaknesses, for such they are, combined together might, without too much occasion for wonder, account for his not having strength enough to break loose. No symptoms of remission betrayed such a design. On the contrary, he now appeared more enslaved than ever.

[To be continued.]

*An impartial account of the rise and proceedings of the Paxton volunteers in Pennsylvania, &c.*

THE Indian incursions last summer having laid waste a considerable part of the frontiers of *Pennsylvania*, and near

1000 families being driven from their habitations through fear, and thereby reduced to the greatest poverty and distress, the sufferers had no other resource but to throw themselves on the charity of that part of their fellow subjects who by their remote situation from the enemy, and the almost impossibility of a surprize, enjoyed full security for their persons and properties.

The little regard, however, that was shewn to their unhappy circumstances made a deep impression upon their minds; a few individuals, indeed, touched with truly christian compassion, contributed liberally to the support of such affecting indigence; but few communities, in their public capacity, gave any considerable sums; and, what was very remarkable, the Quakers gave none. This was looked upon in a very unfavourable light by the miserable sufferers, and represented by them to their friends as the effects of a rooted prejudice, especially as that people upon every occasion where tenderness could be extended with decency to their enemies, were ever the foremost to open their purses, and to carry their humanity to a degree of profuseness, very uncommon to other objects\*.

This manifest partiality added to other complaints, which had repeatedly been made without redress, gave the first occasion to those who thought themselves neglected, to conceive the means of taking a severe revenge on those *Indians* whom they saw so unjustifiably preferred. The horrid cruelties that had been exercised by enemy *Indians* upon their nearest relations and dearest friends, had incensed them against all *Indians*; and the openly protecting and caressing *Indians*, and at the same time despising or disregarding their suffering brethren, was an additional provocation that exceeded the patience of their young men any longer to bear.

Remon-

\* Several of the *Indians*, now under the protection of the government of *Pennsylvania*, were known by the officers to be in the battle against Col. *Bouquet*, and who, being reduced to the necessity of starving in the winter, or throwing themselves upon the clemency of the *English*, by counterfeiting friendship, were received with open arms by the *Quakers*, and cherished beyond example.

Remonstrance after remonstrance was made to the Governor, but these were either suppressed by those whose business it was to present them; or they were presented without effect. At length a number of Volunteers known now by the name of the *Paxton Volunteers*, associated themselves together, and formed the fatal resolution of removing out of their sight the objects of their rage and detestation, by one common massacre. With this view they armed themselves, and having in one night executed their purpose upon all that fell in their way, they returned home satisfied with the success of this their first expedition, determining to return at a proper season to cut off the remainder.

The alarm, however, that was spread, by the first rumour of this detestable tragedy, and the effect it produced on mens minds was very different from what at first was hoped from it. Some of the victims having been persons whose lives and behaviour had been irreproachable, excited the compassion of those who had no dislike to the act of destroying the suspected *Indians*, but they could never justify to their consciences the involving indiscriminately, the innocent with the guilty. An universal clamour was therefore raised against the perpetrators of so bloody a carnage; rewards were issued out for apprehending the murderers; acts passed the assembly to prevent their escaping punishment; and those who had been most instrumental in rendering them desperate, were the most active and the most zealous to bring them to justice.

In these circumstances the delinquents, perceiving the danger of their situation, and knowing the impossibility of a concealment, had again recourse to arms, and being joined by many of their friends and neighbours, who, not approving their rashness, but feeling irresistibly the justice of the motives that led to it, marched in a formidable body to the seat of government, with a design to lay open their grievances, and to seek in a legal manner redress where alone it was properly to be found. With this view they sent a declaration and remonstrance before them, which were delivered to the governor by a member of the assembly, with assurances that the petitioners did not intend the least injury to any of their fellow subjects; but were ready to disperse and return to their respective homes, provided their grievances might have a fair hearing, and

the case of themselves and their suffering countrymen be impartially considered. This being agreed to, they departed peaceably without discovering the least resentment, even to those who advised cutting them to pieces, and had actually armed themselves with that intent.

It was, indeed, remarkable, on this occasion, that those very people, who, when the cause of their king and country called all men to arms, preached up resistance as unlawful, and pleaded conscience in exemption to personal service, who even read out of their meetings the young men who presumed to act for their country in opposition to a doctrine so destructive to society, and so contrary to the practice of all the world besides, were the only people, who, on this occasion, appeared in arms; who made their meetings a place of rendezvous; who provided themselves with ammunition and warlike stores; and who advised fighting the banditti, as they called the humble petitioners, and crushing them for ever.

To this short view of the rise and proceedings of the *Paxton Volunteers* of *Pennsylvania*, be pleased, Mr. Urban, to add the declaration and remonstrance which they caused to be presented to the governor before they dispersed, as in those two papers, their grievances are more forcibly set forth:

#### *Substance of their Declaration.*

1. The *Indians* known to be firmly connected in friendship with our enemies, and some of them proved to be murderers, we saw with indignation cherished and cared for as dearest friends, in preference to many of his majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects; this, with other grievances, inflamed our resentment, and urged us to the late disagreeable evidence of it.

2. At the last *Indian* treaty held at *Lancaster*, not only the blood of our many murdered brethren was tamely covered, but our poor unhappy captivated friends abandoned to the most grievous slavery among the savages.

3. Last summer when his majesty's forces under Col. *Bouquet* marched through this province, and a demand was made of assistance to escort provisions, &c. to relieve that important post, fort *Pitt*, not a man was granted, altho' the very being of the frontier settlements, under God, depended on the success of this little army; but when

*Substance of their remonstrance.*

when a number of *Indians*, reduced to distress by the destruction of their corn, pretend themselves friends & desire a submittance, they are openly carelessly, and the public, that could not be indulged the liberty of contributing to his majesty's assistance, obliged, as tributaries to savages, to support the enemies to our king and our country ; nay, the hands that were closely shut, nor would grant his majesty's general a single farthing, have been liberally opened, and the public money lavishly prostituted to protect his majesty's worst of enemies, those falsely pretended *Indian* friends, while at the same time hundreds of poor distressed families of his majesty's subjects were left to starve neglected save what the friendly hand of private donations has contributed to their support ; wherein they, who are most profuse towards savages, have carefully avoided having any part.

4. When last summer the troops raised for defence of the province, were restrained from annoying our enemies in their habitations, and a number of brave volunteers, equipped at their own expence, marched and defeated the enemy, not the least acknowledgment was made them from the legislature, nor any care taken of their wounded ; but when a few *Indians* known to be the fast friends of our enemies, and some of them murderers, have been struck by a distressed, heretofore, injured frontier, a liberal reward is offered for apprehending the perpetrators of that horrible crime of killing his majesty's cloaked enemies ; and their conduct painted in the most atrocious colours, while the horrid ravages, cruel murderers, and most shocking barbarities, committed by *Indians* on his majesty's subjects are covered over and excused under the charitable term of this being their method of making war.

Can it therefore be thought strange that a scene of such treatment as this, and the now adding in this critical juncture to all our former distresses, that disagreeable burden of supporting, in the very heart of the province at so great an expence, between one and two hundred savages, to the great disquietude of the majority of the good inhabitants of this province, should awaken the resentment of a people grossly abused, unrighteously burdened, and made dupes and slaves to *Indians*, &c.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esq ; governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and to the representatives of the freemen of the said province, in the assembly met.

1. That as freemen we the inhabitants of the frontier counties of *Lancaster*, *York*, *Cumberland*, *Berks*, and *Northampton*, have an indisputable title to the same privileges with his majesty's other subjects, who reside in the interior counties of *Philadelphia*, *Chester* and *Bucks* ; nevertheless, contrary to the proprietor's charter, our five counties are restrained from electing more than ten representatives, while the other three counties elect 26 ; wherefore we humbly pray redress.

2. That a bill being now before the assembly, wherein it is provided, that persons charged with killing any *Indians* in *Lancaster* county, shall not be tried in the county where the fact was committed, but in the counties of *Philadelphia*, *Chester*, or *Bucks*, it is humbly hoped that the legislator of this province will never enact a law, by which an eternal reproach is cast upon five respectable counties, as if the inhabitants were unfit to serve their country in quality of jurymen, and by which many thousands of his majesty's faithful subjects are deprived of the most sacred privilege of *Englishmen*, that of being tried by their equals and neighbours, in the jurisdiction where the fact is committed, and where the character of the accusers and accused, with that of the witnesses, are best known.

3. That the frontiers of this province have been repeatedly attacked and ravaged by skulking parties of the *Indians*, who have with the most savage cruelty, murdered men, women and children, without distinction ; and have reduced near a thousand families to the most extreme distress, who are now left destitute by the public, and exposed to the most cruel poverty and wretchedness, while upwards of one hundred and twenty of the savages, who are with great reason suspected of being guilty of these horrid barbarities, under the mask of friendship, have procured themselves to be taken under the protection of the government, with a view to elude the fury of the brave relatives of the murdered, and are now maintained at the public expence : We humbly

humbly and earnestly pray therefore that these enemies of his majesty may be removed as soon as possible out of the province.

4. That it is contrary to good policy and extremely dangerous to the frontier, to suffer *Indians* to live in this province, in time of war; as experience has taught that they are all perfidious, and their claims to freedom puts it in their power to act as spies, to entertain and give intelligence to our enemies, and to furnish them with provisions and warlike stores. To this fatal intercourse we must ascribe many of the ravages and murders that have been committed during this and the last *Indian* war; we therefore pray that this grievance may be remedied.

5. That such of our frontier inhabitants as have been wounded in defence of the province, may be taken care of and cured of their wounds at the public expense.

6. That public rewards may be proposed for *Indian* scalps, which may be adequate to the dangers attending the seeking them in their own country; this being the most likely means of destroying or reducing them to reason.

7. That numbers of our nearest and dearest relatives being still in captivity, tortured with all the contrivances of *Indian* cruelty, we earnestly pray that no trade may hereafter be permitted to be carried on with *Indians* till our brethren and relatives are brought home to us.

8. That a certain society in the late *Indian* war, and at several treaties having openly loaded the *Indians* with presents, and a leader of that society having in defiance of all government kept up a private intelligence with them, and publicly received from them a belt of wampum, as if he had been our governor, by which means the *Indians* have been taught to despise us as a disunited people; we humbly pray, therefore, that no private subject be hereafter permitted to treat with or carry on a correspondence with our enemies without being properly authorised so do.

9. That fort *Augusta*, which has been very expensive to this province, having afforded us but little assistance during this or the last war, the men there neither helping our distressed inhabitants to save their crops, nor attacking our enemies in

their towns, we humbly request, that proper measures may be taken to make that garrison more serviceable to us in our distress.

*Signed on behalf of ourselves, and by appointment of a great number of the frontier inhabitants.*

MATT. SMITH, and J. GIBSON.

*An Account of a remarkable Imposture, practised a few Years ago on a Widow Lady at Paris.*

A Widow lady, aged about 62, who lodged in a two pair of stairs floor, in the Rue de la Ferronerie, with only a maid servant, was accustomed to spend several hours, every day, in her devotions, before the altar dedicated to St. Paul, in a neighbouring church. Some villains observing her extreme bigotry, resolved (as she was known to be very rich) to share her wealth: therefore one of them took the opportunity to conceal himself behind the carved work of the altar; and when no person but the old lady was in the church, in the dusk of the evening, he contrived to throw a letter just before her. She took it up, and not perceiving any one near her, supposed it came by a miracle, which she was the more confirmed in, when she saw it was signed, Paul, the Apostle, and purported, "the satisfaction he received by her addressing her prayers to him, at a time when so many new canonized saints engrossed the devotion of the world, and robbed the primitive saints of great part of their wonted adorations: and to shew his regard for his devotee, said, he would come from heaven, with the angel Gabriel, to sup with her, at eight in the evening." It is scarce credible to think any one could be deceived by so gross a fraud; but to what length of credulity will not superstition carry the weak mind? The infatuated lady believed it all; and rose from her knees in a transport, to prepare the entertainment for the heavenly guests she expected.

When the supper was bespoke, and the side-board set out to the best advantage, she thought that her own plate (which was worth near 400*l.* sterling) did not make so elegant a shew as was desired, therefore sent to her brother (who was a counsellor of the parliament of Paris) to borrow

borrow all his plate : but charged her maid not to tell the occasion, but only, that she had company to supper, and should be obliged to him if he would lend her his plate for that evening. The counsellor was surprised at the message ; and, as he knew the frugality of his sister's way of life, suspected that she was enamoured with some fortune-hunter, who might marry her for her fortune, and thereby deprive his family of what he expected at his sister's death ; therefore he absolutely refused to send the plate, unless the maid would tell him what guests she expected. The girl, alarmed for her mistress's honour, replied, that " her pious lady had no thoughts of a husband : but that St. Paul had sent her a letter from heaven, that he and the angel Gabriel would come to supper with her, and that her mistress wanted to make the entertainment as elegant as possible." The counsellor, who knew the turn of his sister's mind, immediately suspected some villains had imposed on her ; and sent the maid directly with the plate, while he went to the commissary of the quarter, and gave him this information. The magistrate went with him to an house adjoining from whence they saw, just before eight o'clock, a tall man, dressed in long vestments, with a white beard : and a young man in white, with large wings at his shoulders, alight from an hackney-coach, and go up to the widow's apartment. The commissary immediately ordered twelve of the foot guet (the guards of Paris) to post themselves on the stairs, while he himself knocked at the door, and desired admittance. The old lady replied, that she had company, and could speak to nobody. But the commissary answered, that he must come in ; for that he was St. Peter, and had come to ask St. Paul and the angel how they came out of heaven without his knowledge. The divine visitors were astonished at this, not expecting any more fiends to join them ; but the lady overjoyed at having so great an apostle with her, ran eagerly to the door ; when the commissary, her brother, and the guet rushing in, presented their musquets and seized her guest, whom they immediately sent to the Chatelet.

On searching the criminals, two cords, a razor and a pistol, were found in St.

Paul's pocket; and a gag, in that of the feigned angel. Three days after, their trial came on ; when in their defence, they pleaded, that the one was a soldier of the French foot-guards, and the other a barber's apprentice ; and that they had no other evil design, but to procure a good supper for themselves at the expence of the widow's folly ; that it being carnival time, they had borrowed the above dresses ; that the soldier had found the two cords, and put them into his pocket ; the razor was what he used to shave himself with ; and the pistol was to defend himself from any insults so strange a habit might expose him to, in going home. The barber's apprentice said, his design also was only diversion ; and that, as his master was a tooth-drawer, the gag was what they sometimes used in their business. These excuses, frivolous as they were, were of some avail to them ; and as they had not manifested any evil design by any overt act, they were acquitted.

But the counsellor, who had foreseen what would happen, through the insufficiency of evidence, had provided another stroke for them. No sooner were they discharged from the civil power, but the apparitor of the archbishop of Paris seized them, and conveyed them to the ecclesiastical prison ; and in three days more, they were tried and convicted of " a scandalous prophanation, by assuming to themselves the names, characters, and appearances, of an holy apostle and a blessed angel ; with the intent to deceive a pious and well-meaning woman, and to the scandal of religion ; therefore they were condemned to be publicly whipt, burnt on the shoulder by an hot iron, with the letters G. A. L. and sent to the gallies for 14 years."

This sentence was executed on them the next day, on a scaffold in the Place de Greve, amidst an innumerable crowd of spectators ; many of whom condemned the superstition of the lady, when perhaps they would have shewn the same on a like occasion ; since it may be supposed that if many of their stories of apparitions of saints and angels, had been judicially examined, they would have been found to be like to the above, a gross fraud ; or else, the dreams of an over-heated enthusiastic brain.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 271.*

**T**HUS a foundation was laid for what we now call enumerated commodities, and to these mentioned in this act, there have since been added by several acts, rice, molasses, hemp, copper-ore, beaver-skins, or other furs, pitch, tar, turpentine, masts, yards, and bowsprits, all of which are now reckoned enumerated commodities, and consequently subject to the same restraint, with some few late exceptions. By the act it appears, that the commodities therein enumerated might have been brought to Ireland, but this liberty was but of short duration; for by an act of the 15th of the same reign, chap. 7, it was by implication, and by act 22 and 23 C. II. chap. 26. expressly taken away: Nay, by the said act of the 15th of C. II. it was enacted, that no commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, should be imported into our plantations, except from England, Wales, or Berwick, and even from Ireland nothing was to be imported into our plantations, except provisions only. Thus we cramped the trade of Ireland and of all our plantations in America, for the sake of procuring a little mercantile profit for the merchants, or I should rather say, the factors of this kingdom, without considering what a prejudice we might thereby do, and have since actually done, to our foreign trade, the only sort of trade by which a country, that has no mines of gold or silver, can possibly grow rich; for supposing that we could, by our own produce and manufacture; supply ourselves with all the luxuries, conveniences, and necessaries of life, so as to stand in need of no one sort of import from a foreign country, yet unless we could export to, and sell at, a foreign market, some of our produce or manufactures, we could never have, or bring into this country, any gold or silver, consequently, we could have no buying and selling, we could have nothing but excambion or permutation amongst ourselves, unless we made

our lead or our tin a medium of trade, as the Swedes did of old their copper, and our nobles, instead of sending their servants, must have sent their carts and horses to market with money for purchasing their dinner.

Therefore, in order to have some gold or silver in the country, we must send some of our produce, or manufactures to a foreign market: The more of them we sell at a foreign market, and the less of every other sort of produce we purchase there, the more of their gold or silver we shall bring home; and it is certain, that the cheaper we can sell our own produce, or manufactures, at a foreign market, the more of them we shall be able to export: But when, by a law amongst ourselves, we render it necessary to carry the produce or manufacture of one part of our dominions to another part of our dominions, before it can be sent to a foreign market, it is certain it cannot be sold so cheap at that foreign market, as it might have been, had it been sent to the foreign market directly from the place where it was originally produced, or manufactured. By our ignorance of, or not attending to this principle, which is founded upon the very nature of trade, we established both the manufactures and colonies of France, at least the French would otherwise have found it much more difficult to have established either the one or the other. But by our prohibiting, at last, by a perpetual law, 32 C. II. chap. 2. the importation of black cattle, sheep, or swine, or beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, butter, or cheese, from Ireland, we forced the people of that island into the curing of all sorts of salt provisions, which they exported to France, whereby the French were enabled to furnish their infant colonies in the West-Indies, at a much cheaper rate than they could otherwise have done; and at the same time, by prohibiting the exportation of sugars, cotton-wool, indigo, &c. from our colonies, or plantations, directly to any place but England, we kept the price of all those commodities at so high a rate, that the planters in the French colonies found a ready sale and considerable profit upon every thing they could produce in their plantations, which they could not have done, had our colonies been indulged with a direct exportation to every market in Europe.

U u

By

By these means we contributed to the establishment of the French colonies, and to shew how we contributed to the establishment of their woollen manufactures I must observe, that by prohibiting the importation of black cattle, &c., from Ireland, we put the people there upon keeping numerous flocks of sheep, and producing large quantities of wool. Part of this wool they sent to England, which we were so good as still to allow; but another part they began to work up in a coarse sort of manufacture for themselves: This established a sort of woollen manufacture among them, which increased so fast, that, before the year 1699, they had begun to export considerable quantities, especially of the coarser sort; but in that year a selfish monopolizing spirit again seized us, and by an act 10 and 11 W. III. chap. 10. we prohibited the exporting or conveying out of Ireland, into any foreign parts, other than into England or Wales, any worsted, bay, or woollen yarn, cloth, serge, bays, kerseys, sarks, frizes, druggets, cloth-serges, shalloons, or any other drapery-stuffs, or woollen manufactures whatsoever. What was the consequence? An immediate stop was put to many of the woollen manufactures of Ireland, and most of the poor manufactures made shift to get over to France, where they were kindly received, and set to work as fast as possible, for which purpose a clandestine intercourse was set on foot for running wool from Ireland to France, which has continued ever since, notwithstanding the severity of the punishment; so that instead of having our fellow-subjects of Ireland for our rivals, we have now got our enemies the French for our rivals, in the woollen manufacture; and this will always be the case when we give a monopoly of any trade or manufacture to any set of people, or to any particular part of our own dominions: We may prevent the rest of our own people from interfering, but we cannot prevent foreign states; and our monopoly will probably enable them to interfere.

From this way of reasoning, I think, it is evident, that if we could prevent our American colonies from supplying themselves at foreign ports with foreign manufactures, it would be the interest of the kingdom to allow them a free and direct exportation of every commodity they can produce, or manufacture, to every foreign port, where it can be disposed of to ad-

vantage; and unless we have by some misconduct raised the manufactures of this kingdom to an extravagant price, I must think, that this may be done by such a small duty upon importation, as cannot make it worth a man's while to run the risk of clandestine importation, of any sort of foreign manufacture, into any of our colonies. But, if our manufactures have been, or should be, raised to such a high price as cannot be counterbalanced by such a small duty upon the importation of foreign, I may venture to prophecy, that it will be impossible to confine our colonies to the use of our manufactures, by any restraint we can lay upon their trade; They will, by degrees, set up every sort of manufacture within themselves, and soon become our rivals, as Ireland did, at the foreign markets, in which case it will not, I hope, be laid, that we ought to do by them as we have done by Ireland; for we should then be justly compared to the dog in the manger, who cannot eat the oats himself, nor allow the horse to eat them that can. And till they could supply themselves, they would be chiefly supplied by foreign manufactures; for foreigners would imitate our manufactures so exactly, that it would be impossible to distinguish them, after being landed and lodged in the merchant's warehouse, or tailor's shop, and equally impossible to prevent smuggling them ashore, upon such extensive coasts as we now have in America.

Therefore, if we can keep the manufactures of this kingdom at a moderate price, which, considering the extent and fertility of this island, it will be our own fault if we do not, we have no occasion for laying restraints upon the trade of any part of the British dominions: If we cannot do this, we ought, we must encourage manufactures in other parts of our dominions, in order to prevent a clandestine importation of foreign manufactures even into this island itself. Let us therefore abolish all those restraints which a misapprehension of the nature of trade has induced us to lay upon our distant settlements, and content ourselves with the profits that must accrue to this island from dominion alone; for whilst the seat of government is here, we may be convinced from history, as well as experience, that the riches of all our dominions, how remote soever, will center in this island, and

and chiefly in the cities of London and Westminster. Rome was never remarkable for trade or manufactures, nor was there in Italy a city famous for trade, during the time of the Romans; yet the riches of the conquered world centered in Italy, and chiefly in the city of Rome; Thither every man in the empire repaired, as soon as he had got a fortune sufficient for supporting him with grandeur and magnificence in that city. Madrid has no trade, yet all the riches of Spain, and as much of the riches of America as their pride and laziness will allow them to retain, center in Madrid. Paris has no trade, nor any great manufacture for export, yet all the riches of France center at Paris. It is therefore our interest, as well as duty, to promote, as much as we can, the trade and manufactures of every part of our dominions, without being scared by that old and foolish jealousy, of their interfering with the trade and manufactures of their mother country, for, if they can, foreign nations may and will; and if we must lose any trade or manufacture we are now possessed of, surely we ought to wish that it may be gained by our fellow-subjects, who will bring most of their riches hither as soon as acquired, rather than that it should be gained by foreigners, who will never bring a shilling of their riches into this island, and whose riches may the very next year be employed for our destruction.

I have before given the resolution of the committee of ways and means, in pursuance of the resolution of the expiring laws committee, relating to the act for encouraging our sugar colonies: In consequence of the said resolution, and the order made thereupon, Mr. alderman Dickinson, on the 24th of March, presented to the house a bill for continuing and amending the said act of the 6th. of his late majesty, chap. 13th: which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 20th, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house; but on the 30th, when the order of the day was read for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, it was resolved that the house would on that day month resolve itself into the said committee, before which time the parliament was prorogued, and the bill thereby dropt, for which we may find a reason in the proceedings of the

next ensuing session. - In the mean time, as the said act of the 6th, of his late majesty, chap. 13th, expired at the end of this session, our colonies in America, and our people in Ireland, had an opportunity to import as much French sugars, panes, syrups, or molasses, and rum or spirits, without paying any of the duties imposed by this act, and our sugar refiners lost the additional bounty of 2s. per hundred weight of sugars exported, both of which was an advantage to our new friends the French: Therefore I am surprised this bill was not passed for continuing the said act, until the end of the next session at least, especially as in the committee it might have been made very short, by making it a bill only for continuing the said act, and leaving the words, and explaining, out of the title; and I am, also, surprised that in this session his majesty was not addressed to order an account to be laid before the house in the next session, of the gross and net produce of the duties imposed by the said act, and how much it amounted to in every year, and in each respective continental colony; because from thence we might have formed some sort of judgment of the practicability of raising such duties in those colonies, which is a question that may admit of some doubt; for there is a great difference between imposing and raising a tax, and to impose a tax, that cannot be raised, must always be attended with disappointment at least, if not with mischief.

Now as to the other most remarkable proceedings in this session, which did not occasion the bringing in of any bill, I shall give an account of them according to the order of time in which they happened, as follows: On the 26th, of November, Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that in obedience to their commands of the 6th, of May last, he had signified to rear admiral Rodney, and the honourable major general Monckton, their thanks for the services they had done to their king and country, in the West Indies, and that on the 9th, of October last, he had received an answer from major general Monckton, dated New York August 10, 1762, which he read to the house, and the same was printed in the votes; but admiral Rodney's answer did not arrive till the 29th, of December, when the house was adjourned for the holidays,

lidays, therefore Mr. Speaker could not acquaint the house of it till they met again on the 20th, of January, when the letter, dated Martinico, September 8, 1762, was read and printed in the votes.

And in consideration of the connection, I shall add an account of the several occasions the house had in this session, to give thanks for great and public services. On the 2d of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the earl of Albemarle, for the important services he had done to his king and country, in the glorious expedition against the Havannah; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him: And the same day it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to Sir George Pocock, knight of the bath for the many important services performed by him during the course of the war, and particularly in the glorious expedition against the Havannah; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him: The admiral took the first opportunity to return an answer to Mr. Speaker, which answer, dated White-Hall January 25, 1763, was on the 28th, of January read to the house, and printed in the votes; but I do not find that the earl of Albemarle ever returned any answer. On the 3d. of December, it was ordered, that the thanks of the house be given to the marquis of Granby, for the great and important services he had performed to his king and country, during the several campaigns he had commanded the British troops in Germany; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him; which Mr. Speaker accordingly did, and on the first of February he acquainted the house, that he had received the marquis's answer, dated Warbourg, January 12, 1763, which he read to the house, and the same was printed in the votes. On the 9th, of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the officers of the several corps of militia which were embodied, for the seasonable and meritorious service they had done their country, and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same by letter, to the colonel, or other commanding officer of each respective corps. Also the same day it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the officers of the navy, and army, for the meritorious and eminent services, which they had done to their king and country, during the course of

the present war; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same by letter to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, and to his majesty's secretary at war: And on the 28th, of January, Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had accordingly signified their thanks to the colonel, or other commanding officer of each respective corps of militia which were embodied: and that he had received answers, by letters, from most of the colonels, or other commanding officers, desiring him to make their grateful acknowledgements for the great honour done the militia, by the notice which that house had been pleased to take of their endeavours to serve their king and country: But I do not find by the votes that any answer was ever returned by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or by the secretary at war, on the behalf of the officers of the navy or army. Likewise on the said 9th, of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to his serene highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, for the great and important services he had performed to this country, in the several campaigns, during which he had commanded his majesty's army in Germany; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to his serene highness. And on the 20th, of January Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had, on the 11th, then instant, received a letter in answer from prince Ferdinand, in the French language, dated from Brunswick, 27 December 1762, a translation of which he read to the house, and it was printed in the votes. On the 16th, of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the reigning Count La Lippe Buckeburg, for his disinterested and spirited conduct, during the late war in Germany; and for his most important services to this country, by defending the dominions of his majesty's faithful and good ally the king of Portugal; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him: And on the 24th, of February Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had received a letter in answer from Count La Lippe which, dated at Salva Terra de Magos, February 1, 1763, he read to the house, and it was printed in the votes. And lastly, on the 19th, of April, it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to brigadier general Draper for the eminent services

services he had performed to his king and country, in assisting the conquest of Manila, and the reduction of the Philippine Islands, and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him : And also it was resolved in the very same words, that the thanks of the house be given to vice admiral Cornish.

These grateful resolutions I have related with pleasure, as they bear a parliamentary testimony of the courage of our soldiers and sailors, and of the good conduct of our commanders both by sea and land, to which we owed our success in a war that, to all human appearance, was the most unequal this nation was ever engaged in ; and these resolutions of this session, with respect to our English commanders were all agreed to *nemine contradicente*, but those relating to prince Ferdinand and the Count La Lippe are not so marked in the votes, which I wish had been done, as those two generals had the chief command in the two branches of the war, which were the most difficult to manage with success ; though upon the principle on which we engaged in the last German war, it must be acknowledged, that bad success in either of these branches must have had a fatal effect upon the terms of peace we should at last have been obliged to agree to.

Before the year 1761, the sum usually granted to the African company, for maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa, was only 10000l. a year ; but as our old fort and settlement at Annamaboe had been rebuilt and re-established, and then put under the care of that company, therefore in the session which began Nov. 3, 1761, there was granted for this purpose 13000l. which has been since continued, and as Senegal was confirmed to us by the last treaty of peace ; therefore, in this session, it became necessary to provide for its maintenance and support during the whole of the ensuing year, which had not been fully done by the 3d. and 9th, resolutions of March the 7th, and, for this reason, on the 30th, of the same month, it was resolved to address his majesty to order such a sum of money as he should think necessary, not exceeding 7000l. to be advanced upon account for the support of the forts and settlements at Senegal, and its dependencies, ceded to ~~to~~ his majesty by the late definitive treaty

of peace, to be applied in such manner as his majesty shall judge proper, and to assure his majesty, that the house would make good the same.

December the 15th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor and commonalty of York, setting forth, that the price of all sorts of corn and grain, in the markets of that city and county, was then very high, and as they were informed, was still higher in the more north and north-west parts of England, where the crops were bad, and the harvest in general ill got, so that wheat was already sold there at 7s. per bushel, and was still advancing in price ; but that, on the contrary, in the south and southeast parts of England, where the crops had been good, and the harvest well got, the price of corn, as well in the markets as in the several seaports, was comparatively very low ; and alledging that they were informed, that large quantities of corn were likely to be exported beyond the seas from those ports and places, where the price was moderate, the rumour whereof had then already advanced those markets, and that if such exportation should take effect, it would prevent corn from being brought from those parts, where it was cheap and plentiful, into the counties where it was so dear and scarce, by which means the price would be still more advanced, and the poor labourers and manufacturers would be reduced to the greatest distress ; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to apply such remedies for the prevention of so great a grievance, either by taking off for a time the bounty then allowed by law, upon the exportation of corn, or by such other means as to the house should seem most expedient and effectual for that purpose.

This important petition was only ordered to lie upon the table ; and on the 20th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham; assembled in their common council ; as also on the 1st of February, there was presented to the house and read a petition of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriff, and common council, of New castle upon Tyne ; both which petitions were of the same import, and concluded with the same prayer, as the said petition from the city of York ; and met with the same cold reception ; for

for none of them were ever taken the least notice of, which is surprising, considering how much the trade of this kingdom depends upon the cheapness of such provisions as are necessary for the support of our poor labourers and manufacturers, and what ruin would be brought upon the posterity of our landholders, should the nation lose its trade; but mankind are in general too apt to expose themselves to future ruin, for the sake of a little present advantage.

December the 16th, a committee was appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and all that came to have voices, to enquire into the management and application of all such sums of money as had been collected within ten years then last past, by virtue of any act of parliament for repairing any particular highway, and to report the matters as they should appear to them, together with their observations and opinions thereupon, from time to time, to the house; and on the 24th, of January, upon an application from the committee, the time for enquiring was extended to eleven years last past. As this committee had such a multitude of matters to enquire into, they made no report until the 19th, of April, when Mr. Whitworth reported their having come to several resolutions, which being then read a second time, were agreed to, and were as follow: 1st, that in most of the turnpikes, the money had not been so properly managed as it might have been, and 2dly, That the trustees of these several trusts, had not given due attendance at the public meetings.

These general resolutions are, it is true, of no present signification, with respect to the punishment of those who have been guilty of negligence or misconduct: However, the parliament's beginning to enquire into the management of such public trusts, will have a very good effect, as the apprehension of a more particular inquiry will oblige those, who take upon themselves the management, and have the finger of such public monies, to keep regular accounts, and never to engage in improper or extravagant contracts, either for their own advantage, or for that of any of their friends.

January the 27th, a committee was appointed, with power to adjourn, from time to time, and from place to place as they should find it convenient, and to send for

persons, papers, and records, and that all who came should have voices; to enquire into the state of the private madhouses in this kingdom, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house. On the 22d, of February Mr. Townshend reported from the said committee, that they had inquired accordingly, and had come to a resolution, which, being read a second time, was agreed to by the house, and was as followeth: That the present state of the private madhouses in this kingdom requires the interposition of the legislature: Upon this it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the regulation of private madhouses in this kingdom; and that Mr. Townshend, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Serjeant Hewett, Mr. Eliab Harvey, Mr. Peter Burrell, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, should prepare and bring in the same, and to these Mr. Ward was added, by an order of the 25th, but no bill was, during this session, presented, as it will certainly be found very difficult to contrive such a regulation as may be effectual, without any danger of its being the cause of some consequential mischief; and yet from the report it appears, that no resolution was ever better founded, as any one may see from the following examination of the deputy keeper of one of our private madhouses, who being examined by the committee, declared, That he had received no written directions from Mr. —— the master of the house; that he found several patients in the house on his being employed, and all lunatics; that, since his being employed, he had admitted several for drunkenness and for other reasons of the same sort, alledged by their friends or relations bringing them, which he had always thought a sufficient authority.

As to the treatment of the persons confined, he said, that they had the liberty of walking in the garden, and passing from one room to another; and as to their diet and apartments he said it was according to the allowance they paid, which was from sixty to twenty pounds a year.

He admitted, that he knew Mrs. ——; whose particular case had been enquired into; that she was confined at the representation of a woman, who called herself her mother; and that the reason alledged by her, for the confinement of

her

her daughter, was drunkenness. He said, he did not remember that she was refused pen, ink, and paper; but, at the same time acknowledged it was the established order of the house, that no letters should be sent, by any of the persons confined, to their friends or relations.

Being asked, Upon what authority he admitted people charged only with drunkenness into a house of confinement kept for the reception of lunatics?

He answered, Upon the authority of the persons who brought them; and he frankly confessed, that out of the whole number of persons whom he had confined, he had never admitted one as a lunatic during the six years he had been entrusted with the superintendency of the house.

Upon being then asked, if he ever refused any persons who were brought upon any pretence whatsoever provided they could pay for their board?

He answered No.

To close this evidence, and to bring it to a clear and final issue, he was asked this general question, Whether if two strangers should come to his house, one calling herself the mother of the other, and charging her daughter with drunkenness, he would confine the daughter upon this representation of the woman calling herself the mother, though she was a stranger to him, and the daughter herself was apparently sober at that time?

He said, he certainly should.

And the committee concluded as follows:

Your committee are sensible, that in their enquiry they confined themselves to a few cases, and a few houses; but to obviate any conclusion from thence, that cases existing are rare; and the abuse, the misconduct only of particular persons: They beg leave to assure the house, that a variety of other instances arising in other houses offered themselves for examination; and that ——'s house was in no degree a selected case, but taken by the committee in the course of the enquiry, and merely as it presented itself upon the report of the witnesses: Your committee restraining themselves out of a regard to the peace and satisfaction of private families, from the examination of more cases than they judged to be necessary and sufficient to establish the reality of the

two great abuses complained of in the present state of private madhouses, the force of the evidence and the testimony of the witnesses being, at the same time, so amply confirmed and materially strengthened by the confessions of persons keeping private madhouses, and by the authority, opinions and experience of Dr. Battie and Dr. Monroe.

On Friday the 28th of January, just before the rising of the house, when it is usually come to be pretty thin, a motion was made, that the house do adjourn till Monday next, one of the clock in the afternoon. This motion was of course opposed, as Monday was the day appointed by law to be observed as a fast, on account of the murder of Char. I. because the 30th of Jan. happened, this year, on a Sunday. But the friends of the motion insisted not only upon the question, but also upon a division, when the numbers appeared to be 37 for the motion and 102 against it; after which the house adjourned to Tuesday the 1st of February; yet notwithstanding this bad success, the friends of this motion made, on that day, a new attempt, for they moved, that the clause in the act 12 Charles II. chap. 30. for appointing this anniversary fast, might be read, with an intent, I suppose, to move for its repeal: The clause was accordingly read, but they were disappointed as to their intended motion, by a motion for reading the order of the day, which was made and agreed to. Whatever reason we may have to fast on account of the murder of King Charles the first, the load of debts and taxes we now labour under, must convince every one, that the people of this nation have reason to lament the fate of that unhappy monarch; for if those who were the discontented party in his reign, had not pursued their resentment against him farther than was warranted by the established rules of our constitution, it is highly probable, that none of his children could ever have been perverted to popery; and it is to this we originally owe that load which is now so sensibly felt by all whose sense of feeling is not seared by the lucrative place or pension they enjoy.

(To be continued in our next.)

An

(Continued from p. 316.)

**ART. XII.** A Method to cure wheat damaged by rain in harvest. If wheat is so thoroughly wetted that there is danger of its growing, carry it home wet, and throw it promiscuously into the barn, that it may be hollow; let the ears be then cut from the straw by cutting boxes, and then put loosely in sacks and carried to a malt-kiln, and there gradually dried.

If after the ears are cut off the weather should become fine, they may be dried by spreading them to the sun on a large threshing cloth, frequently turning them with a rake.

**XIII.** To prevent loss by peas that are sprouted. Peas by being wetted before they are got in, if they cannot be soon dried will sprout. When this happens thresh them, and after they are separated from the rubbish dry them in a malt-kiln; three bushels of these peas go as far in fattening hogs as four bushels got in dry and hard in the usual manner. Applied, therefore, to this purpose, they turn out to as good advantage as if no accident had happened. These malted peas are also excellent food for horses, and turkeys fatten upon them very fast.

**XIV.** Improvement in drying hops. Ascertain the necessary degree of heat with a thermometer; cover the bottom or floor of your kiln with good tin plates soldered and riveted together; over the tin lay a double hair cloth strained pretty tight; on this lay the hops about four inches thick, if you are hurried you may lay them eight inches thick, but then your fire must be slower and more gradual: When one side is dry, slacken the fire that the great heat may go off before they are turned, for they will otherwise break and shatter in the operation; when one side is dry, a fourth part of the time will dry the other.

**XV.** How to save charges in fuel. Take two thirds of coal dust, the refuse of the lighters and yards, and one third clay, such as brewers use to bung their casks; mix them well, and form the mass into balls or bricks, and dry them, put them on a coal fire and they will burn directly.

This is a cheap durable fuel, it makes a hot, clear, lasting fire, and is used by the Royal Society at their house in Crane Court, and the Hon. Arthur Onslow's, late speaker of the house of commons in Leicester-street.

**XVI.** Observations on fattening pigs. If two pigs of the same litter and weight are put up in different sties, and have each the same quantity of the same food, and one of them has a gallon of water a day, and the other but two quarts; the pig that has most water will be the fattest, and heaviest, but that which has least will be the best and firmest meat: Though it is true that hogs delight in dirt, yet the hog that is kept cleanest, and fed cleanest, will be the most wholesome and delicious meat.

**XVII.** Of Cragg used as Manure. Cragg is the remains of marine shells of various kinds, with which the greatest part of the cliffs on the British coast abound; and in many places they are to be seen 40 or 50 feet higher than the sea ever rises; they are also to be found in many places at a considerable distance from the sea-coast.

The farmer that finds this cragg near or in his farm, has found a treasure; for with it he may warm and meliorate all his cold, wet, and clay land, so as to render it inferior to none.

It is but within a few years, that this ready prepared lime has been used in Suffolk; and the farmers who had long leases of exhausted lands, have, in consequence of this discovery, become rich by the use of it.

The manner in which the sea retires from one part, and encroaches on another, is so imperceptible, tho' constant, that it has been noticed but by few in any single generation; yet there is great reason to believe, that there was a time when every part of this island was covered by the sea. The author of this article says, he has seen in America, many hundred miles from the sea, a quantity of oyster-shells sufficient to have built a city.

**XVIII.** A method of making Beech-wood more durable. Beech is known to breed a worm which very soon destroys it; but this will be effectually prevented by soaking the wood about 20 weeks in a pond.

pond. Pieces for small work will be sufficiently preserved by boiling them three or four hours in a copper. Probably it would be a farther improvement of this wood, to boil it in some vegetable oil

**XIX.** *The Teas of the Nettle* is recommended for paper and other manufactures. Tho' the staple be short, it is long enough to dress, and of a fine quality, fit for manufactures which require a good round or coarse thread. It is already used in some parts of *Germany*.

**XX.** A cure for the disease of black cattle, called the *Yellows*, generally the effect of cold taken when first put to grass in the spring. The symptoms of this disease are, a shaking of the beast in the morning, particularly the hinder parts; hollowness of the eyes, and starting of the hair; a dry nose, hanging of the ears, swelling of the dewlap, the glands of the ears, the shoulders or flanks, and of one or more quarters of the udder, with a sudden decrease of milk, and a yellowness of that which remains.

When these symptoms appear, or even in those which denote a more advanced stage of the distemper, the following rules must be observed.

Suffer no blood to be taken away.

Take a handful of rue-tops, and the same quantity of celendine; shred them small, and mix with them one ounce of turmeric root in powder, and put them into three pints of stale old beer or ale, and just boil it up; when it has stood till it is milk-warm, give it to the beast, and repeat it at about 48 hours distance: These two drinks will generally effect a perfect cure.

There is no occasion to keep the beast in, either before or after, unless the inclemency of the weather makes it necessary.

If a scowering comes on after the first drink, give the following before the second.

Boil two pounds of oak bark in a gallon of water, till a fourth is consumed; strain it; in this water boil two pounds of rice till it is soft; mix with it half a pound of the burnt crust of bread, taken from the under side of the loaf, and to all this put two quarts of milk; let it boil 20 minutes, divide it into two parts, and give it to the beast warm, one at a time.

June, 1764.

**The N O R T H B R I T O N, No. 99.**

Of the Letters which are given in this Number, we have selected the following on the Dismission of General CONWAY.

**To the N O R T H B R I T O N.**

S I R,

"*There are Seasons when it would be a Disgrace not to be disgraced.*"

Letter of the Corporation of Thetford to Gen. Conway. (See p. 197.)

I Challenge the records of antiquity to produce one single sentence, fraught with more expressive energy than that which I have chosen for my motto. It is the language of the Borough of Thetford to its intrepid Representative, whose manly eloquence in the senate, is equal to his military courage in the field. It rouses the languid and inactive well-wishers of freedom, and excites them to distinguish themselves amongst the most vigorous defenders of liberty. The slavish abettors of prerogative are astonished at it! and I hope it will convince them, that Englishmen are determined publickly to declare their sentiments in spight of the insolent menaces of "overbearing Ministers." This nation may perhaps, at some future period, subjugate its neck to the galling yoke of monarchical despotism; but while our \* freeholders continue to remonstrate in the most undaunted terms against the proceedings of the administration, that fatal æra cannot possibly arrive. England, I hope, will never tamely behold her ministers trampling on the privileges of her people, and growing fat with the plunder of her free-born sons! But should she ever be cursed with such ravenous monsters, may their names be transmuted, in the most odious colours, to the latest posterity; and may the *Clod of eternal Infamy lie ever heavy on their breasts!*

Ministers should be strictly watched, and severely censured. The exorbitant power, with which they are invested, may otherwise intoxicate them; and a boundless enthusiastic ambition hurry them to greater lengths, than are consistent with a happy-

\* Vide petitions against the cyder-a&t.

*happy-tempered Constitution.* Corrupt ministers may, for a while, screen themselves from the resentment of the people, behind the thrones of their royal masters : But their fellow-subjects will not always be cajoled into an entire acquiescence with every iniquitous proceeding, which ministers may think proper to sanctify with the sacred names of their sovereigns. On the contrary, in the impetuous pursuit of their ambitious projects, they will be called to a very severe account for the destructive measures, they may have the wickedness to advise, and the influence to effect. Plausible pretexts and equivocations will not then mitigate the just indignation of the public. Their Heads alone will satiate the resentiment of an irritated people, who have been oppressed by their injurious counsels. Let Ministers, who delight in forging chains for their country, consider this and tremble. Let them coolly reflect on the fleeting vicissitude and mutability of human affairs. To-day, they are honoured with the pomp and magnificence of a Prince : To-morrow, they are attended in solemn procession to the scaffold ! But it is the misfortune of ministers, never to ruminat on the inevitable chain of consequences, which naturally results from *unpopular* proceedings. Had Mortimer seriously reflected on the powerful resentment of an injured nation, he would never have executed those pernicious projects which brought him to an ignominious end. If there, at this time, exists a wretch, whose conduct bears a near resemblance to that of Mortimer's, let him fly in haste, from his wounded country ; least he, sooner or latter, receive the sentence deservedly executed on that abandoned Favourite !

What a lamentable situation must that nation be in, where every department of the State is filled by the whim and caprice of a wicked and ambitious Minister ! Where ability and integrity, are rejected for ignorance and venality ! Where the arms of the \*\*\*\*\* are ever open to the servile flatterers of an arbitrary and oppressive minion ! Terrible as this situation must naturally appear to every man who feels for the misery of his country ; yet even England has more than once smarted under the oppression and rapacity of such an upstart favourite : who, after having blocked up every avenue to the Royal Ear, hath not scrupled to betray

the honour of his country, for the aggrandisement of his family, and the emoluments of his numberless adherents.

When the ear of a Prince is once attentive to the tongue of tycophants, his kingdom may bid adieu to tranquillity ! Wise and honest Counsellors will then be banished from the court, to make room for the creatures of the Minister ; who, for the promotion of his interest, will sacrifice that of their country. The remonstrances of a loyal people will be disregarded, and their united voice treated with supercitious contempt. Gloom and discontent will be seen on every countenance ; trade will languish ; credit expire ; and those *Seasons* will arrive, " WHEN IT WOULD BE A DISGRACE NOT TO BE DISGRACED."

*This is NO Picture of the present Times !*

I am,  
S I R,  
*Your most humble Servant, &c.*  
*Slaughter's Coffee-house,* S.  
May 17th.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 100.*

*On the Conduct of the Dutch and French.*

*Operose nihil agunt.*

SENECA.

FROM unquestioned information (the first of which originally appeared in this paper) we are assured, that ever since the peace, the most vigorous naval preparations have been carried on, in all the ports of France ; as if that nation was on the eve of a war. The Spaniards have been, and are, equally assiduous with the French ; the Dutch as both ; and a strong squadron but a few months since, actually, sailed from Holland to the East-Indies.

From these concurrent circumstances it would seem, that pacific soever as the *Declarations* of our reconciled enemies may be, yet *war* is their real object. They cannot brook the abridgement of glory and territory, the loss of honour and dominion, they have so shamefully sustained. Our success and fame lie rankling at their hearts ; nor will they be any longer quiet, than till they are ready to attempt the recovery of the whole. Their great view is to attack us when we are the least aware ; and, therefore, in the midst of the most vehement assurances of friendship on their side, and the absurdest confidence therein

therein on ours, we must expect that flagrant violation of both will be made. I have been an eye witness of their preparations, and I know their perfidious dispositions : I speak, in consequence, from experience ; I prophesy from reason ; and I warn from facts.

If the house of Bourbon had never behaved in this treacherous and infamous manner, a suggestion of this sort might have been deemed as ridiculous as uncharitable ; but when we reflect on the invincible conduct of that family since their attainment of the royal dignity, and in particular on the behaviour of the French King, immediately previous to the late war, we shall find sufficient authority to ground an opinion of hostile intentions in the French and Spaniards, abstracted from any private knowledge of my own.

Besides — the infractions already made of the peace, must inevitably impress us with the same persuasion. I will not absolutely insist on their building a fort upon St. Pierre, because that circumstance is not yet indisputably ascertained ; but their petulant carriage on the island of Newfoundland ; their negligence—shall I call it refusal ? — with respect to the demolition of Dunkirk ; and their non-observance of the appointed regulations relative to those places of the seas, and gulph of St. Lawrence, where they are permitted to fish ; imply, in the clearest manner, that war is their ultimate aim, as soon as they have replenished their coffers, and repaired their marine. The present exhausted state of their finances, and shattered condition of their shipping, may influence them to declarations the most friendly and pacific, but these circumstances leave us no room to doubt of their true designs. Our ministers cannot deny these facts, nor can we be mistaken in the conclusions drawn from such open acts of hostility.

Again — the behaviour of the French to their allies the Swedes and Danes, is a corroborating indication of the same hostile purposes. We cannot suppose that they have paid up their deficient subsidies from motives of equity, or that they have entered into fresh engagements to be supplied with ships of war from any affection for peace ; any more than we can believe that the proposed reinstatement of the edict of Nants, in favour of their Huguenot subjects, is owing to principles merely

Christian. No man of understanding can entertain so senseless a fancy ! No man of penetration but must see through the thin disguise ! Our dissembling statesmen, indeed, affect to think the contrary : They pretend not to know, what is extremely flagrant to every one ; and even carry on the farce so far, as to extol the faith and pacific resolutions of their new-embraced friends.

Was this all, and did our leading great men, nevertheless, act a becoming part on this occasion — were they taking every guarded measure \* to counter-act the attempts of the enemy, however unnecessary they might seem to believe it — I should not have troubled the tribunal of the public with complaints, on account of mere compliments passing between the ministers of London and the ministers of Paris : But when I consider the inactivity of our administration, at a time when the most vigorous movements are requisite for the preservation of our national interest ; I cannot, I must not, be silent. The honour of England commands me to rouse our statesmen from their supineness, or worse ; and to point out those blunders which threaten the quiet of the kingdom, if proper remedies are not speedily applied.

In order to know what is fit to be done, we need only to reflect, that neither the French nor the Dutch could carry any thing of consequence into execution, if the ports of Ireland were shut to them. If the Dutch squadron that sailed to the East Indies had not been victualled from Ireland, those ships had still been in the harbours of Holland. If the French merchants were not enabled to provide sea stores from Ireland, their commerce, their fishing, and their home manufactures (for great quantities of Irish provisions are sent up their rivers to the interior parts of France) would be greatly at a stand. Their politics would then run in another channel. In that case, their utmost en-

\* The North Briton's candour will not suffer him to omit giving due praise to some of the members of the administration for one act, of this sort, of the most important consequence to the nation. He means the present progression of the first lord of the admiralty through the several yards ; in order to inspect the state of the shipping, stores, &c. &c.

deavours would be employed, in the providing of food for their subjects. Necessity would dictate this measure, and little room would be left for the pursuit of other schemes; for it is doubtful, whether, in the present circumstances of Europe, all their power would have been sufficient to have procured a tolerable share of subsistence for their people.

From whence could they have had it? In Switzerland and Sicily, those two great granaries of Europe, the most affecting distress prevails: Germany, the exhausted theatre of the late war, is in want of ample provisions itself: And as to the Austrian Netherlands, if the necessities of life were to be purchased there, the provident Dutch (from their vicinity thereto) would never have fetched them, at a greater expence, as far as Ireland. So that we may readily pronounce, that the French and Dutch would scarcely have subsisted, and much less have been able to build and victual their fleets, and advance their trade and opulence (in the manner they have done since the conclusion of the war) if the Irish ports had been timely shut against them.

On the other hand, we may be absolutely certain; that if we had not permitted them to feed on the beef, pork, butter, and flour of Ireland, many of their industrious subjects would have been obliged to have fled to us for succour; whom we might have usefully employed in peopling our almost uninhabited cessions. But instead of pursuing such wise measures, even those foreigners who did come here, *on purpose to settle in our new colonies*, were shamefully denied a passage at the public expence; by which barbarous piece of impolicy, we not only lost so many subjects (and their posterity) for ever, but the unhappy wretches were reduced to the most poignant state of necessity; and forced, at last, to shelter themselves under the more humane protection of the Russians. Thus, our affairs are conducted *at home*, and thus, our territories are neglected *abroad*! A noble opportunity of enervating, perhaps totally suppressing, the schemes of our enemies, is overlooked, and the population of our colonies regarded as a matter of no concern.

If the war had continued till now, it is manifest, the present circumstances of Europe would have compelled our enemies to have accepted of any peace, or such a

peace, as we should have thought proper to dictate, though our arms had been less prosperous than usual: But when we reflect on the truly low condition, to which our enemies were reduced when peace took place, the great probabilities then in our favour, and the many subsequent incidents which set in a full point of view the incongruity of the Scottish measures at that fatal period; language will be ever too weak, to express the genuine sentiments of Englishmen, on that inglorious event. To truckle to the court of Versailles in such a situation; to restore to France and Spain those conquests that would have speedily indemnified us in the expences of the war, and have been the strongest pledges for their good behaviour for the time to come; are occurrences that will astonish posterity, and puzzle all futurity!

But that economy which persuaded the late inadequate treaty, still continues to persecute the nation, and advise feeble measures; when vigorous courses are absolutely necessary, for the preservation of our reputation, importance and independency. The war was not to be carried on, because of the expences attendant upon military operations, even though it was more than apparent, that we had it in our power to make our enemies reimburse us. And for the same reason, we must not only suffer the infractions of the peace to pass without effectual remonstrances, but we must also feed those powers that are whetting their swords to sheath them in our bowels! Is this consonant to the native spirit of this nation? Doth such conduct become an intrepid and victorious people? Or is such behaviour consistent with the rules of self defence?

Now is the undoubted moment to curb the French in a becoming manner; and not supinely wait till having strengthened themselves by new alliances and farther supplies of Swedish fleets, and Danish squadrons, they make the attack when we are unprepared to receive them. As for the Dutch, there are no stipulations necessary between France and the States; for, the whole tenour of their conduct assures us, that ALL the naval force of Holland is at the service of the French king, when he shall please to demand it. If we are now afraid to remonstrate against the notorious proceedings of the French, it is plain, that we must, hereafter, preserve a more respectful

peetful silence, lest we should offend a greatly strengthened enemy. Though by means of the assistance which France draws from the provisions of Ireland, she shall be able to undersell us at all foreign markets, and deprive us of the Spanish and Turkish trades, yet, according to the present system of politics, we must still go on to provide for her, with the abundant produce of that fruitful island ! We must, also, submit to her various *infractions* of the late treaty, and allow her, without any complaint, to proceed to more violations of public faith, and all this, to assist the operation of the Scottish plan of œconomy.

But it is to be hoped that the whole nation will, one day, look on this delusive scheme of œconomy in its true light ; and plainly see, that such plans of frugality in the ministers of the crown, must be equally pernicious to the kingdom, in time of peace, and time of war. In war, it checks our martial ardour, and, in the end, surrenders to a beaten enemy the glorious fruits of danger. In peace, it shamefully puts up with insults, suppresses remonstrances, and threatens the existence of freedom itself.

The establishment of our rights and privileges was effected by the prudent use which our forefathers made of the necessities of the crown. Those necessities always kept the ministry dependant on the people, and gave birth to every concession in the behalf of liberty, but if the present train of œconomy is allowed to proceed, it is demonstrable that the administration will soon become possessed of the principal part of the cash of the kingdom ; the consequences of which event may be easily seen. Here, however, let me remark, that I am not speaking of that mean spited frugality which may be adopted in a kitchen, or observed in the establishment of an household : These are savings of a too pitiful nature, to make any consideration in a national concern ! No ; the œconomy I mean, is, that kind of management wherein the honour and interest of the nation suffer, and not the dignity of the —. Wherein the necessary measures of government are omitted on a pretence of saving the expence to the kingdom ; but, in fact, to throw a degree of wealth into the hands of a minister, as hazardous as it is unconstitutional.

The dangers to liberty resulting from an accumulating exchequer, at a time when a general election is not at a very distant period, are so extremely apparent that it is almost needless to insist upon them. Such a treasure, it is plain, may be made use of, by a corrupt administration, for the worst of corrupting purposes : for the influencing of counties, purchasing of boroughs, and bribing the elected : So that though a House of Commons was originally instituted to be the guardians of English freedom, yet some future one may become the destroyers of that liberty they were chosen to maintain. Besides, if the ministers of the crown, who have the power of the sword, were once possessed of a fund sufficient to keep the army together, what occasion would they then have for parliaments at all ? In whatever light, therefore, we view, the reigning economical scheme, we find it as dangerous to our constitution in time of peace, as ruinous to our great national interests in time of war. The only riches of the crown ought to lie in the love of the people : It has occasion for no other purse : And I will venture to affirm, that every honest minister will find it large enough, and always ready to be opened, when the honour and welfare of the kingdom call for its contents.

## B.

## The NORTH BRITON, No. 101.

" It is a great Ease to a periodical Writer, as well as a great Advantage to his Readers, that he is so frequently favoured with the Correspondence of the Ingenious and the Learned."

## SPECTATOR.

Advice to a KING, by SANTONE HIZ-  
REVI of the East.

" O King, live for ever ! Despise not the advice of the humble, nor think any too contemptible to do thee hurt ; for the Wren may frighten the Steed that the King rideth on : The cackling of geese once saved a mighty state.

" Give not utterance to thine anger ; but when thy soul is vexed, even unto rage, retire to thy chamber and meditate ; for, wilt thou force wise men from thy presence ; or wilt thou suffer the fool to boast, that he has seen the King in Wrath.

" Be

"Be not provoked to punish offences against thine own person; for that will betray revenge beneath the greatness of Majesty."

"Offences against thy laws, let thy laws punish: But pronounce not thou the sentence; nor lay unto the Judges, do thus."

"If the mighty men of thy kingdom, by the strength of thy power, oppress thy people, let their palaces be railed, their families humbled, and their carcasses placed upon the highest pine trees in thy forests, as a prey to the birds of the air—for they have dishonoured the King in the sight of the people."

"Lend not thine ear only to the voice of one counsellor; for so shall another man be honoured in the King's house, more than the King himself. Then, tho' seated on thy throne, in the midlit of thy guards, thou wilt be a prisoner; for who will dare to speak against the man whom the King so favoureth. Thou wilt be a stranger to what passeth under thine own roof: Who, then, shall guard thy realm, afar off? Thus will the character of thy wisdom be lessened throughout the land; and, moreover, thou mayst, by one man, be betrayed into the hands of thy most mortal foe."

"Cast off thy royal robes, and secretly visit the remote corners of thy GREAT CITY; There wilt thou hear thy government spoken freely of, and the names of thy counsellors talked over."

"The officers of the King's household are mighty men; but the people are his strong pillars."

#### To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

**I**N the Gazette of Saturday last I perceive that an "Answer of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, to his Majesty's most gracious letter, has been presented to his Majesty by the Earl of Sandwich."—In consequence of his office, it was the duty of his lordship to present this letter to the King; but as duty so seldom goes hand in hand with Inclination, it must give the most sensible satisfaction to every friend to religion, that, on this occasion, they were, indubitably, conjoined in one. Piety, Mr. North Briton, is now become another

word for Sandwich; in the same light, Sir, as Whiggism, Humility, and Impartiality are now synonymous with Bute. The Patriotism, the Humility, the Impartiality of the one, are as extraordinary, as the piety of the other. These noble lords are, therefore, the only proper persons to convey the genuine sentiments of the Scots: For, the Anti-Jacobitism, the meekness, the unbiassedness of the Scottish nation, may be plainly seen in the Earl of Bute; the sincerity, the fervor of their religious principles, in the Earl of Sandwich.

But to the answer itself—I mean a single paragraph only, of this stiff-starched, professional piece of zeal, for God and the King. "It must be our delight, as it is our duty, (say the general assembly) to love and obey a King, under whose wise and truly paternal Administration, OUR liberties are secure; unless they shall be endangered by licentiousness in the SUBJECTS themselves; a spirit which WE heartily detest; as assuming the false semblance of liberty, that it may most effectually undermine it." Did you, Mr. North Briton, ever read a more insolent invendo? As it is their duty, so it is their delight, to love and obey a King under whose administration their liberties are secure:—unless those liberties shall be endangered by licentiousness in the subjects! In the name of loyalty, Sir, whose subjects are the general assembly, that they should be in fearful apprehension of a loss of their liberties, through the licentiousness of the subjects of George the Third? In what part of his Majesty's subjects have these arrogant Scotchmen discovered that spirit of licentiousness, which they so heartily detest, as assuming the false semblance of liberty, the more effectually to undermine it? It is plain, from the premises, that they do not mean themselves; and their insidious endeavours to throw that treasonable suspicion on the rest (or even any) of his Majesty's subjects, as the insinuation has not the least foundation in truth, is a piece of Scottish behaviour, which I wonder any Englishman would take upon him to present; as much as that it should pass unrebuked, by his colleagues in the ministry, after it had been presented. Pray, Sir, print this in your next; and call upon the

the firmest friends of the Scots, to reconcile this act to truth and justice, if they possibly can.

I am, Yours, &c.

Red Lion Square,  
June 5th.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

**I**N the several papers of Friday and Saturday last, I observed a remonstrance, which had been given in to the directors of the East India Company, against some late proceedings of theirs; that vest, as the two remontrants affirm, so great a power in the military officers of the company, that their ascendancy over their civil officers, is thereby too strongly established.

I own, S.r, I was astonished at this incident! not, indeed, at the matter contained in this remonstrance, (for it is founded in truth, and executed with some degree of spirit) but to find the name of George Johnstone at the head of it! Mr. Johnstone is himself a military man, and was initiated into military employments from the most early part of his life; yet nothing is more certain than, that he is promoted to an "Affendancy" in the council of West Florida, by being nominated governor of that ceded province.

If it is an imprudent measure in the *East India Directors*, to bestow high civil powers upon their military servants, it must be equally impolitic to approve of similar arrangements in our national affairs; from whence this consequence is unavoidable, that it was improper in any minister to advise the nomination of Captain Johnstone to the government of one of our colonies in America.

A great part of the memorial before us, is built on this principle, that the military part of the administration of Bengal ought to be subordinate to the civil government of that settlement; and that, for this reason, the "Affendancy" of military officers over the civil is not to be tolerated by any means. The propriety of subjecting the military to civil officers is allowed by every friend to liberty; but, Mr North Briton, if this regulation is proper to be observed in Bengal, it is equally just, that the civil offic-

ers should have the pre-eminence of the military, also, in both the Floridas, and the rest of our American colonies. The reverse of this,—the advised of such incongruous appointments—was the very measure you have so often condemned in that incapable minister, the Earl of Bute.

In No. 69 of your paper you say, "military merit is a just title to military preferments; but should never be considered as a recommendation to civil employments. The Romans, it is true, (you observe) parcelled out the rule of their conquered provinces, amongst their conquering commanders; but how long did the Romans retain their liberties after they had adopted such impolitical measures? for my own particular part (you go on) it gives me no little concern when I hear of military Englishmen being appointed to governments that are undoubtably civil employments in their nature! and much more, when they are given to military Scotchmen."—When I found governor Johnstone's Remonstrance, proceeding in the same manner against military superiority in these cases, I could not restrain myself from congratulating you on so valuable a convert; but in order to diminish, as much as possible, the Importance of your Protelyte. I am afraid your own words will be reported on you: For, if I mistake not, in your North Briton extraordinary, you affirmed, that that gentleman was himself "the greatest satire on the Scottish administration;" so it is probable, it will now be said, that the governor lives equally a Satire on himself; and that (greatly to ever as Mr. Johnstone may be an exception to this Rule) few Satires are of any other consequence, than to delineate the TURPITUDE of human nature in general.

But be these things as they may, you have the governor's own confession of the Impropriety of his appointment to a government abroad; unless, indeed, he should attempt to prove that a Captain of a *Man of War* is not a military Officer. However, if he adds this extraordinary assertion, to his extraordinary conduct since his appointment to the government of West Florida, he will, probably, chance again to entertain the public, as much as he has already been pleased to divert them on some similar occasion. For, all mankind,

kind, whether *outs* or *Ins*, will frankly acknowledge, that our Fleet is nothing less than a naval army: And the lawyers will readily undertake to prove, that a Captain of a Man of War is a Soldier; for the very plain reason, because he is liable to be tried by a court martial.

The governor is also, an evidence, as strong as can be exhibited, that "*Words and Actions*" are far from being the same things. He had no occasion to have recourse to the conduct of *Lord Clive*, or that of any one else, for the proof of an axiom so very certain. He might have found it in himself. For, although he has given us to understand, in *words*, the Impropriety of delegating to the military an ascendancy over the civil, yet he has, nevertheless, accepted, and qualified himself to enter upon, the civil employment to which (agreeable to his own sense) he was so absurdly and imprudently appointed. But, perhaps, he may say, that the strength of *your* arguments, and the reflection of his own heart, have convinced him of the Impropriety of the nomination; and, that finding the administration of military powers over civil Officers, inconsistent with his political creed, he is now determined not to enter upon his government. If this should be really the fact, what a pity is it that Mr. Johnstone is not in possession of that favour which enables the *Earl of Bute* to dispose of these preferments. For, in that case, we should speedily see the two *Floridas*, the Islands, and *Canada*, in the Hands of civil governors—unless, indeed, so high an advancement induced him once more, to change his sentiments; which is by no means impossible, in one that has already veer'd about with Different Winds.

*Self consistency*, Mr. North Briton, confesses a real dignity on every man who is so happy as to possess such a valuable qualification; but a *Weather-cock* like conduct, proclaims an instability of Temper, not implicitly to be depended upon.

I am,

*Henrictown, June 8th.* Your constant Reader,

J. B.

*The NORTH BRITON*, No. 102.  
on the Proceedings of the Ministry in  
Scotland.

" ——— Such damning Proofs!"  
Rowe.

B EING invited by a gentleman, in Parliament-street, to commemorate his Majesty's birth-day, on Monday sevennight, I attended for that loyal purpose. Dinner being over, the King, Queen, Duke of Cumberland, and the rest of the royal family, the Dukes of Newcastle, Devonshire, Grafton, &c. Mr. Pitt, Earl Temple, Lord Chief Justice Pratt, Mr. Wilkes, and other public spirited toasts being given; and the ladies withdrawn; the subject of conversation presently turned upon politics. In the course of the debate, a Scotch gentleman took upon him to affirm, " that virulent soever as " Englishmen clamoured against the Earl " of Bute in respect to his behaviour in " S. Britain, yet neither his Lordship, nor " his successors in the ministry, had been " guilty of any flagrant partiality towards " the Scots in North Britain." As every other party at the table was born on this side the Tweed, the subtle Scotchman naturally supposed that he had started a point in favour of the Scottish Administration which could not be very easily denied. Fully possessed with the certainty of this advantage, the effects of his imagined triumph were breaking forth in every feature, when a person, on the opposite side, very coolly returned, " Sir, if you, and " the gentlemen present, will give me a " few minutes attention, I will endeavour to answer this assertion, as succinctly as possible, by facts." A bow of assent being given by the company, he proceeded thus: " A private affair called " me into Scotland in April 1763; where " being detained, by an unlucky occurrence, somewhat longer than I expected, and having some leisure hours on " my hands, I made it my particular business to acquaint myself, as much " as I was able, with the proceedings of " Scotch Ministry, in respect to the " kingdom of Scotland itself; with the " view alone of forming a more proper judgment, than I could otherwise have " possibly done, of the merits and demerits of the favourite Minister, and his " favourite successors. Some, among all " the many things, I gathered by this inquiry,

" inquiry,, I will now relate to you ;  
 " but you will be pleased to observe, that  
 " I mean to speak of circumstances as  
 " they stood a twelve month ago : of  
 " what may have happened since, ' as  
 ' I nothing know, so I shall nothing say.'  
 " The first act of the Scottish Minister  
 " continued he, was to remove Mr. Stamp  
 " Brooksbank from being Secretary to  
 " the forfeited Estates, and giving him  
 " a pension in England in lieu of it. I  
 " will leave it to you, Sir, to judge (ad-  
 " dressing himself to his opponent) if this  
 " pension was granted through a regard  
 " to Mr. Brooksbank, or whether it was  
 " not rather to make room for a Scotch-  
 " man, Mr. Barclay, who was appoint-  
 " ed to succeed him. Mr. Barclay's at-  
 " tachment to the House of Hanover,  
 " was what the late Duke of Argyle used  
 " to speak of with—but, indeed, (cor-  
 " recting his impetuosity) his principles  
 " in that respect, are not altogether per-  
 " tinent to the present point. I should  
 " tell you, too, that Mr. Brooksbank  
 " was also Secretary to the Customs, in  
 " Scotland, and that he was, likewise,  
 " removed from thence, to make a va-  
 " cancy for another. Well, Sir, here is  
 " one instance of notorious partiality to  
 " Scotsmen, in Scotland ! And what is  
 " an additional matter of complaint,  
 " (besides the saddling the public with  
 " an extraordinary two hundred pounds  
 " per annum in a pension) is, that Mr.  
 " Brooksbank was placed in Scotland, by  
 " the Duke of Newcastle, and the for-  
 " mer ministers, in order to prevent  
 " jobs as having no manner of connec-  
 " tion with the country ; as well as to  
 " keep a jealous eye over the much to be  
 " suspected SCOTS, and to transmit an  
 " account, from time to time, of what  
 " was transacting, and how they carried  
 " themselves towards the Government.

"—Again—During the WAR, there  
 " was only a Brigade Major in Scotland,  
 " Major Farmer, an Englishman. This  
 " gentleman earnestly and repeatedly so-  
 " licited to be Adjutant General, with  
 " the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (for  
 " the truth of which I appeal to Lord  
 " Barrington, then Secretary at War)  
 " but was refused : Yet, Sir, would you  
 " believe it ! no sooner did the PEACE  
 " take place, but two Scotchmen, Cap-  
 " tains Skeen and Napier, were appoint-  
 " ed ; the one, Adjutant General, with

June, 1764.

" the rank of Colonel, and the other,  
 " Deputy Adjutant General with the  
 " rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Here,  
 " my good positive Sir, (he went on,  
 " somewhat warmed as he advanced)  
 " are two farther instances of the same  
 " scandalous partiality !—But it will be  
 " needless to enumerate or comment on  
 " them all, as I pass ; I shall therefore  
 " proceed without farther interruption.  
 " —The office of Solicitor to the Cu-  
 " stoms in Scotland, a place ever since  
 " the Union, till now, held by an En-  
 " glishman, was given to Mr. Gbarstres,  
 " a Scotchman ; a gentleman of whom I  
 " shall only observe, that he has always  
 " been exceedingly diligent and friendly  
 " in the management of Mr. \_\_\_\_\_'s  
 " elections,—Mr. Morris, a Commissi-  
 " oner of the Customs in Scotland, was  
 " removed to England, and Mr. Clerck,  
 " a Scotchman, put in his place.—The  
 " three officers that commanded Edin-  
 " burgh Castle, about three years since,  
 " were all of them Englishmen ; the first  
 " vacancy that happened, by the death  
 " of the Lieutenant Governor Loren,  
 " was filled by Wemys a Scotchman :  
 " The next, was by the Fort-Major  
 " (Whitmore) retiring, which was sup-  
 " plied by Braden, another Scotchman.—  
 " On the death of General Bland, the  
 " Earl of Loudon, as a reward for his  
 " distinguished services in America and  
 " Portugal ! was appointed to succeed  
 " him.—Lady Ruthven, sister to the  
 " Earl of Bute, has got a pension of  
 " four hundred pounds a year ; and it is  
 " confidently said, possesses a farther three  
 " hundred, held in another name.—  
 " Jack Campbell, who married another  
 " sister of his Lordship, has been ap-  
 " pointed a Judge in Scotland.—Sir Rob.  
 " Menzies, another brother-in-law of  
 " the Earl of Bute, by marrying another  
 " sister of his Lordship, has been made a  
 " Gentleman of the Police in Scotland,  
 " worth four hundred pounds a year ;  
 " for the accomplishment of which, and  
 " for no other reason that I could ever  
 " learn, a Gentleman was absolutely dis-  
 " missed from that employment ! To this,  
 " though in respect to Scotland, a little  
 " foreign to the purpose, may be added  
 " that a third sister married Lieutenant  
 " now Captain Courtney ; and he has got  
 " a place in Minorca, said to be worth  
 " twelve hundred per annum."—

Y y

By

By this time the countenance of our peremptory Scotsman was so exceedingly “*Cheop fallen*,” that our worthy host could not refrain taking *some degree* of pity on his guest, by assuring the relater of these transactions, that the company were fully satisfied, without any farther proofs, of the *flagrant partiality* of the DICTATOR and his MINIONS as well in Scotland as in England; “and there-“ fore,” says he, filling a bumper,

**“ HERE’S WISHING HIS MAJESTY A BETTER SET OF MINISTERS.”**

I shall conclude this Paper, with the following Letter which I received last week; but too late for publication.

To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

THE following appeared in the Gazetteer of Wednesday last.

“Whereas a letter printed in this Paper the 23d of April last, signed ANTIGALLICUS, it was mentioned, that the Amphion frigate was fitting out at Brest, to carry over an English and materials for erecting a small Fort on the Island of St. Pierre; the substance of which paragraph was taken from the other Daily Papers, who copied it from the Foreign Prints; and his Excellency the Count de Guercy, Ambassador from the Court of France, having by express orders of his Master, complained to his Majesty of the above paragraph, and desired that the fact might be contradicted in the public Papers, as being without foundation, and equally injurious to the two nations; and to the good faith with which the Crown of France is determined to execute the Articles of the last Treaty;—the above article is hereby publicly contradicted.”

I will take upon me to assert, that this advertisement is one of the most extraordinary productions we have seen; whether we consider the matter itself, or the manner in which it has been introduced to the world. If we reflect on the latter, we must naturally ask, WHO is it contradicts the paragraph in question? — Let us see—“ His Excellency, the Count de Guercy, Ambassador from the Court of France, having by express orders of his master, complained

“ to his Majesty of the above paragraph, and desired that the fact might be contradicted—the above article is hereby contradicted.” Contradicted by whom? Is it signed by an English Minister? No. Is it subscribed by a French Minister? No. Ought the contradiction of an article of such importance, to be taken on the faith of an anonymous advertiser? surely No. However, to wave all pretences for any future altercation, I will suppose the story to be actually a falsehood, and that the denial of its truth really does proceed from authority; that is, from our present administration. We have, therefore, now, only to comment on the matter itself, To the point then. “ The article is contradicted as being without foundation, and equally injurious to the two nations, and the good faith with which the Crown of France is determined to execute the articles of the last treaty. The ministry, Mr. North Briton, would be justly admired for their readiness in giving immediate satisfaction to such a reasonable demand in the French, if it did not strongly favor also, of a more earnest endeavour to throw, if possible, a degree of credit on the bungling Peace, in which the GREAT DIRECTOR had so distinguished a share. But in what light must we hold the present fry of Ministers, for scandalously stooping to Monsieur and the Thane, in publishing to the English Nation, “ the GOOD FAITH with which the Crown of France is determined to execute the articles of the last treaty?” The good Faith of the Crown of France! The GOOD FAITH! What a prostitution of the word! Do the Ministry think we have not ears? Do they imagine we have not eyes? Let me ask them this plain question. Is the DEMOLITION OF DUNKIRK, executed, in EVERY respect and point, agreeable to the article, on that head, in the last treaty? If it really is, I have done with censure; I will be a most strenuous advocate for the Earl of Bute, and his Scottified Journeymen, to the utmost moment of my existence; but if it absolutely is NOT, what excuse can the administration possibly find, for daring to insult us with a false parade of the good Faith of France?—Well, indeed, might they be ashamed to set their Hands to such a barefaced imposition!—Are these the people fit to guide the h:lm

helm of Britain? "Ob TRUTH, Ob my  
" COUNTRY, how art thou DISHO-  
" NOURED!" I am,

SIR,

Temple May 7. Your humble Servant,

### P U B L I C U S.

P. S. It may be worth observing, that on the 23d of April 1763, was published that Number of the North Briton (45) which gave so much umbrage to the French and English Ministry; and that on the 23d of April 1764, appeared that paragraph which has so much injured the GOOD FAITH of the one, and so falsely libelled the PEACE of the other *Risum teneatis amici?*

### THE NORTH BRITON, No. 103.

*On the present behaviour of the Spaniards to the English at Honduras.*

"If we read the several declarations of war, made by England against France and Spain, we shall find that the former always complains, that she was forced to have recourse to arms for that redress, which she had sought for by REMONSTRANCES in vain."

GORDON.

BY advices last week from America we have undoubted intelligence, that the Spaniards have already broke through the late treaty, by forbidding the English any longer to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras; under the idle pretext that our settlers had not presented "the Royal Schedule" (to use the words of *Don Philip Remires de Estimos, the Spanish Captain General*) "expedited by the king of Spain for this end, [cutting logwood] nor the licence of the king of England for the aforesaid effect." In answer to this, the principal settlers, in a petition to his Excellency *William Henry Littleton, Esq; governor of Jamaica*, for relief, say, "Your petitioners, by virtue of the preliminary treaty of peace (in the 16th article of which it is stipulated, That the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall have the privilege of cutting and carrying away logwood in the Bay of Honduras, with liberty to build houses and magazines, necessary for themselves and families) in the month of April, last year, came down here for the aforesaid purpose of cutting log-

" wood; and on their first arrival dis-  
patched a letter to the commandant of  
"Baccalar, being the nearest Spanish  
settlement; who returned for answer,  
" That he would transmit it to the Go-  
" vernor and Captain General [Don  
" Philip Remires de Estimos] of the pro-  
vince of Jucatin; whose orders, on the  
subject, he, the said commandant, com-  
municated to your petitioners; which  
were, to comply entirely with the 16th  
article of the preliminary treaty of  
" peace." They then sum up the whole  
of the petition, with the consequences at-  
tendant on their having been obliged, by  
the Spaniards, to remove themselves and  
effects to *Balis*, and to evacuate every ri-  
ver, except *Balis*, where they are admit-  
ted to stay a little while, but not, as they  
apprehend, to have the privilege of cut-  
ting logwood even there; "your petiti-  
" oners (say they) are thereby driven to  
" the greatest distress, not having any  
plantations to maintain themselves and  
families; that by means of so total a  
stagnation of business, many of your  
petitioners, and commanders of vessels,  
that have lain for some time here, are  
" in the greatest danger of wanting pro-  
visions; that they have disposed of  
their cargoes to your petitioners, the  
settlers, who, by reason of being dri-  
ven from their occupations, are incapa-  
ble of paying for them; and that the  
vessels lately arrived, not seeing any  
prospect of immediate payment, refuse  
to sell their provisions. These are the  
miseries your petitioners experience from  
" the INHUMANITY of the Spaniards."

I thought it necessary to lay thus much before my readers, that they might form a perfect state of the case; by which they will readily perceive as well the barbarity, as the perfidy of Spain. Let us now turn to the definitive treaty concluded at Paris the 10th day of February 1763, between his Britannic Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain. Two articles only are sufficient for the present subject.

### ARTICLE XVII.

"His Britannic Majesty shall cause to be demolished all the fortifications which his subjects [*prob pudor*] shall have erected in the Bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain [*the ter-*  
*ritory of Spain!*] in that part of the world, four months after the ratification

of the present treaty ; and his Catholic Majesty shall not permit his Britannic Majesty's subjects, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in the said places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood ; and for this purpose they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines which are necessary for them, or their families ; and for their effects. And his Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the full enjoyment of these advantages and powers on the Spanish coast and territories, as above stipulated, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty."

#### ARTICLE XXVI.

" The high-contracting parties promise to observe, sincerely, and bona fide, all the articles contained and settled in the present treaty. And they will not suffer the same to be infringed directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects. And the said high contracting parties, generally, and reciprocally, GUARANTY to each other, all the stipulations of the present treaty."

It has always been steadily and uniformly insisted on by the minority, that the article relative to our Logwood Trade, would, in the end prove as destructive to that branch of commerce, as the terms, in which it was penned, were ignominious to the nation. A reliance on the faith of a Prince of the House of Bourbon, for the exercise of an occupation which our planters had some centuries maintained themselves in, against all the power of Spain, appeared such a flagrant solecism in politics, that these firm patriots could not be persuaded to assent to a measure so big with ruin to our national honour and national interest. Than what they said on the occasion, nothing could be more reasonable : than what the Scotch NEGOTIATOR contended for, nothing more absurd ! " Our right (affirmed they) " to the Bays of Honduras and Campeachy " is incontestible. Sir Walter Raleigh entered on possession of the great Isthmus " on which these Countries are situated, " in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with " the CONSENT of the INHABITANTS, " the NATURAL PROPRIETORS of " those Rich Woods ; who were THEN, " and with our assistance have STILL " continued, independent of the INTRUD-

" ING power of Spain. Why then (they " went on) should we, at the end of a " VICTORIOUS War, desert our honest " Allies, who glory in their dependance " on the Crown of Great Britain, who " have always remained in their friend- " ship to us, and are now desirous of " becoming our subjects, and being go- " verned by proper Laws ? Why give " up our unquestioned PROPERTY and " DOMINION to a beaten enemy, and " subject our Planters in those distant " parts of the world to the power of " ABSOLUTE Vice-Roys, and the Will " of TYRANNICAL Governors ; who " know no rule of administration but " what is dictated by a FAIRLESS " COURT, OPPRESSIVE AVARICE, " and INSOLENT PRIDE."

These just and solid arguments, natural to truth and the great men in the opposition, were over-ruled by a faction whose elevation is our shame, and whose continuance in power, our most lasting disgrace. Highland complaisance to arbitrary power, and the favourite's innate love to the family of Bourbon, renounced our national right to the logwood countries for ever ; and in a moment trampled in the dust, English honour, our highest interests, and that honest gratitude so inseparable with the FREEBORN. Instead of fixing that right to the end of time, a promise—a bare promise !—from the king of Spain was accepted, our planters and Indian allies were abused, and our importance lessened in the eyes of the whole world : And what was most extraordinary in this transaction, this shameful cession of our rights was as shamefully called securing our logwood-trade ! I wish the Earl of Bute, or his Substitutes, would consult Mr. Pensioner Johnson on this occasion, and see if that gentleman with all his prodigious fund of pensional knowledge, can discover whether RE-NOUNCING a right, is in fact to SECURE it. Surely his most Christian Majesty, the guarantee of this treaty, must bethink him for

\* Some little time previous to the peace, the Indians, natives of Honduras, Campeachy, &c. sent a deputation to the Governor of Jamaica, requesting to be accepted as subjects of England, and desiring a commission to exercise judicature amongst themselves.

for his brother of Spain ; unless he is, indeed, of the same opinion with the church of which he is so worthy a member, namely, *that no Faith is to be kept with HERETICS.*

But our business is not with the foreign powers who *made* and *broke* this treaty ; our fellow-subjects, the negotiators of this notable compact, are answerable to us for all the calamities we feel from measures planned and executed by themselves, in wilful opposition to the sense of the majority of the nation, and the plainest dictates of common reason. They destroyed those forts that were the safety of our people, and therefore they must answer to us for our lost honour, our ruined subjects, and disappointed merchants.

From a ministry like this, we cannot expect that vigorous conduct which such an interesting event, as the present, prescribes. We cannot, while *they* remain in power, form the most distant hope of satisfaction and redress. Some faint remonstrances may, possibly, succeed, to lull the unthinking part of the kingdom ; but a conduct becoming an English administration, a conduct such as Cromwell would have bravely shewn in the like situation, must not be looked for from *them*. Is the Spanish Ambassador arrested for this *flagrant* breach of the law of nations ? Is the French Ambassador ordered home ? Are ours recalled from Paris and Madrid ? Are provisional letters of reprisals issued ? Is an indemnification insisted on, previous to any negotiations with that court, whose behaviour has given rise to these complaints ? Let his Catholic Majesty examine the cobweb pretences of his governor, for proscribing, banishing, imprisoning, ruining and starving English subjects. Let that be his business, we have other work. The act of the Spanish Captain General is, undoubtedly, the act of his master ; the Spanish monarchy is certainly liable to repair every loss and every insult we suffer, from it ; but it is not now the time to reason, whilst our subjects die. Those precious moments ought not to be spent in fruitless altercations, which should be employed in vigorous actions. Perhaps, before this time, another *Calcutta* (a grave for interring the living !) may be dug in the Welt, and another Mongeer exhibited

in the Spanish Indies. Nor is this a groundless fear, for the inhuman Don threatens severer punishment in case of disobedience to his *outrageous Edict*. Where his barbarity may end, no man can tell ! The worst is to be dreaded, and the worst that can happen should be speedily guarded against, *by such measures as become a GREAT and VICTORIOUS NATION.*

But is this, or any thing else, done ? Is one step taken to obtain relief to our suffering subjects ? I know the administration will reply to this effect. "We have, " as yet, only the complaints of the log-wood-cutters. *Audi alteram partem* (for Mr. Grenville can quote a few Latin adages, as well as Latin phrases of the law) " is a good rule in all cases. Before we proceed to extremities, we ought to give the court of Spain an opportunity to disavow, or justify their Governor's act : And we have already talked to the Ambassador on that head." To this, under favour, I must observe, that we have all the evidence of the infraction of the treaty, that the circumstances of the case will admit of. We have a copy of the Spanish Governor's prohibitory decree ; a copy of the petition from the planters to the Governor of Jamaica ; and an account of the melancholy result of the iniquitous proceedings of the Spaniard ; all uncontradicted, by the meanest tools of administration. What farther proof can we possibly require ? Shall we stay till we are certain our fellow subjects are starved, or otherwise destroyed, by Lord Bute's ally, the BOURBON King of Spain ? Then, indeed, there will be no witness left of that perfidious conduct which enforced the remonstrances ! But to give our LAWYER STATESMAN all the scope that is possible, let us suppose there is something wanting, *in Law*, to prove the fact *judicially* ; there is however, sufficient evidence to induce a MAN OF SENSE to believe it ; enough to engage a vigilant Ministry to take the preparatory steps, if it is true ; enough to warrant the dispatch of a proper force to their aid, with orders, if they find it to BE so, to rebuild our Forts and demand satisfaction ; and if that satisfaction is refused or delayed, to seize all the property of Spain they can come at, and carry it into

into Jamaica till a due indemnification is made.

In the case before us, REMONSTANCES or MEMORIALS to the court of Spain would be evident marks of weakness. We ought to procure our suffering subjects immediate redress ; and shew to the world that Englishmen are to be protected by England only. It is an unspeakable disgrace to the nation that we ever disarmed our people, and trusted them to the protection of a branch of the treacherous, usurping, savage-minded House of Bourbon. The continuance of that shameful particular, (now the Spaniards have infringed the treaty that delegated such a dangerous power to them) will be a scandalous sanctification of a measure we all abhor. Now, now, is the moment to repair a step, so injurious to the honour, and so baneful to the interests, of Great Britain.

A narrow-spirited ministry, intent only on gorging their pockets with the plunder of the public, may possibly cry out, with the well-dissembled fervor of *economical insanity*, " If we are to adopt such hostile methods of proceeding, we should soon exhaust the treasure of England in *rash* expeditions ; destroy our seamen in fruitless parades of naval strength ; and, on every slight occasion, involve ourselves in endless wars, and perpetual contests, which might easily be avoided by a well-timed memorial and a due degree of patience." What ! Patience under such an early, such a signal, and perfidious breach of a treaty, to which ungrateful Spain owes her Cuba and her navigation in the Gulph of Mexico ! and France, her Martinique, her Guadalupe, her fisheries, her commerce, and, probably, her very existence as an independent power !

In a few words, whilst our subjects are perhaps perishing by hunger or butchery, or, at best, suffering by a painful suspension of their avocations, all cool proceedings should give place to the most animated measures. A vigorous exertion of national spirit never involved England in troubles or expences, but languid movements, the effects of cowardly or treacherous councils (too often both !) have more than once been productive of the worst consequences to this kingdom. A Cromwellian stroke against Spain, on this

great and interesting occasion (and we have Blakes to execute it) would terrify the insolent Dons from provoking us any farther, and impress all Europe with a proper awe of that power, which, unsupported by allies, has resources sufficient within herself, to crush her enemies, protect her subjects, and preserve her mercantile interests. Animated measures instantly terminate disputes, and prevent expences ; but the pusillanimous arts of negotiating, protract quarrels, lengthen debates, and cause profusions. Why then should we hesitate when such an important branch of commerce is in danger ? Why spend that time in remonstrating, which ought to be employed in sailing ? Our honest tars, was the affair committed to their hands, would speedily relieve our logwood cutters ; re-instate them in the fortified possession of Campeachy and Honduras ; bring home (if the Spanish Governor, who broke the treaty, refused satisfaction) sufficient treasures from the Spanish Indies \* to repay the cost of the expedition, and the loss of our settlers ; and, finally, add new glories to our military honours. But, alas ! nothing of this nature is to be expected whilst the cowardice and treachery inherent in the name of Stuart, direct our C——ls, and chain the genius of our country ! Till we are disincumbered from this infamous load, our administrations must remain hand-cuffed, our commerce must languish, and our spirits faint.

B.

\* Porto Bello, on the same coast, at this very time, stands an almost defenceless prey to our arms. There the treasures of the Spaniard are deposited. There are laid up the riches of Mexico, and the precious commodities of her oriental islands, 'till proper opportunities are found, of transporting them to the Havannah, and from thence to old Spain.

As we have in the Magazines of April and May, given a Review of the Public Affairs of last Year, we shall lay before our Readers, those of our Domestic, from the Annual Register, which are not less interesting ; how far they are wrote with a becoming Impartiality, we shall not presume to determine ; but, as they are published under the Influence

*Influence of the Proprietor of the London Chronicle, they may be suspected of being Scottified.*

**I**N closing our last year's account of the internal state of Great Britain, we observed that the political dissensions, which first arose on the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and which became more violent on that of the Duke of Newcastle's, shewed no kind of healing symptom.— During the continuance of the session, the party in opposition endeavoured, by every possible means, to harass, since it was evident that, for the present at least, they could not easily subvert, the administration. The opposition, which was made in both houses to any approbation of the peace, had been much more warm than effective, though it was a topic upon which, of all others, it was expected that they would chuse to display their utmost strength. They, however, appeared extremely weak upon it, and many persons did then imagine, that no serious design was entertained by any body of people, of branding with disgrace a system, upon which it was absolutely necessary that the nation should repose itself for a long time, to which, therefore, it was proper the people should reconcile their minds, and which had a general merit, sufficient to dispose them to acquiesce in the conditions of it. The spirit of the party was not, whatever their intentions might have been, exhausted in this attempt. They lay in wait to fall upon the administration in the most critical time, and to wound them in the most essential part, the supplies. Several circumstances favoured their design. The business of impositions is, in itself, unpopular; minds discontented and fertile can very readily and very plausibly forebode almost any ill consequence from an untried tax; and there is scarce a public burthen, which may not, with some appearance, be traced, in speculation, to the ruin of some branch of manufacture or commerce. Besides, though taxes were full at necessary at the conclusion, as during the continuance of the war, that necessity was not, to every person, so glaringly evident; nor were they, by any means, so palatable, as when victory and plunder seemed to pay, in glory and profit, for every article of national expence. The advantages of the peace, though far

more certain and solid, were less sudden and less brilliant.

In these dispositions the people were ready to fall into very ill humours, upon any plan of supply which could be suggested. The administration was very sensible of this; and, therefore determined to lay as few new taxes as the public service could possibly admit. They were, perhaps, the more inclined to this reserve in opening new resources, in order to shew that the nation was not very abundant in them; and thereby to give an additional proof of the necessity of the peace, and of the merit of those, who had made so good a one in such exhausted circumstances. Perhaps, too, in pursuing this method there was a design of throwing a tacit reflection upon the expensive manner in which the war had been carried on. After such a war, and oppressed by so heavy a debt, a ministry could not wish to ground its reputation upon a more solid basis than that of a real national œconomy.

In pursuance of this plan the supplies were to be raised: first, by taking 2,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund; secondly, by striking 1,800,000*l.* in exchequer bills; thirdly, by borrowing 2,800,000*l.* on annuities; and lastly, by two lotteries, for 350,000*l.* each. To pay the interest on these loans, amounting, in the whole, to 7,300,000*l.* an additional duty of eight pounds a tun was laid upon all wines of the growth of France, and four pounds a tun upon all other wines.

So far as this duty went, the scheme was perfectly unexceptionable; but another duty was added, concerning which very sober men might have had their doubts, and which gave to all the discontented the fairest opportunity, which could be furnished, of raising a popular clamour, and inflaming the whole nation. A duty of four shillings a hogshead was laid upon cyder, to be paid by the maker, to be collected by the officers, and to be subjected (with some qualifications) to all the laws of excise\*.

Those who led the opposition (see p. 47 and 277) differed in opinion with the

\* For a particular account of this act, see page 160 of our Mag. 1763; and for a more minute account of these supplies, see p. 513.

treasury upon every particular in this plan. And, first, they quarrelled with that dreadful new taxation, upon which almost the whole scheme of supply was founded. They held, for obvious reasons, and in direct contradiction to the advocates of the ministry, that the nation was far from been exhausted; that there were resources for carrying on the war at least two years longer, and much more towards clearing off incumbrances on the peace; that, as individuals abound in wealth, and as the public is loaded with so immense a debt, it was in such circumstances the dictate of the wisest and most enlarged policy to add as much as possible, by bold and liberal grants, to the income of the nation; the fund of payment will then be enlarged, and œconomy will have something upon which to operate. In any other method, frugality was mean and sordid in the practice, and would certainly prove trifling in the effect: that it might starve many useful parts of public service, but must ever be found a frivolous and fallacious resource towards the discharge of the public debt. To the lottery loan they objected the enormous profit which was allowed to the subscribers, exceeding that of former occasions, without any alteration in the state of public credit; two lotteries, for the first time, established in one year, without any urgent necessity; and the incitement, which must thence arise to the pernicious spirit of gaming, which cannot be too much discountenanced in every state governed by wisdom, and a sober regard to the morals of the people. As to the money that was to be taken from the sinking fund, they looked upon it as a kind of sacrilege. They thought that scarce any necessity could, in our situation, be pleaded in favour of a perversion of this fund from its original purposes to the current service; that the appearance of tenderness for the people in this scheme was altogether deceitful, when they were exonerated for a time, only to be burthened more heavily hereafter, and that their present ease must infallibly cause their future weakness.

But it was on the topic of the cyder excise, (the only fund absolutely new which was chosen) on which the clamour was most violent, especially without doors. Nobody can forget the clamour, which a scheme of a more extended excise raised

in the year 1733 (see p. 142). One of the ablest ministers for internal policy, that England ever had, was on the point of sinking under it. Though time has made many particular converts, and those top of no mean rank, to this plan, or at least to the principles of it, the general odium has not yet worked off, and it remained one of the most inflammatory topics, which could be held out to the public.

The opposition contended, that this tax was, with regard to its object, partial and oppressive; with regard to the means of collecting it, dangerous and unconstitutional; that it lays the whole burthen of expences incurred in the general defence of the kingdom, and in the protection of the national commerce, on a few particular counties, which in every other article of the public charge contribute at least their full share; they stated the disproportion of this tax to the natural original value of the commodity; that it was oppressive to both farmers and landholders; and to those in a diminution of their rents, operating more severely than the land tax, because, if they compounded, it is, in effect, an heavy capitation; if they do not, it is a subjection to new, and unknown, and perplexed laws, and to tribunals of commissioners appointed by the crown, and removable at pleasure, and therefore arbitrary in their nature, and inconsistent with the principles of liberty, which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments.

Upon this last head endeavours were used to raise apprehensions of the deepest and most alarming nature. They suggested that when new orders of men, (they meant country farmers) by situation and profession distinct from traders, are rendered objects of the excise laws, the precedent is formidable not to commerce only, but to more important objects; and had a fatal tendency, which they trembled to think on.

They insinuated further, that the smallness of the sum to be raised indicated, that the supplying the wants of government could not be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure.

They lamented that things were now come to that melancholy pass, that (besides what might be dreaded for the future) the houses of all orders of people, of peers, gentlemen, freeholders, and farmers,

mers, were made liable to be entered and searched at pleasure ; and this they deemed nothing less, to use the words of one of the first gracious acts of liberty passed by our great deliverer, king William, repealing the hearth money, than "a badge of slavery."

This language was held in both houses of parliament ; it was held by the city of London, and echoed by most of the counties and corporations of the kingdom. The city of London, which had not been in a very good temper since the late changes, and whose ill temper has always a most prevalent and extensive influence, exerted itself beyond the efforts of the most violent periods to prevent this scheme of excise from passing into a law. They instructed their representatives in the most pressing terms to oppose it ; (see p. 228 and 675) they successively petitioned every branch of the legislature against it ; a proceeding, which, though by no means illegal or blameable, has no precedent that we can recollect. Two strong protests were entered against it in the house of lords, (see p. 284.) on the commitment and on the passing of the bill. In short, no political project since the year 1733, not excepting even the jew bill, (see p. 711.) ever threw the nation into so high a ferment.

On the other hand, the friends of the administration were not deficient in their defence to most of these articles of charge ; and, if they were forcibly urged, they were also powerfully answered. They asserted, that to aim at increasing the national income by any further taxes, than the most extreme necessity demanded, was a wild project. That every tax implied some discouragement to trade, because in its consequences it enhanced more or less in foreign markets the price of our manufactures, which must always, in time of peace, depend for their vent principally on their cheapness ; and that this must be the case, let the peace be made upon what terms they would ; that every tax also, in order to be effectual, naturally implied some restraint upon liberty ; that nothing demonstrated more fully the solidity of these principles, than the opposition then made to the duty on cyder and perry, a most moderate and most equitable imposition ; and that of all men it ill became those who spoke so strongly of continuing and enlarging the charges of the na-

tion, to quarrel with one of the least distressing resources which could be found for the public.

Nothing, they insisted on, could be so ill founded than the charge that this tax was unequal, and lay heavy upon some particular counties ; that it did not even bring them on a par with the charge on those counties, where the people drink beer. In these counties all private, as well as public consumption, is charged in the malt tax ; that this charge on cyder is in itself not so great ; and that it has exemptions in favour of the poor, which are not indulged in the malt tax ; so that the cyder counties have rather reason to be thankful for their long immunity, than querulous that at last they are obliged to contribute rather less than their proportion towards the support of the national burthens.

Their objection of the disproportion of the tax to the original value of the commodity was still more frivolous. There is nothing points out an object for taxation more strongly, than its original value being so low, that it may be sold cheap, even after the imposition. This is the case of tobacco, of malt spirits, and even of beer. That the excessive cheapness of cyder called for a tax to restrain the excessive use of it. And they observed, that there was an appearance of inconsistency in the conduct of those gentlemen, who shewed so tender a regard to the morals of the people, and to their danger from gaming, even when regulated and authorised by government, and yet could afford no attention to the vice of drunkenness, equally pernicious in itself, and much more prevalent amongst the lower people.

But the point chiefly insisted upon was the mode of levying this tax, by making it a branch of the excise. Those, who supported the ministry, said, that if the gentlemen who opposed them would point out another method equally effectual for collecting the duty, and less grievous to the subject, they would readily adopt it ; but that they were entirely silent upon this head, who were so loud upon every other.

If it were once admitted, that cyder for private consumption was a fit object for a tax, there could be no doubt, that the excise was the only sure way of collecting it. The excise has clearly the advantage

of every other mode of collection, in point of cheapness, expedition, accuracy, and a power of preventing frauds, either in the officer or the dealer. That these advantages, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the name, had induced the legislature to give it originally a very extensive jurisdiction, the bounds of which they found the necessity of enlarging every day; and, if it be a badge of slavery, it is a badge, which has been long worn by no inconsiderable part of the nation; by all those concerned in manufacturing or vending malt, beer, spirits, tea, tobacco, salt, soap, candles, leather, and a multitude of other articles.

These persons, if they were told by the head, would be found perhaps to compose a body not inferior, perhaps greatly exceeding in number, all the makers of cyder, who are now laid under this duty. If every gentleman in the nation is not subjected to the excise laws, it is because he does not chuse to make his own malt. Some chuse to do so, and are so subject; and it is the extensive principle of the law, and not the accidental burthen on, or immunity of, individuals, in the execution, that forms an objection of any force or meaning to this or to any other revenue law.

They observed likewise, that, in stating this point to the public, a very unfair advantage had been frequently taken of the loose sense of the words *extension of the excise laws*. If they meant simply, that the excise was extended with regard to its object, the fact is true; but if they meant, as they almost constantly infinuated, that the powers of the excise were also extended, nothing could be more false. Instead of being extended, those powers were, in many material circumstances, with regard to this new object, very much contracted; and the makers of cyder were far more favoured than any other class of people under the jurisdiction of the excise.

With respect to the charge made on the terms, by which above three millions of the public money were raised by lottery, every one must be sensible, that the more frequently public credit is employed, the weaker it naturally grows, and the higher the rate of the loan rises.

It is true that the sum borrowed is not so large as that which was necessary to be raised in the preceding year: yet, still, it was very great, and had much exceeded

what had ever been raised by the nation at one time before the late expensive war. They added, that, though the return of peace might be supposed by its natural operation to put new life into public credit, that operation had been prevented by the rise of domestic faction, which is ever as great an enemy to credit as foreign war; and, therefore, that some of the gentlemen in opposition are, at least, as much accountable for the advanced terms of the loan, as those who from necessity proposed such terms; and they said it ought not to be forgotten, how great a connection had been kept up between the principal dealers in money, and some persons, who being now discontented communicate to them also a part of their groundless dissatisfaction, and consequently render the raising of the public money more difficult.

They justified the application of the sinking fund to the service of the year, not only by the frequency of the example, but by the reason of the thing. They said it is much better to postpone a possible payment of some part of the public debt, than to increase the capital amount of it, and in the mean time burthen, with new taxes, manufactures and a commerce already sinking under the old ones.

These reasons, if they had been still more cogent, would have gone but a little way towards quieting the clamours which had been excited, and of which the subject of complaint relative to the supplies had been the pretence only, and not the cause. As to the merits of the question on either side, we do not presume to pass any judgment on them whatsoever, proposing only, according to our usual method, to state fairly and impartially some part of what had been, or obviously might have been urged on these controverted topics.

The scheme for the excise on cyder and perry did not pass the house without a considerable division against it. Many of the members, who had been returned for the cyder countries, though well affected to the administration in general, not chusing to appear for it on this occasion.

Whilst these matters were agitated in parliament, every method was taken to continue the ferment without doors. The fury of the populace was let loose, and every thing was full of tumult and disorder. Virulent libels, audacious beyond the

the example of former licentiousness, were circulated through the nation, in which nothing was sacred, and no character was spared ; and it must be admitted, that, whoever first gave the ill example, no party was free from that particular species of intemperance, of which they accused the others. But still the ministry braved the storm ; and except on the single question of excise, their strength in parliament seemed rather to be augmented than impaired. In the midst of this contention, and while all persons anxiously waited the event, which, however, nobody thought could be very speedily decided, to the astonishment of all, but of those few who had been in the secret, the Earl of B—te suddenly resigned the place of first lord of the treasury, and retired from business.

As usual in matters so important and unexpected, this action was extremely canvassed, and variously criticised, as the tempers and the views of parties inclined them ; or as men of cooler tempers speculated upon the general propriety and policy of the measure. Some highly censured Lord B—te for abandoning his friends, his master, and his own fortune, just at the time, when a little perseverance might have entirely defeated the designs of his enemies, and established his power on the surest foundation. That his quitting employment at this critical time must greatly raise the spirits of all who opposed, and in the same proportion deaden the hopes of all those who adhered to, the service of the crown. For what security, said they, have men who engage in a party, when neither the most decided parliamentary superiority, nor the most assured protection of the court, is able to hold them together ? For they conceived it impossible to keep a party long embodied without an able and a determined leader, upon whom they must depend as a director in their actions, an arbitrator in their differences, and a support in their difficulties. That they carried on to little purpose so strenuous a political warfare, if their commander quitted the field the moment they became assured of the victory. This conduct, they said, reflected upon the wisdom of their whole system, both as it was conceived, and as it was carried on.

First ; what was the end, for which they contended ? Undoubtedly that the constitutional dignity of the crown should be

restored ; that the K. and kingdom should be no longer governed, or rather insulted, by a cabal ; and that his majesty should, as the law intended, chuse and retain his own ministers, unless some legal disqualification prevented their appointment, or some well proved delinquency furnished a reason to remove them from his service. Could this be accomplished, if the first gust of popular fury was sufficient to overturn the whole fabric of their designs ? And must not this inspire the utmost confidence into their adversaries, when they see they can drive a minister from the side of the sovereign who chose him, without being at the trouble even of a false accusation ?

Then, as to their own conduct, the whole must appear, if this be the end of it, wild, rash, and violent ; almost every part of it being evidently accommodated to a permanent system, and not to a temporary arrangement.

Others reasoned in a very different manner. They said, that the minister in question was, perhaps, the man in the world the least to be influenced by popular opinion, or to be intimidated with popular fury. The lead, which he took in the great and necessary, but dangerous undertaking of making peace, sufficiently demonstrated his firmness in this particular. When he had done that important service, with all its solid honour and popular odium, to his country and his master, his end was fully obtained. It was resolved that the factious party should not have even the poor pretence of objecting his private ambition as the cause of disturbances which had been raised solely by their own. That his resignation would shew them in their proper colours.

With regard to the friends of the government, they little knew the spirit of the service they were engaged in, if they feared that they could ever be given up to enemies, merely created by their faithful adherence to that service. In short, that nobleman entered into business upon the new plan, when all things were in doubt and distraction, and the disposition of parliament very uncertain. He was not driven from it, but left it ; and left it with a powerful majority in favour of government. If things should fail afterwards, he was not to be blamed, who left them upon a much stronger basis than he found them ; and that, for the present, in seeking

ing his own repose, he did not break in upon that of the public. On the contrary it was perhaps the only method, which could open the eyes of the people, and in due time conduct them to a knowledge of their real interest.

Whatever might have been the motives to this resignation, or the merits of it, nothing is more certain, than that the popular uneasiness was no way diminished, because the ends of the popular leaders were by no means answered, by it. Whatever expectations people might have formed, none of the party in opposition were taken in. Lord *Bute* had resigned, but the plan of administration was not changed. The person who held the office of the lord of the treasury, and the two secretaries of state, were to be understood as composing the ministry, and to them the applications for business or favour were to be directed.

No sort of reasonable objection could, indeed, be personally made to those who were placed at the helm. Mr. *Gr-n-llle* who succeeded Lord *B-te* in the treasury, was a man of integrity, of understanding, and of experience, and had for many years laboured with diligence and ability to make himself master of almost every department of public business. Lord *H-l-x* with all the ornamented qualities of a courtier, was universally considered as a very able man in office, and had held many high employments with a very high degree of reputation. Lord *E-r-m-t*, the other secretary of state, a man of an illustrious family and extensive property, had not indeed been long in office, but stood in every respect unimpeached in his conduct. The other departments were filled in the same unexceptionable manner. National prejudices have no place here, and if you quarrel with the administration, it is evident that you quarrel with it, because it is made upon constitutional principles, and is not the work of an oligarchical cabal.

All this was said with great truth, but gave no kind of satisfaction. Whence, said the opposite party, is derived the power of these new ministers; Not from their overbearing weight of property in the kingdom; not from their great parliamentary interest, or their superior parliamentary talents. In all these points, they are much exceeded by those who have been so unworthily turned out from em-

ployment and favour. Is it from their having made themselves so particularly agreeable at court, that, rather than be obliged to part with them, any inconvenience will be submitted to? Nobody was so unacquainted with the world, as to entertain such a puerile imagination.

What then was the end of their appointment? This clearly, and nothing else; that having no solid ground of power in themselves, they might act as the passive instruments of that minister, who, from considerations of his own personal safety and quiet, without abandoning his ambitious projects, has thought proper rather to conceal his operations than to retire from action. To oppose them is, therefore, to oppose him. We have also, said they, additional motives for our opposition from the fraud that is endeavoured to be put upon us; and it concerns the credit of our understanding, as well as that of our spirit, not to suffer this scheme of clandestine administration.

They were, probably, much mistaken in the idea they had formed of the principles which produced the late change, and the present ministry. But whether the idea of the subserviency of the ministry to a concealed interest was credited by all the party, as they pretended, or not, the effect was the same; and it could not be otherwise. The two parties, quarrelling about their common object, power, had been by their several situations obliged to adopt very different systems of politics.

The friends of Lord *B-te*, and of the ministry which succeeded, were for preserving to the crown the full exercise of a right, of which none disputed the validity, that of appointing its own servants. Those of the opposition did not deny this power in the crown, but they contended that the spirit of the constitution required, that the crown should be directed in the exercise of this public duty by public motives, and not by private liking and friendship. That great talents, great and eminent services to the nation, confidence amongst the nobility, and influence amongst the landed and mercantile interests, were the directions, which the crown ought to observe in the exercise of its right in nominating officers of state. The observation of this rule would, and, they were of opinion, nothing else could, in any degree, counterbalance that immense power, which the crown has acquired by the gift of such

such an infinite number of profitable places. Nothing but the very popular use of the prerogative can be sufficient to reconcile the nation to the extent of it; and they will be highly dissatisfied, whenever they see their affairs in the hands of any set of men (though appointed according to the strictest letter of the law,) in whom they have not an entire confidence. When they see administration settled with an attention to this popular confidence, and with a condescension to public opinion, they have a security in which they can acquiesce, that no attempts will be made against the constitution. Ministers, too, when they find that they are recommended to the royal favour, and, as it were, presented to their places, by the esteem of the people, will be studious to acquire, and anxious to preserve it. That these are the principles of whigs, and upon them the government has been conducted honourably for the crown, and advantageously for the people, ever since the revolution; and things can never be at repose, until they settle again upon the same basis.

Whether these ideas, on which several acted, and which some freely avowed, be consistent with the preservation of any degree of monarchical authority in the commonwealth, the reader is left to judge. It is, indeed, not altogether easy to determine whether the limitations on the executive power ought or ought not to be extended further, by any other sort of popular controul, than the laws themselves have carried them; for as, on one hand, a constitution may be lost, whilst all its forms are preserved; on the other, it seems repugnant to the genius of every stable government to conduct itself by any other principles, than those which law has established, or to direct its actions by so uncertain, variable, and capricious a standard, as that of popular opinion.

What has been now said, we think sufficient to afford the reader a very tolerable general idea of the principles real or pretended, of the several parties, which have been agitated with so much heat and violence since the conclusion of the peace.

The public papers have given accounts (in what manner authenticated does not appear) of a very extraordinary negotiation, which commenced immediately on the 27th, of August. to bring about, if possible, a coalition between the leaders of

the contending parties. This negotiation continued but for a very short time, and is said to have broken off in as extraordinary a manner as it began. It has yet had no sort of visible effect; but as the dispositions, which gave rise to it, must one time or other produce something considerable, we reserve the narration of this affair, until the public can acquire a more exact knowledge of the facts, and a more correct notion of the plan of politics which produced them, and until we have before our eyes the consequences which have arisen from them. Our business is not speculation, but narrative. We must however remark, that this negotiation seems to have discovered to the world, what some people before strongly suspected, that the subsisting administration did, from the beginning, by no means act under the influence, and, perhaps, not altogether in concurrence with the opinion of the great minister, whose resignation had raised them to the direction of affairs. They appear indeed to stand upon quite another bottom. What that bottom is, we are not furnished with the proper materials to determine; neither, perhaps, is it consistent with the character of our undertaking to attempt any enquiry of this nature. At that time the system of the ministry was no way changed. On the contrary, its strength seemed to be considerably increased by the acquisition of the Duke of Bedford one of the most powerful men in England, from his property and the firmness of his character, who accepted the place of president of the council, which had been some time kept vacant. Lord Sandwich took the seals as one of the secretaries of state. And Lord B-mnt who was removed in the late change from the post-office to the admiralty, was a man of public spirit to enthusiasm; and was universally acknowledged one of the best informed of the whole body of the nobility.

There appear to be at present three parties struggling for superiority in the state; those who support the administration, as it is now constituted; those who wish the return of the Earl of B-te to the lead in public business; and those who still adhere to that system, which directed every thing during the latter part of the late reign.

These parties seem, for the present, to be so equally balanced, that each of them has

has force enough to distress, without being able to destroy, any one of the others, or to drive them into any terms of extreme submission. But the union of any two of them would, undoubtedly, be sufficient to overturn the third ; and it is probable, that from some such combination a permanent scheme of administration will be formed, and the public tranquillity at length settled upon some sure foundation. It is impossible, that so nice a ballance of party power, depending, too, upon so many nice circumstances, can long continue in the same situation. It would be absurd to imagine it. But what two of the parties will engage in the confederacy, and in whose favour the ballance will ultimately incline, it may not be quite so easy to conjecture.

*The N. Briton, No. 85. having made some animadversions on this piece, (p. 92.) said to be wrote by Mr. Brecknock of the Inner Temple, author of Le Droit de Roy (p. 121.) who engaged in the opposition, and for his sentiments has been very remarkable : His piece of the Blood-Hounds we shall give entire, and may be considered as a proper supplement to the preceding Article.*

### The BLOOD-HOUNDS, A POLITICAL TALE.

*Inscribed to the Earl of Bute. The third Edition entire. Price 1s. 6d.*

CORINTHIAN column ! true sublime !  
Fautor, and fav'rite of my rhyme !  
Thy king's, thy country's glory !  
Of Whigs I chant—long—long in pay ;  
But turn and turn about's fair play ;  
So here begins my story.  
To Bute, great friend, oh Muse, relate  
(Changing the name) Adæon's fate ;  
Of old a rare disaster,  
But, now-a-days, a common thing ;  
BLOODS often, now, devour a king,  
And hounds eat up a master.  
There reign'd, not many twelvemonths  
since,  
O'er wide domains a potent prince,  
The Chase, his darling pleasure :  
His hounds were of the Southern breed,  
Not one of 'm had cross'd the Tweed ;  
The pack — a royal treasure.  
At first they tawn'd, like faithless friends ;  
They lick'd the dust ; to gain their ends

They crawl'd upon their bellies :  
Oaths of submission they gulp'd down :  
But oaths, held sacred by a clown,  
Bind not your Machi'wellies.  
Of all the kennel, not one hound  
Was seen to lie on the bare ground,  
On velvet beds they rested :  
The parks they hunted were their own,  
At least for life—Grants of the crown  
Irrevocably vested.  
Blood-hounds, my lord, ne'er quit the  
scent :  
What would they more ? Fruition went  
Fore-running e'en their wishes :  
Insatiates !—hadn't Ye, unchaltiz'd,  
For Self and Co. monopoliz'd  
All the best loaves and fishes ?  
Pack, as you list, Court-cards, the  
Knaves  
Turn up all Tyrants or all Slaves,  
As more or less their pow'r :  
Give 'em the reigns, no doubt they'll  
drive—  
Great luck ! if you're set down alive,  
Or lodg'd not in the Tow'r.  
Our prince, thus driv'n, each hour must  
His hobby-horse authority (see  
Loaded with fresh disgraces.  
He strove to gain the pow'r he lost ;  
The pack oppose ; they'll rule the roast,  
Or throw up all their places.  
Dubious, three days, the conflict stood :  
At length, to staunch so much ill-blood,  
The bullied prince knocks under.  
In loud huzzas the kennel rings,  
“ Long live all governable kings ; ”  
And “ hark away ! to plunder.”  
The play begins—each takes his part ;  
Each a great artist in the art  
Of Office-Peculation.  
Clio, let's peep behind the scenes,  
Then advertise, “ New ways and means  
“ Safely to bleed a nation.”  
Amongst the FIRST RATES first was seen  
A sea-dog, head of the marine ;  
In South-sea charts no scholar,  
Yet wise enough not to let slip  
A rich prize, Acapulco ship,  
And pocket every dollar.  
Next came a supple, docile whelp—  
Yelping (whenever bid to yelp)  
Bellona's Secretary :  
This CHIEN SCARANT learnt many a trick,  
Could sign his name, jump o'er a stick,  
Couch, set, beg, fetch and carry.  
A siniking, dapper, dangling spark,  
Constantly running in the Park

After

After a pack of bitches :  
 This in a CORNETCY he dresst :  
 That in a COMPANY looks best :  
 A third a TROOP enriches.  
 His fourth, a noble bitch indeed,  
 One of the true King Charles's breed,  
 COMMISSION ON COMMISSION  
 He gave—but whether he went snaks,  
 Or took it out in smiles and smacks,  
 We know not with precision.  
*Gripus* next open'd : he, o'er floods  
 Wide spread, high mounds, deep woods,  
 The stag knew close to follow :  
 He knew to catch the distant trail :  
 Did *Gripus* flourish but his tail,  
 You heard a full-view hollow.  
 Great was his credit—puissant lord—  
 Consulted much at council-board,  
 And o'er the whole dominion :  
 In reas'ning, calm ; in law, profound :  
 Weighty in speech ; in judgment, sound :  
 Sententious, in opinion.  
 Yet mean by birth, by nature mean :  
 In private life's domestic scene  
 Sordid beyond expression :  
 And hence the Marriage-act—his plan—  
 An act abhor'd by \* God and Man,  
 Yet Felony 'n transgression.  
 But, by this act, e'en Envy owns,  
 He got rich wives for all his sons—  
 And that's immensely clever.  
 Thrice happy sons ! the adage cries,  
 Whose father, when he shudd'rung dies,  
 Goes plump—to hell for ever.  
 Tottering, with AGE upon his back,  
 Next came the LEADER of the pack,  
 But much the worst hound in it :  
 Fine politics ! when last goes first :  
 Durable state ! where all's revers'd,  
 By blunders ev'ry minute.  
 Nor quick of foot, nor quick of scent  
 Was he—so dog-trot on he went,  
 Without fear, thought, or reason.  
 In all transactions he begun  
 Or much to late, or much too soon,  
 And always out of season.

\* The Marriage-act is not only an unnatural restraint upon the human species, in direct opposition to the first injunction of God, in a most unlimited sense, laid upon his creatures, "Increase and multiply :" but it is an apparent, and, perhaps, unwarrantable infringement of the very first article of Magna Charta, which unalterably confirms to the clergy the full enjoyment of all their Liberties, Franchises, and IMMUNITIES.

Montesquieu.

Fetch, fetch the nurse ; bring clouts to  
 spare,  
 An ample Slav'ring-bib prepare,  
 With coral, bells and cradle :  
 A babe I'm bringing forth with joy,  
 Seventy years old, near six feet high,  
 And head—brimful of addle.  
 Nature design'd it for a fool,  
 But it must needs pretend to rule ;  
 And rule it did this nation.  
 Albion !—how could thy haughty court  
 So meanly stoop ! so long support  
 Its craz'd administration !  
 Open ye doors ! behold him come  
 Head foremost, in his levy-room :  
 Can ye refrain from laughing ?  
 To see him screwing up his face  
 And wreath his buttocks twenty ways,  
 Just like an old cow ca'ving.  
 A Jackanapes, a dancing BEAR,  
 A merry Andrew at a fair,  
 Doling his Tom-fool's jargon :  
 A fair—where merchants press in shoals,  
 To sell their votes, themselves, their souls,  
 And wait to clinch the bargain.  
 His levee—what a carrion-mob ?  
 Scenting, far off, a warm fat job,  
 And inuffling up the favour :  
 Smugglers, Contractors, Brokers, Jews :  
 What minister could well refuse  
 Such Friends so flight a favour ?  
 Of gorg'd Vitellias to be sure  
 You've read, the greatest epicure,  
 Save that hog Heliogabulus :  
 Their tables, when compar'd to his,  
 Wou'd seem but half-crown ord'naries,  
 Howe'er, till now, deem'd fabuleus.  
 What ?—Executions ! Sheriffs ! Duns !  
 See how his butcher, poult'r rer runs !  
 (By their long bills we know them)  
 Here quick his fishmonger resorts,  
 With belly-pamp'lers of all sorts,  
 To gut this PRINCE of GOTHAM.  
 His plate they pawn, his woods they fell—  
 His old paternal seats they sell.  
 Thus paunch'd, liv'd he more sparing ?  
 Say, can the Leopard change one spot ?  
 Nor was his gluttony one jot  
 Less bounded, or less glaring.  
 What funds such havock can supply ?  
 Funds !—Can't he fund th' Exchequer  
 dry ?  
 Why not ? or where's the wonder ?  
 For, let the nation sink or swim,  
 What's that to Gripus or to him,  
 So they but share the plunder ?  
 Thus, in the fens of Lincolnshire,  
 I've seen a tame goose twice a year

- Des-

Despoil'd of ev'ry feather.  
 Blow, blow North wind ! freeze, freeze  
 black sky !

Sug on warm down the spoilers lie :  
 They feel—no change of weather.  
 Next caught the scent, of all the hunt  
 The noisiest dog, but cursed blunt,  
 And given much to biting :  
 He triumph'd o'er the STAG and Hare :  
 The Fox-chase was a sport (tho' rare)  
 He took no great delight in :  
 Thunder his name : you heard a-far  
 His roaring voice : champion for war,  
 But not so mad to fight in't :  
 His lavishness was dally shewn  
 Of life, limb, wealth (when not his own)  
 And pray now was'nt he right in't ?  
 This king of kings, with mod'rate drain  
 Of only—ninety thousand men,  
 And eighty millions Sterling,  
 Conquer'd, as in HIS map you'll see,  
 All Canada in Germany,  
 And reck'ning paid at Berlin.  
 Thus Salique river-gods give law  
 To France, a realm they never saw—  
 State quirk—hiss'd now at Paris :  
 Frenchmen again begin to own  
 The distaff title to her crown  
 (If LAW be LAW) no bar is.  
 But, simile and episode  
 Apart—let the high beaten road  
 Of commonon conversation  
 Prove, by unrav'ling all the plot,  
 Whether HE merited, or not,  
 The people's adoration.  
 NETTLES will grow on ev'ry ground :  
 And Cæsars, tho' suppress'd, are found  
 To shoot-up in all regions :  
 Yet, e'er the Rubicon they pass,  
 Some Cæsars take great care to raise  
 A few MILITIA legions.  
 What could our Vidi, vici, mean ?  
 (Pity the Veni can't come in !)  
 What could our CÆSAR drive at ?  
 Was it his sacred love of Fame ?  
 Or Public-Good ?—Celestial flame !  
 No—no—his views were private.  
 Give me the same inaterials, wiz.  
 Sham gout, an unembarrass'd phiz.  
 An beau'n-born cant when needed ;  
 I'll get a peerage for my wife,  
 A good round income for my life.  
 And that is just what he did.  
 The hounds, observe 'em in full cry,  
 All join the chace, yet scarce know why,  
 Save half a dozen leaders : [crew,  
 The iell, I mean the SMALL-CRAFT  
 More Noes and Yes, and kept for shew,  
 For Fill-ups, or for Breeders.

'Twas pleasant, nay, 'twas pleasure-  
 trove,  
 To mark the trade these pedlars drove :  
 These remnant, scrap-retailers :  
 Great haberdashers of small-wares,  
 A swarm of petty-larceners,  
 Mere crib-shreds, cabbage-taylors.  
 They sold half wax-light by pound-  
 weight,  
 Hot broken victuals, by the plate :  
 Small and strong beer by pailfuls :  
 Coals, by the bushel,—and the gang  
 So num'rous, were they all to hang,  
 They'd drain a dozen jailfuls.  
 Quick their returns, but small their gain,  
 Especially for good Champagne,  
 Prime Burgundy, and Claret,  
 All sold per flask : 'twas charming sport,  
 Repeated every day at court :  
 The king could scarcely bear it.  
*Run-down, Actæon-like, one time*  
 He bay'd the pack—the heinous crime !  
 They all vow'd vengeance on him :  
 Weary'd, and worry'd thus to death,  
 The Royal STAG resign'd his breath—  
 Lie light, oh Earth ! upon him—  
 Britons ! if in this glass you see  
 The lively pourtrrait of a free,  
 Abus'd, resenting nation,  
 Lab'ring beneath th' oppressive weight  
 Of an abandon'd, profligate,  
 Burlesque administration :  
 The pack, thank Heaven, tho' late, at last  
 Are all relegu'd : their day is past ;  
 Proscrib'd their whole venality :  
 The crew and pilot wreck'd we find :  
 No mark, no trace is left behind  
 Of all this Great-Canaillety.  
 Them to succeed, a statesman came,  
 So free from vice, so void of blame,  
 So much above man's level  
 One might mistake him for a God  
 Descending from his bright abode  
 To rid us of the Devil.  
 Frugal, with splendour he appear'd ;  
*Abroad ador'd—at home rever'd :*  
 By none aspers'd in Satyre,  
 Save those, whose praise were disesteem'd,  
 Or those, whose tongues and hearts blas-  
 pheme  
 Their Christ and their Creator.  
*His system PEACE ; so unconfin'd*  
 It breath'd—"the good of all mankind :  
 "One, universal charity :"  
 Obvious, the means : humane, the ends :  
 All Christendom at once were friends :  
 Behold a Christian rality !

Welcome, fair exile, to this shore !  
 Didst not thou stem thro' fields of gore  
 Thy passage, trembling—fainting ?  
 Silence ye canons ! trumpets ! drums !  
 Peace, with her three historians, comes,  
 " Poetry, Sculpture, Painting."  
 Colours, speaking with warmth shall tell  
 How Britons conquer'd as they fought or  
 fell :

The Bust with faithful traces  
 Shall band to wond'ring TIME our king :  
 While Verse her tribute too shall bring  
 " A laurel-wreath of praises."  
 The horrid din of War is o'er :  
 Rapine and Butch'ry are no more :  
 Famine herself is starving :  
 The friendly monarchs sheath the sword,  
 And meditate to well-reward  
 Heroes, so well deserving.  
 Illustrious GEORGE to public view  
 Hangs forth the picture that he drew,  
 His own great story telling,  
 HE blends all social ties in one,  
 Friend, Brother, Husband, Son,  
 In each, in all excelling.  
 Give your stage mimics but a hint,  
 They'll take you off a lisp, a squint,  
 Or any incorrection :  
 With ease we imitate defects,  
 But 'tis a science too complex  
 To copy " a Perfection.  
 'Tis not alone the work of art,  
 Nature her aid must first impart  
 And lay the good foundation.  
 'Tis ours to ornament her plan.  
 NATURE rough-forms the heart, on MAN  
 Depends the cultivation.  
 Not this a task for WAR—War deals  
 In Blood—Murder his trade—he steals  
 The heart with inhumanity  
 Mild change ! the rays of Peace now  
 shine :  
 Be it our HARVEST to refine  
 On systems of Christianity.  
 Commerce already rears her head,  
 Joyous to see her regions spread  
 T' enrol new sons of Freedom :  
 Britons, themselves born free and brave,  
 Conquer—mankind to disenslave,  
 Or make proud tyrants dread 'em.  
 Happy the clime ! where Freedom reigns :  
 Whether on Florida's parch'd plains,  
 Or (eight-months froze) Montreal !  
 Liberty ! thy all-clearing beam  
 Makes fancied raptures real seem,  
 And horrors prove ideal.  
 Happy the land ! where Freedom reigns !  
 There no SEJANI forge new chains ;  
 . June. 1764.

No HEROES rave, despotic :  
 Oh Albion ! realm of Liberty !  
 Blest realm ! thy subjects all are FREE :  
 Thy monarch PATRIOTIC.

### The FAREWELL.

By C. CHURCHILL.

(Entire, Price, 2s. 8d. halfp.)

P. FAREWELL to Europe, and at once farewell  
 To all the follies which in Europe dwell,  
 To Eastern India now, a richer clime,  
 Richer alas in ev'ry thing but Rhime,  
 The Muses steer their course, and, fond of change,  
 At large, in other Worlds, desire to range,  
 Resolv'd at least, since They the fool must play,  
 To do it in a diff'rent place, and way.

F. What whim is this, what error of  
 of the brain, [star's reign ?  
 What madness worse than in the dog-Wby into foreign countries would You  
 roam, [at home ?  
 Are there not knaves and fools enough  
 If Satire be thy object, and thy lays  
 As yet have shewn no talents fit for praise,  
 If Satire be thy object, search all round,  
 Nor to thy purpose can one spot be found  
 Like England, where to rampant vigour  
 grown [sown,

Vice choaks up ev'ry Virtue, where, self-The seeds of Folly shoot forth rank and bold,  
 And ev'ry seed brings forth an hundred fold.

P. No more of this—tho' Truth (the  
 more our shame,  
 The more our guilt) tho' Truth perhaps  
 may claim,  
 And justify her part in this, yet here,  
 For the first time, e'en Truth offends my ear.

Declaim from morn to night, from night  
 to morn, [born,  
 Take up the theme anew, when day's new  
 I hear, and hate—be England what She  
 will,

With all her faults She is my Country still  
 F. Thy Country, and what then ? Is  
 that mere word

Against the voice of Reason to be heard ?  
 Are prejudices, deep imbib'd in youth,  
 To counter-act, and make thee hate the  
 truth ?

A a a

'Tis

'Tis the sure symptom of a narrow soul  
To draw its grand attachment from the  
whole,  
And take up with a part; Men, not con-  
fin'd

Within such paltry limits, Men design'd  
Their nature to exalt; where'er they go,  
Wherever waves can roll, and winds can  
blow,

Where'er the blessed Sun, plac'd in the  
sky [his eye,

To watch this subject world, can dart  
Are still the same, and, prejudice out-  
grown,

Consider ev'ry country as their own.  
At one grand view They take in Nature's  
plan,

Not more at home in England, than Japan.

P. My good, grave Sir of Theory,  
whose wit, [stance yet,  
Grasping at shadows, ne'er caught sub-  
'Tis mighty easy o'er a glass of wine  
On vain refinements vainly to refine,  
To laugh at poverty in plenty's reign,  
To boast of Apathy when out of pain,  
And in each sentence, worthy of the  
Schools,

Varnish'd with sophistry, to deal out rules  
Most fit for practice, but for one poor  
fault [brought.

That into practice they can ne'er be  
At home, and sitting in your elbow-chair  
You praise Japan, tho' you were never  
there.

But was the Ship this moment under sail,  
Would not your mind be chang'd, your  
Spirits fail,

Would you not cast one longing eye to  
shore, [more?  
And vow to deal in such wild schemes no  
Howe'er our pride may tempt us to conceal  
Those passions, which we cannot chuse but  
feel,

There's a strange Something, which with-  
out a brain

Fools feel, and which one wise men can't  
explain,

Planted in Man, to bind him to that  
earth,

In dearest ties from whence he drew his  
birth.

If Honour calls, where'er She points  
the way,

The Sons of Honour follow and obey;  
If Need compels, wherever we are sent,  
'Tis want of courage not to be content;  
But, if we have the liberty of choice,  
And all depends on our own single voice,

To deem of ev'ry Country as the same  
Is rank rebellion 'gainst the lawful claim  
Of Nature, and such dull indifference  
May be PHILOSOPHY, but can't be  
SENSE.

F. Weak and unjust Distinction, strange  
design,

Most peevish, most perverse, to undermine  
PHILOSOPHY, and throw her empire  
down

By means of SENSE, from whom she  
holds her crown.

Divine PHILOSOPHY, to Thee we owe  
All that is worth possessing here below;  
Virtue and Wisdom consecrate thy reign,  
Double each joy, and Pain no longer  
pain.

When, like a Garden, where for want  
of soil

And wholesome discipline, the rich, rank  
Teems with incumbrances, where all a-  
round [Ground,

Herbs noxious in their nature make the  
Like the good Mother of a thankless Son,  
Curse her own womb, by fruitfulness un-  
done,

Like such a garden, when the human soul,  
Uncultur'd, wild, impatient of control,  
Brings forth those passions of luxuriant  
race,

Which spread, and stifle ev'ry herb of  
Whilst Virtue, check'd by the cold hand  
of scorn,

Seems with'ring on the bed where was  
PHILOSOPHY steps in, with steady hand  
She brings her aid, she clear, in circum-  
ber'd land,

Too virtuous, to spare vice one stroke,  
too wise

One moment to attend to Pity's cries,  
See with what Godlike, what relentless  
pow'r

She roots up ev'ry weed

P. and ev'ry flow'r.  
PHILOSOPHY, a name of meek degree,  
Embrac'd, in token of humility,  
By the proud Sage, who, whilst he strove  
to hide,

In that vain artifice, reveal'd his pride.  
PHILOSOPHY, whom Nature had de-  
sign'd

To purge all errors from the human mind,  
Herself misled by the Philosopher,  
At once her Priest and Master, made us  
err;

Pride, Pride, like leaven in a mass of flour,  
Tainted her laws and made e'en Virtue  
sour.

Had

Had she, content within her proper sphere,  
Taught lessons suited to the human ear,  
Which might fair Virtue's genuine fruits produce,  
Made not for ornament, but real use,  
The heart of Man unrival'd she had sway'd ; [obey'd.  
Prais'd by the good, and by the bad  
But when She overturning Reason's throne,  
Strove proudly in its place to plant her own,  
When She with Apathy the breast would steel,  
And teach us, deeply feeling, not to feel,  
When She would wildly all her force employ,  
Not to correct our passions, but destroy,  
When, not content our Nature to restore,  
As made by God, She made it all new o'er,  
When, with a strange and criminal excess,  
To make us more than Men, she made us less,  
The Good her dwindled pow'r with pity saw,  
The Bad with joy, and none but fools with awe.  
Truth, with a simple and unvarnish'd tale, [vail,  
E'en from the mouth of N—— might pre-  
Could She get there, but Falshood's sugar'd strain [vain,  
Should pour her fatal blandishments in  
Nor make one convert, tho' the Siren hung,  
Where she too often hangs, on M—— tongue.  
Should all the SOPHS, whom in his course  
the Sun  
Hath seen, or past or present, rise in One,  
Should He, whilst pleasure in each sen-  
tence flows,  
Like PLATO, give us Poetry in Prose,  
Should He, full Orator, at once impart  
Th' ATHENIAN's Genius, with the RO-  
MAN's Art,  
Genius and Art should in this instance fail, [prevail.  
Nor Rome tho' join'd with Athens here  
Tis not in Man, 'tis not in more than man [plan.  
To make me find one fault in Nature's Plac'd low ourselves, we censure those above [wants love,  
And, wanting judgment, think that She Blame, where we ought in reason to commend, [friend.  
And think her most a foe, when most a

Such be PHILOSOPHERS—their specious art, [my heart ;  
Tho' Friendship pleads, shall never warp Ne'er make me from this breast one passion tear,  
Which Nature my best friend, hath planted there.  
F. Forgiving as a Friend, what, whilst I live,  
As a Philosopher I can't forgive,  
In this one point at last I join with You ;  
To Nature pay all that is Nature's due,  
But let not clouded Reason sink so low,  
To fancy debts she does not, cannot owe.  
Bear, to full Manhood grown, those shackles bear,  
Which Nature meant us for a time to wear,  
As we wear leading-strings, which useless grown,  
Are laid aside, when we can walk alone.  
But on thyself, by peevish humour sway'd ?  
Wilt Thou lay burdens Nature never laid ?  
Wilt Thou make faults, whilst Judgment weakly errs, [her's?  
And then defend, mistaking them for Dar'st Thou to say, in our enlight'n'd age [rage,  
That this grand Master Passion, this brave Which flames out for thy country, was imprest,  
And fix'd by Nature in the human breast.  
If you prefer the place where you was born,  
And hold all others in contempt and scorn  
On fair Comparison ; if on that land With lib'ral, and a more than equal hand Her gifts, as in profusion, Plenty sends ;  
If Virtue meets with more and better friends ;  
If Science finds a Patron 'mongst the great ;  
If Honesty is Minister of State ;  
If Pow'r, the guardian of our rights de-sign'd,  
Is to that great, that only end confin'd ;  
If Riches are employ'd to bless the poor ;  
If Law is sacred, Liberty secure ;  
Let but these facts depend on proofs of weight, [great,  
Reason declares, thy Love can't be too And, in this light could he our Country view,  
A very HOTENTOT must love it too.  
But if, by Fate's decrees, you owe your birth  
To some most barren and penturious earth, Where ev'ry comfort of this life denied,  
Her real wants are scantily supplied,  
A a a z Where

Where Pow'r is Reason, Liberty a Joke,  
Laws never made, or made but to be  
broke,

To fix thy love on such a wretched spot  
Because, in lust's wild fever, there begot,  
Because, thy weight no longer fit to bear,  
By chance not choice, thy Mother dropt  
thee there,

Is Folly which admits not of defence ;  
It can't be Nature, for it is not Sense.  
By the same argument which here you  
hold, [be bold]

(When Falshood's insolent, let Truth  
If Propagation can in torments dwell,  
A Devil must, if born there, love his hell.

P. Had Fate, to whose decrees I lowly  
bend,

And e'en in punishment confess a friend,  
Ordain'd my birth in some place yet un-  
tried,

On purpose made to mortify my pride,  
Where the Sun never gave one glimpse of  
day, [ray,

Where Science never yet could dart one  
Had I been born on some bleak, blasted  
plain

Of barren Scotland, in a STUART's reign,  
Or in some kingdom, where men weak  
or worse,

Turn'd Nature's ev'ry blessing to a curse,  
Where crowns of Freedom, by the Fa-  
ther's won, [Son,

Dropp'd leaf by leaf from each degen'rate  
In spite of all the wisdom you display,  
All you have said, and yet may have to  
say,

My weakness here, if weakness, I con-  
fess,

I, as my country, had not lov'd her less.  
Whether strict Reason bears me out in  
this

Let those who, always seeking, always miss  
The ways of Reason, doubt with precious  
zeal ; [feel.

Their's be the praise to argue, mine to  
Wish we to trace this passion to the root,  
We, like a tree, may know it by its  
fruit,

From its rich stem ten thousand virtues  
spring,

Ten thousand blessings on its branches  
cling,

Yet in the circle of revolving years,  
Not one misfortune, nor one vice appears.  
Hence then, and what you Reason call  
adore ;

This, if not Reason, must be something  
more.

But, (for I wish no others to confine,  
Be their opinions unrestrain'd as mine)  
Whether this Love's of good, or evil  
growth,

A Vice, a Virtue, or a spice of both,  
Let men of nicer argument decide ;  
If it is virtuous, sooth an honest pride  
With lib'ral praise ; if vicious, be con-  
tent,

It is a Vice I never can repent ;  
A Vice which, weigh'd in Heav'n, shall  
more avail

Than ten cold virtues in the other scale.

F. This wild, untemper'd zeal (which  
after all [ness call)

We, Candour unimpeach'd, might mad-  
Is it a Virtue ? that You scarce pretend ;  
Or can it be a Vice, like Virtue's friend,  
Which draws us off from, and dissolves  
the force

Of private ties, nay, stops us in our course  
To that grand object of the human soul,  
That nobler Love which comprehends  
the whole.

Coop'd in the limits of this petty isle,  
This nook, which scarce deserves a frown,  
or smile,

Weigh'd with Creation, You, by whim  
undone, [worth one.

Give all your thoughts to what is scarce  
The gen'rous Soul, by Nature taught  
to soar,

Her strength confirm'd in Philosophic lore,  
At one grand view takes in a world with  
ease,

And, seeing all mankind, loves all she  
sees.

P. Was it most sure, which yet a doubt  
endures, [in your's

Not found in Reason's Creed, though found  
That these two services, like what we're  
told [not hold

And know of God's and Mammon's, can-  
And draw together, that, however loth,  
We neither serve, attempting to serve  
both,

I could not doubt a moment which to  
chuse,

And which in common Reason to refuse.  
Invented oft for purposes of Art,

Born of the head, tho' father'd on the  
heart,

This grand love of the world must be  
confest

A barren speculation at the best.  
Not one Man in a thousand, should he  
live

Beyond the usual term of life, could give,  
So

So rare Occasion comes, and to so few,  
Proof whether his regards are feign'd, or  
true.

The Love we bear our Country, is a  
root [fruit,

Which never fails to bring forth golden  
'Tis in the mind an everlasting Spring  
Of glorious actions, which become a King  
Nor less become a Subject; 'tis a debt  
Which bad Men, tho' they pay not, can't  
forget;

A duty, which the Good delight to pay,  
And ev'ry Man can practice ev'ry day.

Nor for my life (so very dim my eye,  
Or dull your argument) can I descry  
What you with faith assert, how that dear  
love

Which binds me to my Country, can re-  
move

And make me of necessity forego,  
That gen'ral love which to the world I  
owe.

Those ties of private nature, small ex-  
tent, [pent,  
In which the mind of narrow cast is  
Are only steps on which the gen'rous  
soul [whole.

Mounts by degrees till She includes the  
That spring of Love, which in the hu-  
man mind,

Founded on self, flows narrow and con-  
fin'd,

Enlarges as it rolls, and comprehends  
The social Charities of blood, and friends,  
Till smaller streams included, not o'er-  
past,

It rises to our Country's love at last,  
And He, with lib'r al and enlarged mind,  
Who loves his Country, cannot hate man-  
kind.

F. Friend as You would appear to Com-  
mon Sense,

Tell me or think no more of a defence,  
Is it a proof of love by choice to run  
A vagrant from Your country?

P. Can the Son,

(Shame, Shame on all such sons) with  
ruthless eye, [stand by

And heart more patient than the flint,  
And by some ruffian, from all shame di-  
vorc'd, [forc'd;

All Virtue, see his honour'd Mother  
Then, no, by Him that made me, not e'en  
then, [Men,

Could I with patience, by the worst of  
Behold my Country plunder'd, beggar'd,  
lost

Beyond Redemption, all her glories cross'd

E'en when Occasion made them ripe, her  
fame

Fled like a dream, while She awakes to  
shame.

F. Is it not more the office of a friend,  
The office of a Patron to defend  
Her sinking state, than basely to decline  
So great a cause, and in despair resign?

P. Beyond my reach, alas! the griev-  
ance lies, [dies.

And whilst more able Patriots doubt, she  
From a foul source, more deep than we  
suppose,

Fatally deep and dark, this grievance flows.  
'Tis not that Peace our glorious hopes de-  
feats,

'Tis not the Voice of Faction in the streets,  
'Tis not a gross attack on Freedom made,  
'Tis not the arm of Privilege display'd  
Against the Subject, whilst She wears no  
sting

To disappoint the purpose of a King,  
These are no ills, or trifles, if compar'd  
With those, which are contriv'd, tho' not  
declar'd.

Tell me, Philosopher, is it a crime  
To pry into the secret womb of Time,  
Or, born in ignorance, must we despair  
To reach events, and read the future  
there?

Why, be it so—still 'tis the right of Man,  
Imparted by his Maker, where he can,  
To former times and men his eye to cast,  
And judge of what's to come, by what is  
past.

Should there be found in some not di-  
stant year

(O how I wish to be no Prophet here)  
Amongst our British Lords should there  
be found [sound,

Some great in pow'r, in principles un-  
Who look on Freedom with an evil eye,  
In whom the springs of Loyalty are dry,  
Who wish to soar on wild Ambition's  
wings, [not Kings,

Who hate the Commons, and who love  
Who would divide the people and the  
throne

To set up sep'rate int'rests of their own,  
Who hate whatever aids their wholesome  
growth,

And only join with, to destroy them both,  
Should there be found such men in after-  
times, [crimes

May Heav'n in mercy to our grievous  
Aliot some milder vengeance, nor to them,  
And to their rage this wretched land con-  
demn.

Thou

Thou God above, on whom all States  
depend, [end,  
Who knowest from the first their rise, and  
If there's a day mark'd in the book of  
fate

When ruin must involve our equal state,  
When Law alas ! must be no more, and  
we, [free,

To Freedom born, must be no longer  
Let not a Mob of Tyrants seize the helm,  
Nor titled upstarts league to rob the  
realm,

Let, not, whatever other ills assail,  
A damned ARISTOCRACY prevail.

If, all too short, our course of Freedom  
run, [done,

'Tis thy good pleasure we should be un-  
Let us, some comfort in our griefs to  
bring,

Be slaves to one, and be that one a King.

F. Poets, accustom'd by their trade to  
seign,

Oft substitute creations of the brain  
For real substance, and, themselves de-  
ceiv'd, [liev'd.

Would have the fiction by mankind be-  
Such is your case—but grant to sooth  
your pride, [beside,

That You know more than all the world  
Why deal in hints, why make a moment's  
doubt,

Resolv'd, and like a Man, at once speak  
out,

Shew us our danger, tell us where it lies,  
And, to ensure our safety, make us wise.

P. Rather than bear the pain of thought,  
fools stray ; [way ;

The Proud will rather lose than ask their  
To men of Sense what needs it to unfold,  
And tell a tale which they must know  
untold ?

In the bad, Int'rest warps the canker'd  
heart, [of art ;

The Good are hood-wink'd by the tricks  
And whilst Arch, subtle Hypocrites con-  
trive

To keep the flames of discontent alive,  
Whilst They, with arts to honest men  
unknown, [Throne,

Breed doubts between the People and the  
Making us fear, where Reason never yet  
Allow'd one fear, or could one doubt ad-  
mit,

Themselves pass unsuspected in disguise,  
And 'gainst our real danger seal our eyes.

F. Mark them, and let their names re-  
recorded stand

On Shame's black roll, and stink thro' all  
the land.

P. That might some Courage, but no  
Prudence be ;  
No hurt to them, and jeopardy to me.

F. Leave out their names,  
P. For that kind caution thanks,  
But may not Judges sometimes fill up  
blanks ?

F. Your Country's laws in doubt then  
you reject :

P. The laws I love, the Lawyers I sus-  
pect : [found,

Amongst twelve Judges may not one be  
(On bare, bare possibility I ground  
This wholesome doubt) who may Enlarge,  
Retrench, [Bench,  
Create, and Uncreate, and from the  
With winks, smiles, nods, and such like  
paltry arts,

May work and worm into a jury's hearts,  
Or, baffled there, may, turbulent of soul,  
Cramp their high office, and their rights  
controul, [large,  
Who may, tho' Judge, turn Advocate at  
And deal replies out by the way of  
charge,

Making Interpretation all the way,  
In spite of Facts, his wicked will obey,  
And, leaving law without the least de-  
fence, [Sense.

May damn his Conscience to approve his  
F. Whilst, the true guardians of this

charter'd land,  
In full and perfect vigour, Juries stand,  
A Judge in vain shall awe, cajole, per-  
plex.

P. Suppose I should be tried in MID-  
DLESEX.

F. To pack a Jury they will never  
dare.

P. There's no occasion to pack Juries  
there.

F. 'Gainst Prejudice all arguments are  
weak,

Reason herself without effect must speak.  
Fly then thy Country, like a Coward fly,  
Renounce her int'rest, and her laws defy.  
But why, bewitch'd, to India turn thy  
eyes ?

Cannot our Europe thy vast wrath suffice ?  
Cannot thy misbegotten Muse lay bare  
Her brawny arm, and play the Butcher  
there ?

P. Thy Counsel taken, what should  
Satire do ? [new ?

Where could she find an object that is  
Those

Those travell'd Youths, whom tender  
Mothers wean,  
And send abroad to see, and to be seen,  
With whom, least they should fornicate,  
or worse,

A Tutor's sent by way of a dry nurse,  
Each of whom just enough of Spirit bears,  
To shew our follies, and to bring home  
their's, [known,

Have made all Europe's vices so well  
They seem almost as nat'ral as our own.

F. Will India for thy purpose better do?  
P. In one respect at least—there's some-  
thing New. [speaks

F. A harmless People, in whom Nature  
Free and untainted, 'mongst whom Satire  
seeks, [hearts,  
But vainly seeks, so simply plain their  
One bosom where to lodge her poison'd  
darts.

P. From knowledge speak You this,  
or, doubt on doubt [it out?  
Weigh'd and resolv'd, hath Reason found  
Neither from knowledge, nor by reason  
taught, [You ought.

You have Faith ev'ry where but where  
India or Europe—What's there in a  
name?

Propensity to vice in both the same,  
Nature alike in both works for Man's  
good,

Alike in both by Man himself withheld.  
Nabobs, as well as those who hunt them  
down,

Deserve a cord much better than a crown,  
And a Mogul can thrones as much debase  
As any polish'd Prince of Christian race.

F. Could You, a task more hard than  
You suppose,

Could you, in ridicule whilst Satire glows,  
Make all their follies to the life appear,  
'Tis ten to one You gain no credit here.  
Howe'er well-drawn, the Picture after  
all,

Because we know not the Original,  
Would not find favour in the public eye.

P. That, having your good leave, I  
mean to try.

And if Your observations sterling hold,  
If the Piece should be heavy, tame, and  
cold,

To make it to the side of Nature lean,  
And, meaning nothing, something seem  
to mean,

To make the whole in lively colours glow,  
To bring before us something that we  
know,

And from all honest men applause to win,  
I'll group the Company, and put them in.

F. Be that ungen'rous thought by shame  
supprest's d. [tress'd.

Add not distress to those too much dis-  
Have they not, by blind Zeal misled, laid  
bare [air?

Those sores which never might endure the  
Have They not brought their mysteries so  
low [know?

That what the Wife suspected not; Fools  
From their first rise e'en to the present  
hour [pow'r,

Have They not prov'd their own abuse of  
Made it impossible, if fairly view'd,  
Ever to have that dang'rous pow'r re-  
new'd, [throne

Whilst, unseduc'd by Ministers, the  
Regards our Interests, and knows its own.

P. Should ev'ry other subject chance to  
fail, [wish'd to fail

Those who have fail'd, and those who  
In the last Fleet, afford an ample field  
Which must beyond my hopes a harvest  
yield.

F. On such vile food Satire can never  
thrive,

P. She cannot starve, if there was only  
CLIVE.

### Thoughts on Death.

MILTON has very judiciously repre-  
sented the father of mankind as  
seized with horror and astonishment at the  
sight of death, represented to him on the  
mount of Vision. For surely nothing can  
so much disturb the passions or perplex  
the intellects of man, as a disruption of  
his union with visible nature, a separa-  
tion from every thing that has hitherto en-  
gaged or delighted him; a change not  
only of the place, but the manner of his  
being: an entrance into a state, not sim-  
ply unknown, but which perhaps he has  
not faculties to know, an immediate and  
perceptible communication with the Su-  
preme Being, and, what is above all di-  
stressful and alarming, the final sentence,  
and unalterable allotment.

Yet we, whom the shortness of life has  
made acquainted with mortality, can,  
without emotion, see generations of men  
pass away, are at leisure to establish modes  
of sorrow, to adjust the ceremonial of  
death, look upon funeral pomp as a ce-  
remonial in which we have no concern,

and

and turn away from it to trifles and amusements, without dejection of look, or quietude of heart.

It is indeed apparent from the constitution of the world, that there must be a time for other thoughts; and a perpetual meditation upon the last hour, however it may become the solitude of a monasteries, is inconsistent with many duties of common life. But surely the remembrance of death ought to predominate in our minds as an habitual and settled principle, always operating, though not always perceived; and our attention should seldom wander so far from our own condition, as not to be recalled and fixed by the sight of an event, which will soon, we know not how soon, happen likewise to ourselves, and of which, though we cannot appoint the time, we may secure the consequence.

Yet, though every instance of death may justly awaken our fears, and quicken our vigilance, it seldom happens that we are much alarmed, unless some close connection is broken, some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated. There are therefore many, who seem to live without any reflection on the end of life, because they are wholly involved within themselves, and look on others as unworthy their notice, without any expectation of receiving, or intention of bestowing good.

It is indeed impossible, without some mortification of that desire, which every man feels of being remembered and lamented, to behold how little concern is caused by the eternal departure even of those who have passed their lives with public honours, and been distinguished by superior qualities, or extraordinary performances. It is not possible to be regarded by tenderer eyes, except by a few. That merit which gives reputation and renown, diffuses its influence to a wide compass, but acts weakly in every single breast; it is placed at a distance from common spectators, and shines like one of the remote stars, of which the light reaches us, but not the heat. The wit, the hero, the philosopher, whom either their tempers, or their fortunes, have hindered from intimate relations, or tender intercourses, die often without any other effect than that of adding a new topic to the conversation of the day, and impress none with any fresh conviction of the fragility of our nature,

because none had any particular interest in their lives, or were united to them by a reciprocation of benefits and endearments.

Thus we find it often happens, that those who in their lives have excited applause, and attracted admiration, are laid at last in the dust without the common honour of a stone; because by those excellencies, with which many have been delighted, none have been obliged; and though they had many to celebrate them, they had none to love them.

Custom so far regulates the sentiments at least of common minds, that I believe men may be generally observed to grow less tender as they advance in age; and he who, when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look, in time, without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which he himself is ready to fall; not because he is more willing to die than formerly, but because he is more familiar with the death of others, and therefore not alarmed so far as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end. But this is to submit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and to suffer our reason to lie useless. Every funeral may be justly considered as a summons to prepare for that state into which it is a proof that we must some time, enter, and a summons more hard and piercing, as the event of which it warns us is at less distance. To neglect at any time making preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; but to omit it in old age, is to sleep on an attack.

It has always seemed to me, one of the most striking passages in the visions of Quevedo, where he stigmatises those as fools who complain that they failed of happiness by sudden death. "How, says he, can death be sudden to a being, who always knew that he must die, and that the time of death was uncertain?"

Since there are not wanting admonitions of our mortality to preserve it active in our minds, nothing can more properly renew the impression than the examples which every day supplies, and as the great incentive to virtue is the reflection that we must die, it may be useful to accustom ourselves, whenever we see a funeral, to consider how soon we may be added to the number of those whose probation is past, and whose happiness or misery shall endure for ever.

Your's, &c. P. P.  
*A Letter*

*A Letter on the Breeding of Mules in England, with Directions in the Choice of Asses and Mares, and the Management of the Colts until fit to break.*

THE knowledge I had of the value and usefulness of the Mule led me to make some Experiments, for their being bred here and to this I was greatly excited from the beauty of those of the D. of Cumberland which he had for his baggage, when he commanded the Allies in Flanders.

My great Difficulty at first setting out was to procure an He-ass or two to cover my Mares; for I found none were to be got, of any Size, bred in England.

It is true, I met with some Spanish Asses; but they were sluggish, and not likely to get mettled Colts: Besides, I could not buy two of them, of any Size and Shape, under seven hundred Pounds, which I thought to much Money to throw away, if I could by any other Means get my End easily answered.

Sensible that Perseverance does much in all Things, I bought a strong boned, fine-shaped He-ass, and two She-asses of a large Size, considering they were bred in England, determined to try if I could not, by a little Care and Attention, mend the Breed, before I attempted to get any Mules.

These cost me only four Pounds, and my two She-asses soon afterwards dropped a Foal each.

I continued to breed from them for several Years; but it is to the Manner in which I managed the Ass-colts, that the great Success I have lately had in breeding Mules must be ascribed.

I took Care that the She-asses should be well fed, and kept in Order, both before they dropped their Foals, and afterwards whilst they suckled.

As soon as the Colts were weaned, I had them as carefully attended and fed, as if they had been got by *Childers* or *Babram*: Every Winter they stood under Cover, defended from the Injuries of the Weather, and were regularly fed, cleaned, and littered, the Door of the Stable being always left open two or three Hours in the Middle of the Day, for them to exercise themselves as they thought proper, which they seldom failed to do, if the

June 1764.

Weather was fine, to some Purpose, returning without Compulsion, when the Hour of Feeding approached.

In this Manner I always managed them till they were three Years old, when I permitted my Stone-colts to cover, and my Females to breed.

You would indeed be surprised to see how much, by this plain and simple Management, my Breed of Asses is improved; for I have now in my Stables several He-asses, which I keep as Stallions, that are, I believe, as large, and as well shaped, as any that were ever heretofore bred in these Islands.

I shall now proceed to describe to you the Manner in which I breed my Mules. For this Purpose I chuse Mares that are of a very large Breed, such as are sometimes used to draw the Brewers Drays in London.

My next care is, that they are young, full of Life, large barrelled, but small limbed, with a moderate-sized Head, and a good Forehand. At the proper Season my Mares are covered by my Ass-stallions, and they seldom miss. During the Time the Mares are in Foal, I take care to have them fed with nourishing Fodder, such as I imagine will most contribute to the Size of the Foal.

My Expectations, after this Management, are generally answered, for in due Season my Mares drop Foals, which I could often sell for ten, and sometimes twenty Guineas apiece at three Months old; and their future Value is more than in Proportion encreased afterwards.

I always house my Mule-colts the first Winter; otherwise the hard Frosts, and sharp cold, long Nights, would stint them in their Growth, besides making them unshapely and rough.

From the Time of their being dropped, I cause them often to be handled, to make them gentle: This prevents their hurting themselves by Skittishness, and sudden Frights. They are besides much easier broke at the proper Age, and become docile and wonderfully harmless, having nothing of that Viciousness which is so commonly complained of in these Animals.

I have them for the most Part broke at three Years old, but never permit them to do much Work till four: They are thus secure from being hurt by hard Labour,

B b b

till

till they have acquired Strength enough to bear it without Injury.

I have now several Mules which I constantly employ in various Kinds of Labour ; two, which are indeed very fine, I ride myself after my Harriers ; two more I keep for my Huntsman, and one for my Whipper-in : These are black, sorrel, and grey.

I have also four fine Mules, but stronger and heavier than those above mentioned, which I drive occasionally in a Four-wheel Chaise, besides several others less valuable, used for Plowing and Carting.

Some of my Neighbours smile at my Taste : yet they cannot, at the same Time, help acknowledging, that they are cheaper Animals, when bred at home, as has been my Practice, than Horses.

Perhaps some of your Readers, from the Hints above thrown out, may be inclined to try the Experiment : If so, I would caution them against some Errors I at first setting out fell into.

I thought at first I could not keep my Colts too well during the Winter Months : Accordingly I ordered that they should have the sweetest Hay, which I had before ordered to be reserved for my Cows, and as many Oats as they could eat.

This Way of feeding them, it is true, made them very fat ; but it was far from being an Advantage to them, for I afterwards found, by Experience, that it was not only incurring a much larger Expence than was any Ways necessary, but also made them wonderfully nice and delicate in their Appetites ever after, and also, by increasing their Weight of Flesh, made them more subject to Strains and Hurts in their Morning Gambols.

Finding this to be the Case, I altered my Method entirely, and contented myself with giving them Food enough to prevent their losing Flesh, and keep up their Growth, without palling their Appetites with Delicacies, or making them over fat : As to the rest, I took the same Care of defending them from the Injuries of the Weather as ever, by allowing them Stable Room, and good Litter to sleep on, besides causing them every Day to be well rubbed down with a hard Whip of Straw by an active Groom, whose peculiar Province it was to attend them ; and this was scarcely ever omitted, particularly in cold, raw, wet Weather, when they were least

inclined to exercise themselves in the Park.

April 5, 1764. Your's, &c.

BARONETTUS ANGLIAE.

*Directions for treating the GOUT, communicated by Dr. Cook.*

I Beg leave to communicate, by your means, what I have by practice and study acquired, that may be serviceable to alleviate the excruciating pains attending the gout.

I am fully persuaded no repellents can be safely used in this dangerous disease ; yet I hold that discutients and anodynes, very often may ; a variety here follows, many of whose happy effects I have experienced.

1. Take then of juice of onions two parts ; wine vinegar one part ; mix them well ; dip cloths in the liquor warmed, and apply to the parts in pain, and it will give present ease.

2. Take raw onions, and with some green rue and a little salt, beat them to a mash, then with powder of elecampane root bring it to the consistency of a soft cataplasm, or poultice ; spread it on a cloth ; hold it before the fire to warm : Then apply it all over the place.

This also gives present ease in most extreme pains of the gout, draws it out of the stomach if it is flown upwards, and, in a short time after, cures the fit.

3. Pidgeon's dung simmered up gently with a little vinegar, or urine, a few minutes, and applied warm. This relieved me once of a violent pain in my arm.

4. Fresh cow dung simmered so in new milk, and thickened with barley, or rye meal, is recommended by some.

5. As also a composition of yeast, rye meal and salt. As thus : Take four ounces of rye-meal, one of salt, and two of yeast, add water enough to make a poultice.

I was lately in company with the gentleman who first used this abroad, and brought the recipe home with him. He recommended it much from his own experience, but I should prefer all yeast, and no water in it.

6. Apply a raw lean beef stake, change it for a fresh one every twelve hours, till cured.

7. Spread sage leaves, hastily dried in the sun, between two thin flannels, and quilt them in slightly to prevent their gathering into a heap, and apply to the part. This simple recipe too sometimes gives wonderful relief.

8. Take duck meat off the surface of ponds, and camomile flowers (the single sort are strongest) boil them in milk; with barley meal enough bring them to the consistency of a poultice, and apply to the part. This is also highly recommended by others.

9. Take the yolk of ten eggs, beat them well up with half a pint of oil of roses in a frying pan, simmer them gently to a consistency, add two drams of saffron, and apply it warm. An excellent anodyne.

10. Sugar of lead dissolved in spirits of wine or brandy gives great relief.

11. Sir William Temple, in his Miscellanea, tells us, wool, from the belly of a fat sheep, did often procure ease to him. Very safe.

12. He also found benefit from a piece of scarlet cloth dipped into scalding brandy, laid upon the afflicted part, the heat often renewed by dropping it upon the same cloth, as hot as can be endured.

Query, If the addition of a little camphor would not improve it?

Here I think are variety of topicks enough to pick and chuse out of; for if these wont do, there are none better; and if they answer the purpose a multiplicity will be needless.

13. But let me here remark this singular circumstance often attending a fit of the gout; as it is worth noticing. The feeling sense of the pain thereof is somewhat different when the ligaments, tendons, or the membranes of the joints are affected, from that other sort of pain, or feeling, when the cutis, or skin, is inflamed thereby.

In the last case, as the halitus approaches towards the surface, the flesh of the skin feels very smarting, as if broiling over a fire. This new agony is only, if I take it right, when the stimulating matter of the gout transpires forth thro' the pores of the skin, and ends with itchings, at which seasons I have mitigated the violence of that stinging anguish, by anointing with a feather the scalding surface with sweet salad oil; and by not keeping the frying limb over hot with coverings, as was more

proper when the fit was but crude, at its first approach, and the original cause lay deep in the joints.

Thus much may suffice for external or topical applications.

14. As to internal, I will only offer two; one particularly for the stomach, and the other a general remedy for the whole body; and which I may properly enough add here, perhaps, to the future benefit of some patient. For a fit of the gout in the stomach, nothing is better and safer than a spoonful, or two, of expressed juice of tansey in a glass of any strong white wine, often repeated; or a strong decoction of dried tansey, when the juice itself cannot be had.

I found relief once from Dr. Dover's recipe; a dram of venice treacle in a glass of strong white wine: He orders two drams.

The other, and universal medicine, is buck-beans, or meadow trefoil. The juice of this plant taken inwardly from three to six spoonfuls, in any convenient vehicle, night and morning, for some considerable time, they say, destroys the very essence of the gout; it not only cures gouts and rheumatisms, but is also a preservative from the same, and prevents their return again; this herb being found to be the greatest of all simple vegetable alterative productions for rooting out those diseases. Wherefore to both such patients I would advise huck-bean tea for common drink.

Issues, to those who will submit to them, one on each side, are found of service to prevent the return of the gout; or at least it lessens the violence of the subsequent fits. For which purpose the jesuit's bark is found likewise to be of great use; chewing rhubarb; frequent purging; and repeated doses of flower of brimstone prepared by decoction in fair water. But in such cases it is always best, and safest, to call in the physician.

I am,

Your ready and bumble servant,

JOHN COOK, M. D.

Leigh, in Essex, May 7, 1764.

*Proceedings of the East India Company.  
(Continued from p. 323.)*

ON Wednesday, the 30th of May, a court of directors was held, and two eminent proprietors attended, in hopes of being

being admitted into the court-room, but that not being customary they sent in the following memorial, which was read, and many debates arose in regard to the directions to be given to Lord Clive, &c.

To the honourable the Court of Directors,  
&c.

" GENTLEMEN,

" Being informed that a motion has been carried in your court of directors, ' That in order to restore peace and tranquillity in Bengal, full powers be given to Lord Clive, Mr. Sumner, Brig. Gen. Carnac, Mr. Varelt, and Mr. Sykes, to pursue whatever means they judge most proper to attain the same ; ' and judging that such a resolution is destructive of the constitution of the *East India* company, injurious to the proprietors, illegal in its nature, and calculated contrary to the most solemn declarations, to annihilate the civil jurisdiction of that presidency, as well as to defeat the purposes of the indenture prescribed by the general court respecting the military : We, as proprietors, humbly desire to be permitted to offer our reasons to your honourable board, in support of our opinion, before so extraordinary a measure receives your final confirmation.

" We have chosen this mode of application as appearing to us most respectful to your court of directors, and as being the least liable to any imputation of party or faction ; or that we mean, in the slightest degree, to retard the dispatch that our affairs require, intending rather to trust to the calm voice of reason, and the dispassionate reflection of honourable men, than to run any risk of that confusion which the calling of a general court at this period might possibly occasion. But as this permission of being heard against any measure, whereby parties interested conceived themselves aggrieved, is the constant indulgence of the highest assemblies of this kingdom, and likewise the general practice of the superior boards, as founded in natural justice, we humbly expect so reasonable a request will not be denied us.

We have the honour to be, &c.  
G. JOHNSTONE,  
G. DEMPSTER.

The two proprietors who signed the above letter, after waiting some time at the

*India-House*, were given to understand that their demand to be heard could not be complied with, the directors having no precedent for granting such indulgence to proprietors ; they therefore sent in to the directors, by Mr. James, their secretary, the following memorial, containing the substance of what they intended to have said :

To the honourable the Court of Directors  
for the united Company of Merchants  
trading to the East-Indies.

The Memorial of George Johnstone and  
George Dempster, Proprietors of East-  
India Stock.

SHEWETH,

" That your memorialists are informed that at the last court of directors a resolution was agreed to by a very small majority, in the following words : ' That in order to restore peace and tranquillity in Bengal, full powers be given to Lord Clive, Mr. Sumner, Brigadier General Carnac, Mr. Varelt, and Mr. Sykes, to pursue whatever means they judge most proper, to attain the same.'

" That it appears to your memorialists, that the said resolution is destructive to the constitution of the *East-India* company ; which, in every circumstance, has endeavoured to provide, by the number of persons directed to be entrusted with the management of its affairs, that no undue influence should be exercised at any of its boards. Upon this principle the charter has extended the directors to the number of 24, to be chosen annually, and subjected to rotation ; upon the same principle 12 counsellors have been appointed to each presidency.

" That as Lord Clive declared in the most solemn manner in the general court of proprietors, ' that the company had nothing to fear from the ascendancy of their military servants ; since only one officer was to have a seat in council : ' That as his Lordship's friends in the direction did on all occasions before the last direction, express, in terms equally strong and satisfactory to every well-wisher to the company, their sense of the danger and inexpediency of instituting secret committees either at home or abroad : That as Gen. Carnac and Mr. Varelt, in their letters to the board of directors, condemn such committees, and ascribe to them

them all the mischiefs which have of late befallen our settlements in Bengal; that as the extraordinary powers entrusted with Mr. *Vansittart*, one of our civil officers, at a time when the council was full of distraction, and our officers in the most critical situation, was one great ground of the opposition to the late court of directors: Your memorialists cannot, after all these circumstances, hear, without astonishment, of a committee being appointed with more ample, dangerous, and discretionary powers, than any ever known heretofore in your service.

" That former secret committees, so much complained of by Lord Clive, Mr. *Rouse*, Mr. *Dudley*, Mr. *Savage*, and many other of the directors, were limited to matters requiring secrecy, and relating chiefly to negotiations with the country powers, but still subject to the review of the council; whereas the present committee are subject to no check or controul, and by transacting the whole business of the company, will reduce the other members of the council to mere cyphers.

" That the reason given for sending Mr. *Spencer* back to *Bombay* was to produce unanimity in the settlements of Bengal; by preventing those heart-burnings which an unjust supercession naturally excites: That this was but a single instance; but the appointing a general over Major *Adams*, to whose gallantry and abilities the company owes its preservation; the appointing Mr. *Vareſt* and Mr. *Sykes* over their seniors, and a committee of five over the whole council, is a string of most cruel and unheard of supercessions, which will add civil dissensions to the calamities of foreign war.

" That by investing those five gentlemen with such ample powers, your once flourishing and commercial settlement, Bengal, will become purely military. For without supposing any of the three civil members of the committee, who owe their appointment merely to Lord Clive's recommendation, to be under his Lordship's influence, yet should Mr. *Vareſt* remain at *Chitagou*, which, no doubt, he would wish; or Mr. *Sykes* obtain a chieftaincy, at which, no doubt, he aspires; or should any of the three gentlemen die; in that case Lord Clive will have a casting vote, and Gen. *Carnac* and he an absolute majority in the committee.

" That one of the reasons given by

Lord Clive why he would not act in the service of the company, was, the undue influence which he alledged Mr. *Sullivan* had assumed. His lordship's words were, as usual, strong. All men, he said, were equal to him, provided Mr. *Sullivan* had not the lead. His lordship likewise added a saying, the jutness of which we have lived to be convinced of: " Words are one thing, actions another." Now that Mr. *Sullivan*'s influence does not exist, first, his lordship declares he will not go to India, unless vested with the same powers he had condemned in *Vansittart*; secondly, his lordship's friends devise an expedient for a committee equally arbitrary and dangerous.

" That the appointing of this committee is illegal and invalid, as the commission of the government under the great seal of the company directs that the whole government shall be conducted by a majority of the council; and your memorialists are informed, by persons learned in the law, that no act of the directors can invalidate that authority, without passing under the seal of the company, and revoking the former commission.

" That the charter of justice in Bengal seems to be struck at by those new regulations. Giving full powers to pursue every means, &c.

" That those regulations are injurious to the rights and interests of the proprietors, by entrusting their concerns with five, or more properly with one, when 12 counsellors are appointed by the constitution of the company.

" That the very intention of fixing a certain number to oppose the council, is to avoid the combination which may be expected from a few. But where these few are evidently the choice of a governor, whose wealth and ambition render him a proper object of jealousy; where the majority are already under his influence; where the insult offered the rest must produce great discontent; where no one good purpose can be alledged; where a thousand evils may be foreseen; and where the military are to approve their own rewards, contrary to the intention of the general court of proprietors, it is humbly hoped the court of directors will not, merely to gratify, a single man, create so great an innovation in the affairs of the company, but will permit the power to rest with the governor and council, where experience

experience has shewn it is least liable to be abused, and where the constitution of this country has regularly placed it."

Notwithstanding this remonstrance, the court proceeded to confirm the instructions already agreed upon with respect to Lord Clive, and every thing was finally settled in a few days; when his lordship took leave, and set our for Portsmouth.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mr. Ch. Churchill, concluded from p. 195.*

WHEN the name of a man becomes popular, and particularly on account of his superior genius; there are always a number of little minds who will be raking into his private concerns, in order, if possible, to find some cause for depreciating a character, whose merit they cannot behold without envy. It was this invidious disposition that gave rise to some reports, disadvantageous to the moral and clerical character of Mr. Churchill, on account of the domestic disagreements that happened between this author and his wife; in consequence of which a voluntary separation ensued. Before the merit of Mr. Churchill's poetical talents were also known to the public, his pecuniary emoluments, as curate and lecturer of St. John's, were much too small for the maintenance of his family. But if on this account he incurred some inconvenience in laying himself under such obligations to his friends, as he could not well avoid; it was much to his honour that those friends interested themselves to remove such inconveniences; nor is it less so, that, since the justice done him by the public, in the liberal encouragement given to his works, he hath so justly discharged such obligations. Nothing can be farther from the temper and disposition of our author, than parsimony and avarice; those who know him best, or have ever had an opportunity to experience proofs of his friendship, can testify this; and yet the unusual price at which he hath set his writings, hath been made an objection of this kind, not only as an instance of avarice, but of ingratitude to the public. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Churchill, in this, hath not acted without a precedent. The celebrated John Dennis used to say of his critical performances, that "The paper and printing indeed may come but

to eighteen pence, but the work is worth five guineas." Where then is the injustice of his charging, in such a case, half a crown. I don't know that any of those persons who may have complained against this circumstance, have done the same against Hoyle, whose treatise on whist is certainly set at a price by no means proportioned to the number of pages, in which his rules are comprehended. Surely then the poet, whose works may possibly cost him equal labour, may be allowed to calculate their worth in the same manner. That the more sensible and politer part of the public are not averse to this rule of estimation, is evident from the sale of this writer's performances, which, though so much dearer, are so much more extensively circulated than those of any other poet now living.

Our author's first piece, the *Roscia!*, had not been long published before a second appeared under the title of the *Apolo-gy*, a very masterly performance, addressed to the Critical Reviewers; soon after which came out a third, called *Night*, an epistle to Mr. Robert Lloyd. This performance abounds with fine strokes of that natural independency of mind, and spirit of good fellowship, which are so characteristical of Mr. Churchill: The following lines are beautifully expressive of such a truly philosophical independence:

*What is't to us, if taxes rise or fall,  
Thanks to our fortune! we pay none at all.  
Let muck-worms, who in dirty acres deal,  
Lament those hardships which we cannot  
feel;*

(please;  
*His Grace, who smarts, may bellow if he  
But must I bellow too, who sit at ease?  
By custom safe the poet's numbers flow,  
Free as the light and air some years ago.  
No statesman e'er will find it worth his  
pains*

*To tax our labours, and excise our brains.  
Burthens like these, will earthly buildings  
bear,*

*No tribute's laid on castles in the air.*

The next performance of Mr. Ch. Churchill's was the *Ghost*; occasioned by a ridiculous imposture, which long engaged the attention of the public, and afforded our author a fine opportunity of indulging his satirical vein, by rallying the

the credulity of the town, and exposing the absurdities of some well-known personal characters.

This work fully established Mr. Churchill's character as a satyrist, as was his reputation soon after as a poet, by his *Prophecy of Famine*; a work abounding with the noblest images, and the most beautiful descriptions to be met with in the English, or perhaps any other language. We might select many passages from this work, as indeed we at first intended, and compare them with similar passages in our best poets; but this would lengthen the present article too much; we shall therefore quote only one, a description of Scotland, which both for delineation and colouring, the reader may compare with any description ancient or modern.

*Far as the eye could reach, no tree was seen,* (green.  
*Earth, clad in russet, scorn'd the lively*  
*The plague of Locusts they secure defy,*  
*For in three hours a grasshopper must die.*  
*No living thing, whate'er its good, feasts there,*  
*But the Camelion, who can feast on air;*  
*No birds, except as birds of passage, flew;*  
*No bee was known to hum, nor dove to coo;*  
*No streams as amber smooth, as amber clear,* (bere;  
*Were seen to glide, or heard to warble*  
*Rebellion's spring, which thro' the country ran,* (dy clan.  
*Furnish'd, with better draughts, the stea-*  
*No flowers embalm'd the air, but one white rose,* (blows;  
*Which, on the tenth of June, by instinct*  
*By instinct blows at morn, and, when the shades*  
*Of drizly eve prevail, by instinct fades.*

Mr. Churchill's next performance was an Epistle to Mr. Hogarth, intended as a severe satire on that ingenious painter; but unluckily for the writer, turned out a panegyric, and would have redounded greatly to his honour, had not the former defeated its purpose by the weakest efforts to resent the intended affront.

The *Conference and Duelist*, were the two next performances of our author, whose fertile genius seems bent on affording constant entertainment to the public. These productions, however, bore evi-

dent marks of haste; and though full of genuine wit, good-sense, and satire, were very negligent and incorrect in their numbers.

The latter abounded also in such severe personal reflections, that many of the author's friends began to be in pain for his own personal safety. His next performance was the *Candidate*, an ironical satire on a certain great personage; against whom the author, generously espousing the cause of his friend, is more than commonly severe. His last piece is his *Farewell*, an Horatian dialogue on the love of one's country, a subject on which Mr. Churchill writes not like the cold, inanimate declaimers, who contemplate it only at a distance and in theory; but as one who really feels the inspiring warmth of that heroic passion, which were it, as he says, even a weakness or a vice,

*If weigh'd in heaven's ballance, would prevail  
 O'er ten cold virtues plac'd in t'other scale.*

By the title given to his last piece, the reader need not be apprehensive, however, that Mr. Churchill's muse hath taken her farewell of the public; she appears only to have embarked in the last India fleet, probably to return loaded with the spoils of the spoilers of the Nabobs.

*The great Benefit of Salt to Cattle, with the Method of using it,*

" I Do not find that the farmers in England know the great advantages which may be derived from the use of salt in the business of fattening cattle; whereas in America we think it, in a manner, absolutely necessary, and accordingly give it almost to every kind of cattle; and those with parted hoofs are particularly fond of it.

There cannot be a greater instance of this fondness, than the wild cattle resorting to the salt licks, where they are chiefly killed. We give this name of salt licks to the salt springs, which, in various places, issue naturally out of the ground, and form each a little rill.

Horses are as fond of salt as black cattle; for with us, if they were ever so willing, they will be much sooner brought to a handful of salt than any kind of corn whatever.

We

We also give salt to our sheep; and to this practice is it generally ascribed, that the American cattle, in general, are so much more healthy than the same animals in England: Certain it is, that they are there subject to much fewer diseases.

There is one very advantageous practice we have, which I cannot enough recommend to the notice of the farmers here: It is mixing salt with our hay-ricks when we stack it, which we call brining.

Just before I left America I had a crop of hay, which was in a manner spoiled by rain, being almost rotted in the field; yet did this hay spend as well as if it had been got in ever so favourably.

When my servants were making up the stack I had it managed in the following manner: that is, as soon as a bed of hay was laid about six inches thick, I had the whole sprinkled over with salt; then another bed of hay was laid, which was again sprinkled in like manner; and this method was followed till all the hay was stacked.

When the season came for cutting this hay and giving it to my cattle, I found that so far from refusing it, they eat it with surprising appetite, always preferring it before the sweetest hay, that had not been sprinkled in this manner with salt."

[Mus. Rus.]

AMERICANUS.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Sentence of a General Court Martial, held at the Horse-Guards on Saturday the 14th, of April 1764, for the trial of the Hon. Major General Robert Monckton, late Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces at the Reduction of the Island of Martinique, on a complaint preferred against him by Collin Campbell, Esq; before Major-Commandant of the late 100th, Regiment of Foot.*

THE Court is of opinion, that the charge and complaint of *Colin Campbell Esq;* against Major-General *Robert Monckton,* is altogether unsupported by evidence, and in some points expressly contradicted by the complainant's own witness, and doth therefore most honourably acquit the said Major-General *Monckton* of the same, and of every part thereof; and the court is farther of opinion, that the said charge and complaint is groundless, malicious and scandalous in the highest degree, and tending not only to injure the said major-general *Monckton's* character, but to hurt the service in general, as it must greatly affect every officer who may have the honour of commanding a body of his majesty's troops, when he reflects that his character and reputation are liable to be thus publicly attacked by a person, who has been dismissed his majesty's service with ignominy."

APRIL, Thurs. 19. As several labourers were digging in a field near Xanton in the dutchy of Cleves, which in antient times was a Roman camp, one of their spades struck against a hard substance, which upon farther enquiry appeared to be an urn, full of gold pieces, which the labourers immediately divided among them. The urn has disappeared, and has not yet been found. It is supposed to be of copper, or of some composition resembling that metal, as the pieces that lay next the side of it are somewhat discoloured. These pieces were a thousand in number, well preserved, and each of them weighs near 20 grains more than a ducat. They were struck under the reigns of *Gratian, Maximilian, Honorius and Valens.* They represent, respectively, the busts of these emperors on the one side, while the reverse contains devices and inscriptions, that are much admired by the lovers of antient remains.—His Prussian Majesty has laid claim to this treasure, and has actually recovered 600 of the pieces; the rest the poor men are endeavouring to re-buy.

MAY, Tues. 14. At Cliff-Pyard in Wiltshire, 31 ewes, the property of Edward Goddard, Esq; by feeding only one hour upon rank broad clover, burst, and died instantly. This fact is inserted by way of caution.

Thurs.

*Thurs. 24.* The general assembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh. On this occasion his majesty's high commissioner the Earl of Glasgow, made a grand appearance : Dr. Alexander Gerard, divinity professor in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, was chosen Moderator. His Grace opened the assembly with a speech from the throne, to which the Moderator made a suitable return. His Majesty's most gracious letter to the assembly was received, and read with all due honour and respect.

*Frid. 25.* The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, had an audience of the King, when his Majesty was pleased to accept the resignation of the Deanery of Westminster, but not of the Bishopric.

*Sat. 26.* His R. H. the Duke of York having quitted Rome, where he saw incog. the pretended Duke of York perform the sacred functions of his office, arrived at Venice, escorted by a detachment of Dalmatian cavalry ; having passed through Verona, Vicenza, and Padua, at all which places he was complimented by the chief magistrates, and was shewn whatever was remarkable in those celebrated cities. The morning after his R. H. arrived at Venice, he received the compliments of the Doge by four Venetian noblemen, who were ordered to attend him during his stay. The two following evenings his Highness went to the opera. On the third day he visited the Arsenal, where the Venetian nobility of both sexes were present to pay their respects to him. He was conducted to the different parts of this extensive building in a magnificent felucca built on purpose, and rowed by men dressed in the English manner, and attended by three other feluccas, filled with English and other foreigners of distinction, and with noble Venetians. Three thousand hands were employed in building and fitting out ships and galleys ; one of which was put upon the stocks in the presence of his R. H. which he was surprized to see nearly compleated before he left the Arsenal. Having visited the several docks, the rope-walks, the forges, &c. he was at length conducted to the grand armory, where a concert of music was prepared, and from the balcony of which he saw the shews called *Le forze d'Ercole*, and the *Moretta* dance, with which his Highness expressed

June, 1764.

the greatest pleasure. On his return he was conducted back by the noblemen appointed to attend him — But all this was little in comparison to what was preparing for the entertainment of his Royal Highness. The four noble attendants, animated with an earnest desire to answer the intentions of their republic, devised public races upon the great canal, and fixed the exhibition of them to the 4th of June, his Britannic Majesty's birth day. — The numerous and splendid barges that appeared on this occasion, set out from the lower end of the great canal about three in the afternoon, and advancing towards the Reale bridge, followed the course of the great canal to the mount of St. Anthony, where the signal being given, his Highness saw many competitors in boats with one oar start, and in a bissona saw the whole of the race, which passing along the great canal, and returning back to the middle of it, formed a course of about four miles and ended at a conspicuous structure, erected upon barges, representing the palace of joy ; in the front of the first story of which appeared *Venice* embracing *Britain*. The first race being over, his Royal Highness was pleased to go to a palace upon the great canal, fitted up and adorned on purpose, where, from a balcony, surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, he saw the four subsequent races. In the mean time, in sight of above two hundred thousand spectators, nine magnificent peotas moved slowly about the canal, amidst several thousand gondolas and other light barges ; while the swift and equally rich bissonas and margorottas, with young nobles, attended, armed with bows and pellets, and cleared the way for the racers. — The four first peotas represented the four elements ; the first of them, entirely silvered over, and symbolizing the element water, represented the triumph of Neptune, adorned with figures of tritons, sword-fish, dolphins, &c. The second expressed the earth, symbolized in the Goddess Cybele, crowned with towers, and adorned with various products, plants, flowers, and animals, the whole being gilt and silvered over. The third was sky-colour and silver, denoting the element of air, expressed by the rape of Orithia by Boreas, with Zephirs and Cupids playing around in the air. The fourth was of flame colour, with ornaments

Ccc

ments of silver, indicating the element of fire, admirably expressed by the forge of *Vulcan*, *Vulcan* sweating at the anvil, with his naked cyclops in gigantic figures, with *Venus* opposite in her car, drawn by doves, and with other allusions agreeable to the fable. These four peotas bore the arms quartered of the four attendants. The other five peotas were fitted out by their nearest relations. The first represented *Great Britain* led in triumph by *Europe*, the second shewed the whale-fishing, admirably represented; the third exhibited the triumph of *Venus*, in her car drawn by four doves; the fourth, the chariot of the Sun, drawn by four horses, preceded by *Aurora*, in the act of dispersing night; the fifth and last, the triumph of *Pallas*, with trophies and allusions to that deity, &c. all rivalling each other in pomp, and glittering with silver and gold, particularly the various elegant dresses of the rowers, musicians, and other figures, in each peota, richly adorned with laces, besides the long fringes and tassels of silver playing upon the water. The singularity of the show, possible to be executed only in *Venice*, animated the four noble deputies to manifest at once to the whole world, the sincere friendship of the republic towards the crown of *Great Britain*.

*Mon. 28.* *William Jaques* was committed to *Salisbury* goal for the murder of a black sailor, whom he had enticed to accompany him into the country. They had both sailed together in his majesty's ship *Stagg*, and were both paid off about three weeks before the murder was committed, when each received about 28*l.* *Jaques* having squandered his money in rioting among his friends, decoyed the poor black into a wood, where he dashed his brains out with a hedge stake; but being suspected was pursued and taken at a public house in the *Devizes* with 16 thirty-six shilling pieces in his pocket, the black's handkerchief about his neck, and in his hand the bloody stake with which he perpetrated the murder. He confessed the whole, and signed his confession.

*Wed. 30.* Lord *Clive* took his leave of the *East India* directors, and set out for *Portsmouth* on Sunday.

The practice of rocking children to sleep has been lately exploded in *Germany*. This motion, says a learned physician, must injure the delicate texture of the brain, spoil their digestion, turn the

milk in their stomachs, make them squeamish, and occasion many disorders in the bowels, to which, it is no wonder children are so subject.

There has lately been made at *York* a newly invented seed plough, firm, but not heavy, going on two wheels, to be drawn by one or two horses occasionally, which is intended to make three seed furrows at once, at any distance from each other, and to sow any sort of seed, and to cover it at the same time with great expedition and exactness.

*Thurs. 31.* The Right Hon. *Ld. Clive* took leave of his Majesty. The star and badge of the order of the bath, which Lord *Clive* carries over with him to the *East-Indies*, are said to be as magnificent as any ever yet made. There are, it seems, but two others like them in this kingdom, one belonging to his majesty, the other to the Earl of *Northumberland*. In the centre of the star is a very large brilliant, encompassed with three crowns, set with yellow diamonds: The letters of the motto (*tria juncta in uno*) are formed also of diamonds, and placed on a kind of crimson enamelled ground. Thirty-two large diamonds compose the exterior ring, and the rays issuing from it are made up of diamonds of different sizes, which gradually lessen till they die away (as it were) and come to a point. The badge of the order is also adorned with many brilliants beautifully disposed: In the center is a very large and fine agate, with the crowns and other ensigns of the order cut in *alto reliefo*; and the letters of the motto are most beautifully enamelled upon gold. It is imagined, that though the natives of *India* are exceeding expert in works of enamel and in setting of precious stones, yet nothing more elegant has ever appeared in any of the *Nabob's* courts.

Four pieces of cannon that were lately fished up in *La Hague* road, were found covered with a thick incrustation of mud, under which the metal was at first as impulsive as pewter, but being exposed to the action of the air for 24 hours, it hardened again so as to bear the strongest proofs.

*Fri. June 1.* A court of common council was held at *Guildhall*, when Sir *Thomas Harrison* acquainted the court, that having waited on the R. H. Sir *Charles Pratt*, L. C. J. of his Majesty's court of C. P.

with

with the freedom of the city in a gold box, pursuant to order, his lordship was pleased to return the following answer.

" SIR,

" It is impossible for me not to feel the most sensible pleasure in finding my behaviour in the administration of justice approved by the city of *London*; the most respectable body in this kingdom, after the two houses of parliament.

" If they have been pleased, from any part of my conduct, to entertain an opinion of my integrity (the best quality of a judge) my utmost ambition is satisfied; and I may venture without the reproach of vanity, to take to myself the character of an honest man, which the city of *London* have told me I am intitled to: But they will give me leave, at the same time, to ascribe it only to my own good fortune that I happened to be distinguished upon the present occasion beyond the rest of my brethren; since I am persuaded, that if they had been called upon as I was, they would have acted with the like conscientious regard to their oaths, and to the law of the land.

" Since, however, the city of *London* has now given me a reputation, I must take more than ordinary care to preserve their gift by the strictest attention to my duty, knowing that the best way of thanking the public, for honours like these, is by persevering in the same conduct by which their approbation was first acquired."

*Sun.* 3. At near eleven at night a respite, during the King's pleasure came to Newgate, for *Mich. Sampson*, condemned for forgery, (*See p. 320*) A very worthy nobleman it is said was pleased to intercede for him, some of whose domestics he was instrumental in saving, when he gave his assistance to the *Dublin* packet bound to *Ireland*.

*Mon.* 4. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, who then entered into the 27th year of his age, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy. The dresses at court were rich and elegant.—Her majesty on this occasion presented the King with the portraits of the two young princes his sons, in a ring painted from the life, in enamel, by Mr. *Sykes*, and set round with brilliants, with which the King was highly pleased.

Mr. *Arnold* of *Devereux-Court* had the honour to lay before their majesties a curious repeating watch set in a ring, the particulars of which are as follow:

The movement complete is 2 dwts. 2 grs. and an 8th of a grain.

Great wheel and fuzee, 2 grains and 3-4ths.

Second wheel and pinion 3-4ths of a grain.

Barrel and main-spring, 3 grains and a half.

Third wheel and pinion, a 9th part of a grain.

Fourth wheel and pinion, a 10th part of a grain.

Cylinder wheel and pinion, a 10th part of a grain.

Balance, pendulum, cylinder, spring and collet, 2-3ds of a grain.

The pendulum spring 300th part of a grain.

The chain, 1-half of a grain.

Barrel and main-spring, 1 gr. and 3 qrs.

Great wheel and rochet, 1 grain.

Second wheel and pinion, 7th part of a grain.

Third wheel and pinion, 8th part of a grain.

Fourth wheel and pinion, 9th part of a grain.

Fly wheel and pinion, 17th part of a grain.

Fly pinion, 20th part of a grain.

Hour hammer, 1-half of a grain.

Quarter hammer, 1-half of a grain.

Rack, chain, and pully, 1 gr. and 1-3d of a grain.

Quarter and half-quarter rack, 2-3ds of a gr.

The quarter and half-quarter snail and cannon pinion, 2-3ds of a grain.

The all or nothing piece, 1-half of a gr.

Two motion wheels, 1 grain.

Steel dial plate with gold figures, 3 grains and an half.

The hour snail and star 1-half of a gr. and the 16th part of a grain.

The size of the watch is something less than a silver two-pence; it contains 120 different parts, and altogether weighs no more than 5 dwts. 7 grs. and 3-4ths.

*Tues.* 5. A remarkable cause was tried before Lord *Mansfield*, in which *Charles Darley* was plaintiff, and the captain of one of his majesty's frigates defendant.

The cause of action was the defendants neglecting to rate the plaintiff as quarter master on board the said frigate, by which neglect he was excluded from sharing prize-money in the *Hermione*, in the proportion he ought to have done. He obtained a verdict in his favour with 500 damages.

The grand illuminations designed by the Earl and Countess of *Northumberland* as a compliment to his majesty's birthday, were this evening exhibited; 1500 persons of distinction were invited, the garden was decorated with 10,000 lamps, 400 were fixed to the balustrades descending by the steps; these had a most beautiful effect; two bands of music were provided, one in the great gallery, which was illuminated with an astonishing degree of splendor; the other in the garden, each answered the other alternately; and upon Lord Granby's entrance, struck up, **HE COMES, HE COMES, THE CONQU'RING HERO COMES;** which was instantly followed by a general huzza from the whole company. The reason for postponing this magnificent exhibition was the death of Mrs. *Smithson*, the Earl's mother.

**Wednes. 6.** Seven malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. *Joseph Redman, John Larey, George Knight, John Ives, John Fairbrother, David Overton, and John Dixon.* (See p. 320.) — The body of *Dixon* was afterwards, at his own request, carried and laid at the door of a tradesman in the *Minories*; who, it is said, had been instrumental in bringing him to punishment, which occasioned a great riot, the mob threatening to pull down the man's house, till a party of soldiers came and dispersed them.

About ten in the evening a villain found means to enter the house of Mr. *Langley* in Gloucester-street, near Red-Lion-square, and to break open a bureau in which was cash to the amount of 100l. He was heard by young Mr. *Langley*, who seized him; but the villain, after stabbing him in several places, made his escape, carrying off the money.

**Thurs. 7.** The parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday the 21st inst. was further prorogued to Thursday the 16th of August.

A letter received this day from Ireland takes notice that above 100 sail of French

fish-ing-boats were now on the mackerel fishery on the Western coasts of that kingdom, each vessel having from 30 to 40 hands on board; which, it is added, will greatly prejudice the Irish fishery.

**Fri. 8.** The Rt. Rev. Dr. *Richard Terrick*, late Bp. of Peterborough, did homage to his majesty on being translated from the see of Peterborough to that of London, void by the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. *Osbaldiston*, deceased.

**Sat. 9.** The rich galleon *Santissima Trinidad*, from the *East Indies*, arrived in Plymouth road. She is the largest and richest ship ever brought to England. She came home under the convoy of the *Grafton* and *Lenox* men of war, who both parted from her in distress, and left her to pursue her voyage under jury-masts, in which condition she arrived.

**Mon. 11.** The sessions, which began on Wednesday the 6th, ended, when four malefactors received sentence of death, namely, *James Manning* for horse-stealing; *Henry Hareman* for a street-robery; *John Adams* for personating a sailor with intent to receive his wages; and *Jane Faulkner* for privately stealing five guineas and a half from Mrs. *Kelsoe* of *Billinggate*. — At this sessions *John Turtle* was tried for the murder of *Joseph Chambers*, and found guilty. He was executed pursuant to his sentence, and his body delivered to the surgeons. He was a miserable object, upwards of 60 years of age; and stabb'd the man in a drunken quarrel.

**Wednes. 13.** The purser of the *Osterley* East-India ship arrived at the East-India house with the news of the safe arrival of that ship in the *Downs* from *Bengal*, where every thing is said to be, at length, settled in tranquility; but at the same brings an account of a most barbarous massacre at *Patna* on our people, who were prisoners there, 58 of whom they murdered in cold blood in one night. *Coffin Ally Caww*, not satisfy'd with this, continued the massacre to every European that was in his power. But the hand of Providence has been manifest in his total defeat. His troops have been every where routed, and he is now driven a wretched exile into a country where he must live, while he does live, in perpetual fear of a most tormenting death.

**Fri. 15.** By letters just received from America,

*America*, the miserable condition of the log-wood cutters in the bay of *Honduras* is most pathetically described in a petition from the principal settlers to his Excellency *Wm. Henry Littleton*, Esq; governor of *Jamaica*; in which it is said, that the petitioners being ordered to withdraw from every other settlement, and retire to *Basis* with their effects, a total stagnation of business hath ensued; the commanders of ships who have disposed of their cargoes to the petitioners, seeing no possibility of payment, refuse any longer to supply them with provisions; that having now no plantations of their own to maintain themselves and families, they see no possible means of preserving themselves from famine; that having no legal authority for settling disputes among themselves, they are reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion, in which the injured can have no redress. To this wretched condition are they reduced by the inhumanity of the Spaniards, &c.

Mr. Green and Mr. Phillips, executors of *Jennix Dry*, Esq; paid to the treasurers of St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, the London, St. Luke's, and the London work-house, 2000l. to each, pursuant to the will of the deceased, being a part only of the testator's personal estate, which he bequeathed wholly to the use of these hospitals.

Col *John Henry Christian de Stumpel*, being arrived from *Germany* with his officers, a grant of 20,000 acres of land in the province of *Nova Scotia*, was confirmed to him by his majesty. He proposes to build a city for commerce, to call it by his own name *Stumpelberg*, to people it, and to establish a new manufactory in it, which is to be carried on by artificers of his own procurement.

Mon. 18. Between two and three in the afternoon the inhabitants of *London* were alarmed by some of the most dreadful thunder claps that has been heard in this capital for many years, by which St. Bride's steeple, the most elegant of any in *London*, was greatly damaged; the West and North-West sides suffered most; part of the spire was much shattered, and one of the stones started considerably out of its place; another stone fell from the bottom of the spire, and broke through the roof of the church into the North gallery; a third was driven from the steeple and cast upon the roof of an adjoining

house; and many small pieces were shivered off, and thrown into the street, but providentially without hurt to any body. Part of a column under the spire was almost chipped away, as was also a part of the North East corner, with one or two of the vases, and one of the iron chain bars was split asunder; a window in the belfry was much injured, and one of the great bells was almost filled with rubbish and stones; the steeple was cracked in several places, and a large heap of rubbish was thrown together in the upper part of it, as if a number of masons had been at work in it for several days. Upon the whole, however, it does not appear that this damage was the immediate effect of the lightening, but happened from a violent concussion, in like manner as houses at a distance are sometimes affected by the blowing up of powder magazines. What is remarkable, during the violence of this storm, scarce any rain fell, and but little when the thunder abated. Several balls of fire were seen in the streets, which disappeared without damage, but many people were hurt by various accidents during the continuance of the storm.

At *Chatbam*, about the same time, the storm was still more dreadful than at *London*; a ball of fire shivered the fore and top-masts of the *Ramilles*, beat down two men, killed a dog, and but for the heavy rain that fell there, would have set the ship on fire. Other damage was done in that neighbourhood, where a farmer's man was killed, and two others much damaged, several trees were split asunder, and a ball of fire entered *Gillingham* fort, and broke a large looking glass, and did other considerable damage.

Thurs. 21. A letter from *Italy* appeared in the public papers which took notice of a discovery made there by accident of the great efficacy of vinegar in the cure of madness occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. A patient at *Padua* was cured of a *Hydrophobia* by three draughts of vinegar, a pint at a draught.—If any opportunity should ever offer to try this remedy here, our readers are earnestly requested to communicate to us an account of the success.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor took the oaths and his seat in the House of Peers, as Earl of *Nottingham*.

A writ of enquiry was executed at *Guilford*, in which M<sup>r</sup>. *Wilson* and *Fell*,

Fell, booksellers, in *Paternoſter-row*, were plaintiffs, and three of his majesty's messengers, defendants; in an action of trespass for entering the plaintiff's house, seizing papers, &c. when the jury brought a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 600*l.* damages.

At a high court of admiralty *David Wilson* master of the *Free Briton* frigate, of *Liverpool*, was tried for the murder of a foremast man and a cabin-boy and acquitted.

*Fri. 22.* Near 200 pieces of antient silver coin being discovered at the house of *Cornelius Nutt* at *Uppington*, in *Rutlandshire*, a report was spread that the man's daughter had been informed of the place where they were hid in a dream. Be that as it may, some of these coins are said to be very valuable.

*Sat. 23.* A letter written with the Emperor of *Morocco*'s own hand, and directed to the King of *Great Britain*, was attested before the Lord Mayer to be correctly translated from the original *Arabic*. This letter is embellished with an ornamental gilt border, and represents to his majesty, that a ship belonging to *Marsb Holud*, brother to the Dey of *Algiers*, being cast away on the *British* coast, and the cargo lost, it was insisted that the whole value of the said cargo should be made good to the sufferers.

A most violent tempest of thunder, lightening, and rain, did incredible damage from *Beaconsfield* to *Haifield*; it shattered trees, cut off and laid flat whole fields of corn, destroyed the fruits of the earth, broke the windows that were exposed to its fury, and ruined many farmers, and others totally.

*Mid. 27.* A very melancholy account was this day received from *Lisbon* of the entire destruction by fire of the custom-house there, in which were goods of different merchants and of different nations, to the amount of 8 or 900,000*l.* most of which perished in the flames. It is supposed to have been set on fire, by villains, who having purloined some valuable effects, set the rest on fire to cover their thievery.

The goods that were saved his *Portuguese* majesty gave leave to sell without duty or draw back of any kind.

*Sat. 30.* The treaty, so long talked of between the courts of *Petersbourg* and *Berlin*, is at length concluded; but not yet made publick, nor perhaps ever will.

The election of a king of *Poland* is not likely to be made without bloodshed. But as neither of the powers who have principally interested themselves in this event, have thought fit to declare themselves openly, we shall not amuse our readers with conjectures.

Several braves, it is said, are now come over from *France*, in order to take away by force a foreign nobleman in the same manner as the unfortunate marquis of *Tratteaux* was carried off some years ago.

A very fatal disagreement has lately happened between the governors of *Pennsylvania* and *Carolina*, and the respective assemblies of those provinces, which has put a stop to all public business. The supplies in *Pennsylvania* remain ungranted; and the poor unhappy *German* settlers, who went over on the faith of *English* support and protection, remain in a starving condition in *Carolina*.

### East India Affairs.

*Extract of a letter from Major Adams to the late Earl of Egremont, dated at the head quarters at Doudnagur in Bengal, Nov. 20, 1763.*

In my last \* I acquainted your lordship with the happy situation of affairs in this country, and with the proceedings of the campaign to the commencement of the siege of *Mongear*; on the 4th, of October, I ordered fascines and other materials to be provided for that purpose; and on the 8th, I had three batteries ready to open on the fort, one of two 18 pounders, at 350 yards distance, to batter the south curtain near the river where the ditch was discontinued; and, by the falling of the river, the bank served as an epaulinent to protect our battery from being enfiladed, and a cover for storming. Another battery of one 12 pounder to enfilade the east face, and a third of one 18 pounder to enfilade the south face of the fort: But we were prevented opening them by the commandant (*Areb Ali Cawn*) pronising to surrender at discretion:

\* This Letter was not reprinted in our Magazine, as it no way differed from that, published by the *East India Company*, which we gave in March p. 184.

tion : He was induced to treat with me from an account he had heard of *Gurgia Cawn*, otherwise *Caja Gregore*, his patron, being cut off by *Coffim Ali Cawn*, on his march to *Patna*. The whole morning was spent waiting for the garrison to surrender ; but unluckily a rumour getting amongst their Seapoys, that we had marched down a battalion of Seapoys to plunder them as soon as disarmed, (which was in reality done for their protection) they began a very warm fire from all their works, which we soon silenced by our enfilading batteries, that swept their whole curtains where their cannon were mounted, their bastions being so small as not to admit of any of consequence. On the 9th, we opened our battery of two 18 pounders to breach the curtain. The enemy were not so much annoyed by our enfilading batteries, as they were on the 8th, having thrown up traverses on their curtains. On the 10th, I opened another battery of two 8 inch Howitzers, within 180 yards of the curtain, with which, and the two 18 pounders, we continued to batter it, and before night made the breach very practicable. At night I erected another battery for one 12 pounder to dismount a gun, which the enemy had mounted on the demi-bastion of the south gateway, to flank the breach. On the 11th, in the morning, the enemy surrendered at discretion, having laid down their arms, and marched out of the fort ; the garrison consisted of about 2000 men, Before I arrived at *Mongear*, I ordered Captain *Wedderburn* with his volunteer company, two companies of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon, to advance up the river in boats, in order to pick up any of the enemy's boats that might have been in the rear, and to endeavour, when he arrived near *Patna*, to acquaint our captive gentlemen, who were lately removed from *Mongear*, of his approach, that they might have concerted measures to effect their escape, which he would facilitate ; also to prevent any supplies of grain going into *Patna* from the opposite side.

This piece of service, he effectually performed, except what regarded the captives, who were all inhumanly massacred on the 6th, ult. (before Captain *Wedderburn*'s arrival) by order of *Coffim Ali Cawn* ; one *Somers*, a German (common-

ly called *Soomeroo*) was the infamous villain who executed these orders with a company of Seapoys trained up by himself ; 49 gentlemen, 25 of them in irons, were murdered in one house, with about 50 soldiers in irons, and 9 gentlemen, with the remaining part of the Englishmen who were prisoners, were put to death in other parts of the country where they were confined, amounting in the whole to about 200. Dr. *Fullarton* was the only person who escaped from *Patna*, having received a pardon from *Coffim Ali Cawn* a few days before the massacre of the English. Tagulpat, the famous banker, and his brother, with *Ramnarrain*, late *Subab* of *Patna*, *Rajab Bullub*, and 27 others, most of them their relations or Dependants, were put to death by the same executioner ; *Ramnarrain* was thrown into the river, and the bodies of the others were exposed to be devoured by the beasts and birds of prey, and a guard of Seapoys set over them to prevent their relations from burning them according to the custom of their religion. In *Mongear* I found large magazines well stocked with ammunition and grain ; I immediately after the surrender of the place, ordered a bridge to be thrown over *Singia Nullab*, and a detachment of the army to proceed on to *Rai Nullab* ; after settling the garrison, regulating the hospital, and embarking the battering cannon, I marched the army ; and on the 25th, of October I encamped within four miles of *Patna*, and ordered the necessary materials to be provided for carrying on the siege, which I imagined would be pretty hot, as *Coffim Ali Cawn* had left 10,000 men in the place ; he himself with a small part of his army being encamped at *Bicram*, about 10 cts to the westward of it ; the remainder of his horse he ordered to attack and harass our rear during the siege. A part of our boats with the heavy artillery, were attacked by 600 horse, about 10 cts distant ; but the escort luckily beat them off without any loss on our side. On the 28th, I marched the army to the confines of the suburbs of *Patna*, and encamped them in a strong post, almost entirely surrounded by a high bank and a ditch, within two miles of the walls of the city. On the 30th, at night, I ordered some shells to be thrown, from 2 howitzers, into the city, to amuse the enemy, whilst a battery

a battery was erected on the bank of the river, 260 yards distant, with 4 embrasures, to batter the curtain near the north east angle, by the river. Here I thought it necessary to breach, for the same reason that I breached near the river at *Mongear*. On the morning of the 31st we had finished the battery, and had got in two 18 pounders, and two howitzers; and the artificers were laying the platforms, when the enemy marched out a large body of seapoys, and advanced, under cover of the mud walls and hollow ways, very near to the battery, before they were discovered; on which all our seapoys abandoned it, and the enemy easily took possession, and blew up our magazine, with a great number of their own people: Captain *Smith*, who commanded our advanced post, instantly marched and retook the battery; and, on the alarm, a detachment of 50 grenadiers, a battalion of seapoys, and two pieces of cannon, marched to support our advanced party, which arrived in time to repel a second attack which the enemy made and persevered in it with great resolution. Lieutenants *Goddard* and *Swinton* were wounded in this last affair, with a great number of our Seapoys, and a few killed; but the enemy's loss was much greater, notwithstanding we followed them to the ditch, and were exposed to their fire, from their walls, the whole time. The loss of our magazine was an effecting circumstance, and what added to it, was the loss of three boats with ammunition the day before, in a violent gale of wind. On the 1st of November the battery was opened with four 18 pounders and an 8 inch howitz, and in a little time, we silenced most of the enemy's cannon on the part attacked: and in the evening we began to breach the curtain: Likewise opened another battery, a little to the left of the former one, for one 6 pounder and 1 howitz, to play on the east gateway and its demi-bastions. On the 2d we continued to play on the breach, having the night before repaired the grand battery, and added another embrasure to the little battery to the left of it. On the 3d our working parties were preparing materials for another battery, and for storming, the breach being almost practicable: but as the guns of the demi-bastions of the east gate, and the bastion to the south of it, were not silenced, I de-

termined to erect another battery to destroy their defences, and to make another breach in the mud bastion to the south of the breach already made. At night the enemy were alarmed about nine o'clock, manned all their works, and kept up an incessant fire from their great and small arms, which did us no mischief, but their blue lights directed us where to pour some grape-shot on them to good advantage. On the 4th, we began to erect a battery for three 18 pounders to take off all the enemy's defences at the east gate, and to the south of it, and one 18 pounder to breach the mud bastion, in conjunction with another battery of two pieces of cannon, which I caused to be erected near it, the ground not admitting the whole to be together. The enemy in the night repaired the mud bastion and the inude of the breach in the curtain, with sand bags. The whole front attacked, was so cleared of the enemy, as to permit us to look into the ditch opposite to the breach, which we found full of water, except a little to the right, where there was a passage over a mud bank which had been thrown up to keep in the water. In the evening a body of horse appeared in the rear of our encampment, but our cavalry and some seapoys obliged them soon to retire with some loss. On the 5th, our two new batteries were opened with very good success, the whole front attacked being cleared of the enemy, the mud bastion was sufficiently breached and the repairs of the breach in the curtain knocked off. At night I ordered the party at the batteries, which consisted of 100 *Europeans* and a battalion of Seapoys, to be reinforced with the two *European* grenadier Companies compleated to 80 men each, five companies of grenadier Seapoys, the former commanded by Captain *Irwin*, of his Majesty's 84th, regiment, and the latter by Captain *Trevillion*, with a battalion of Seapoys, and the whole to receive orders from Major *Sherlock*, who commanded the attack, and to whom I gave directions to keep up a constant fire on both breaches all night, and to storm at day-break: I likewise ordered all the scaling ladders and fascines to be ready, if required, in front of the battery. On the 6th, in the morning, at half an hour past five o'clock, the *European* and Seapoys grenadiers entered the breach without any difficulty, but the

enemy afterwards made an obstinate resistance which cost them about 1500 men.

As soon as the attack began, I marched the line to sustain it, and in two hours we were masters of the whole city. Captains Irwin, Champion, Stibbert, Galliez, and Lieutenant Scotland, were wounded otherwise our loss may be esteemed trivial upon this occasion. Captain Irwin is since dead. Coffin Ali-Cawn was at Bieram on the day of the attack; but immediately, on the receipt of the news, he retired with precipitation to Laffarum, and drew out all his treasure and valuable effects from Ratas, with which he proceeded to the bank of the Carrainassa, the confines of the province, where he is now waiting for admittance into Sujab Doulah's country. Sujab Doulagh is Vizier to the Mogul, who will not permit him to cross the river with his army: an Asylum for himself and family only is offered him. I marched the army on the 13th, instant from Patna, and a few days more will I believe determine his fate, and put a period to the campaign.

I have the honour to inclose to your lordship a return of the killed and wounded in the several attacks, and of the artillery taken.

*Return of the killed and wounded of the army under the command of Major Thomas Adams, in the kingdom of Bengal from the 28th, of October to the 6th, of November, 1763.*

84th, Reg. 3 k. 1 cap. 1 lieut. 1 ens. 5 p. w.—The company's cavalry, 2 p. 1 h. w.—Company's battalion, 1 p. k. 1 capt. 4 p. w.—Officers names, Cap. Irwin, died of his w. Cap. Champion, Lieut. Goddard, Ens. Jefferys, and Mr. Conner, eng. w. Artillery 1 mat. k. 1 Serj. 1 bomb. 1 gun 2 mat. w.—Seapoys k. and w. 1 Subadar, 2 jemedars, 4 havildars, 1 tom-tom or trumpeter, 40 Naicks and Seapoys, k. 2 Cap. 2 lieut. 2 serj. 4 subadars, 5 jemadars, 10 havildars, 2 tom-tom, or trumpeters, 103 Naicks and Seapoys, w. 8 Naicks m.—European officers of Seapoys, names, Cap. Stibbert and Galing, lieut. Swinton and Scotland, w. Return of ordnance taken from the 11th, of October to the 6th, of November, 1763.

At Mongear. European ordnance, iron g. 130; sw. 4; ditto damaged 2; country ordnance, brass g. 4; iron sw. 6.

June, 1764.

At Patna European iron ordnance 39: ditto damaged 5; country iron ordnance 7; country brass ordnance 15. In all 212.—Tumbrils taken 17.

As Major Adams mentions the Massacre of our people, we shall give the two following Letters from that Gentleman to the Hon. Henry Vansittart, which have the particulars of that unhappy affair.

To the Hon. Henry Vansittart, Esq; President and Governor, &c. Council of Fort William.

Gentlemen,

" The Accounts which I have communicated to the President, relative to the Fate of our Gentlemen at Patna, are now confirmed by the Arrival of several of their Servants in Camp. One Assuck, Consumah to Mr. Aibright, who gives the most distinct Account, I intend to send down to Calcutta for your Examination. He says, that 12 Days ago at 9 o'clock in the Evening, our Gentlemen having drank Tea, were acquainted by Mr. Ellis's Servant, that Someros was arrived with some Seapoys, on which Mr. Ellis immediately ordered a Chair to be brought for him; but instead of going to the Gentlemen he sent away the Mogul who had the Charge of them, and went into the Cook-room and gave Orders to the Servants, who were getting Supper ready, to be gone. He then sent for Mess. Ellis and Lushington, who being acquainted he had private Business with them immediately went to him, and were instantly cut down: Afterwards Mess. Hay, Lyon, and Jones, were sent for, and dispatched in the same Manner, as were likewise Mess. Chambers, Amphlett, and Gullion, who were next sent for with Mr. Smith, but he receiving a Cut on the Shoulder escaped into the Room and acquainted the rest of the Gentlemen, who defended themselves with Bottles and Plates (their Knives and Forks being taken from them after Dinner) and obliged the Seapoys to retire, who immediately loaded their Pieces and shot them; twenty five were in Irons: The above mentioned Gentlemen, with others, amounting to twenty-four more, were not in Irons. He adds that Captain Wilson, Engineer Mackey, Doctor Campbell and five or six others, were murdered at Chalisatoon, where they were confined with D d d

Doctor

Doctor Fullarton, who was the only Gentleman that was not put to Death. But that all the English Soldiers were yet alive. This horrid Massacre was perpetrated the Night that Coffim Aly Cawn received the President's and my Letter.

" All Accounts agree likewise, that Futta Sing. Ramnarrain's Brother, and nine more of Ramnarrain's Relations were about the same time put to Death, and that the Seats were put to Death near Baar, and their Bodies not permitted to be burnt, but exposed under a Guard of Seapoys ; the Bodies of our Gentlemen were most of them thrown into a Well in the Compound of the House they were confined in.

" They likewise say, that immediately on Receipt of the News of our storming Auda Nulla, Coffim Aly Cawn ordered all the English to be sent out on the River and sunk there, but was prevented by Cega Gregore, who, had he lived, they say, would have prevented this horrid affair.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient bumble Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS ADAMS.

Camp, at Burice, Oct. 18, 1763.

P. S. Petruce can now be of no Service to us. I wait for your Instructions before I shall set him at Liberty.

To the Hon. Henry Vansittart, Esq; President and Governor, &c. Council of Fort William.

Gentlemen,

" The Particulars of the Massacre of our Gentlemen at Patna, of which I have already acquainted you, are all since confirmed with this addition.

" That Someros having invited our Gentlemen to sup with him, took that Opportunity to borrow their Knives and Forks, in order to entertain them in the English Manner. At Night when we arrived, he stood at some distance in the Cook's Room to give his Orders, and as soon as Ellis and Lushington entered, the former was seized by the Hair, and pulling his Head backward, another cut his Throat ; on which Mr. Lushington immediately knocked him down with his Fist, seized his Sword, killed one, and wounded two more before he was himself

cut down : After which, the Gentlemen being alarmed by Mr. Smith, stood on their Defence ; and repulsed the Seapoys with Plates and Bottles. Someros then ordered them to the Top of the House to fire down on the Prisoners, which they obeyed with Reluctance, alledging, that they could not think of murdering them in that Manner ; but if he would give the Prisoners Arms they would fight them ; on which he knocked several of them down with Bamboes : Captain Jocobier being in the Necessary escaped for that Time, but was found out two or three Days after, and put to Death. All the private Men were likewise murdered by sixty at a Time, and the bloody minded Villain carried his Resentment so far as to put a young Child of Mr. Ellis's to Death.

I am, with great Esteem, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient bumble Servant,  
Camp, at Ranisery, Oct. 23, 1763.

(Signed) THO. ADAMS.

" P. S. Being informed that the Seats with one of their Servants lay in a Compound at Baar covered with Earth, I had them dug up, and burnt according to the Ceremonies of their Religion ; they had each of them a Rope about his Neck, and several shot Holes and Stabs appeared on their Bodies. Doctor Fullarton, with one Soldier, and Lady Hope, are now at the Dutch Factory.

#### List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.

June 1. ADY of Serjeant Glynn, of a son.—9. Lady of the Hon. Judge Bathurst, of a daughter.

#### List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.

May JOHN Millbank of Cavendish-square, Esq; to Lady Charlotte Wentworth, daughter to the late Marquiss of Rockingham.—June 7. Capt. Morris of the horse-guards, to Miss Minors of Lombard-street, 20,000l.—The Marquiss of Tavistock, to Lady Elizabeth Keppel, sister to the Earl of Albemarle.—19. Maurice Suckling of Hanover-square, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Mary Walpole, daughter to the late Lord Walpole.

#### List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.

May COUNT Algarotti at Pisa, F.R.S.  
24.—31. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. in Scotland.—John Chaplin, Esq; member for Stamford.—Lady Harry Pawlet, suddenly

suddenly at Bath.—Mrs. Terrick, mother to the Bishop of London.—*June 1.* Lady of Sir Richard Hilton, of Hilton-Hall, Bart.—*3.* Mr. Schorer, a great antiquarian near Bishopsgate-street.—*8.* Rev. Mr. Jolly, a dissenting minister.—*11.* Lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; near Grosvenor-square.—*13.* Henry Norris, Esq; a vice admiral.—*21.* Mr. Bedley, game-keeper to the king at Richmond.—*23.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Philips, Bart. member for Pembrokeshire, at Norbiton-place, near Kingston.—Lady Anne Fane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

#### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

*From the London Gazette.*

*June 1.* THE Hon. Robert Walpole, app. one of the clerks of the privy council, in room of Henry Fane, Esq,

*From other Papers.*

HIS Royal Highness Pr. Wm. Henry, col. of the 2d. reg. of foot-guards. [Lord Tyrawley, *resigned*.]—John Warner, Esq; standard bearer to the band of gentlemen pensioners.—Major Warrender of the first reg. of horse, lieut. col. of the 11th reg. of dragoons.—Lieut. col. Wed-

derburn of the 68th reg. lieut. col. of the 22d, in room of lieut. col. Martin, *who exchanges*.—Rob. Gwynne, Esq; lieut. gov. of Berwick.—Rob. Pringle, Esq; fort-adjutant and barrack-master at Dominique.—Dr. Hay, one of the lords of the admiralty, dean of the arches, and judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury.—Dr. Clark, judge of the cinque ports.—Dr. Spry, judge of the court of vice-admiralty over all America.—P. Dore, Esq; Richmond herald at arms.—Mr. Rammus, first clerk of his majesty's kitchen. (Mr. Holford, *dismissed*)—John Gregg, Esq; secretary to the commissioners for the sale of lands in Grenada, and the other ceded islands.—Dr. Smith, headmaster of Westminster-school.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*St. James's* THE king has been pleased

*June 13.* to recommend to the dean and chapter of Peterborough, Dr. Robert Lamb, dean of that cathedral, to be elected bishop thereof, in the room of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London.—*Gaz.*—Rev. Cha. Willes, son to the late chief justice, chancellor of Wells.—Rev. Dr. Wilson, dean and prebendary of Carlisle, dean of Carlisle.

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

MAY. Friday 4.

Alderman Benjamin Gale was elected Lord Mayor, John Hunt and Robert Montgomery, Esqr's. Sheriffs, for the ensuing year.

Tues. 8. The Right Hon. the house of peers waited upon his Excellency the Lt. Lieutenant, with their congratulatory Address, at the closing of the sessions.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, to his Excellency Hugh, Earl of Northumberland.

*May it please your Excellency,*

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, with hearts full of affection, esteem and gratitude, attend your excellency to congratulate you on the approaching happy

conclusion of a session of parliament, in which the valuable and important ends of his majesty's service, your excellency's honour, the public good, and the general satisfaction of the people have been on our parts warmly, steadily, and we hope not unsuccessfully pursued.

We must at the same time acknowledge and declare, how uniformly and how effectually our endeavours have been encouraged and assisted by the wisdom and prudence, the justice and humanity, so conspicuous in every part of your excellency's administration, and in every article of your conduct.

Under your excellency's happy influence and temperate government, the rights of the crown have been asserted with firmness and maintained with dignity; constitutional liberty has been preserved inviolably; disorder, tumult and licentiousness have been suppressed; and the people are beginning to understand, that

their trade and manufactures cannot flourish, nor their prosperity nor even their freedom long subsist, but by keeping the several subordinations in the state unbroken and by a submission to legal authority.

Such salutary and visible effects of a wise and honest administration, together with the many useful bills now almost ready to receive the royal assent, will remain lasting memorials of his majesty's paternal goodness, and of your excellency's watchful concern, and powerful interposition in every instance where the interest and happiness of this kingdom could be affected.

From these general and principal cares of government your excellency's attention has never been withdrawn: yet it has not been confined to them. You have found room for the exercise of other virtues. The becoming splendor and exemplary decency, which have adorned your public character; your judicious and munificent protection of every national improvement, and your compassionate and extensive liberalities to the indigent and distressed, dispensed through different parts of the kingdom, are evident proofs of the goodness, as well as greatness of your mind; and of your constant desire to imitate in every thing the pattern of that excellent and amiable prince whom you so justly and so worthily represent.

Your excellency is already possessed of, what we are sure you consider as the most acceptable return, the affections, and the hearts of a whole people: by whom your name will be held dear, even when they shall be unhappily deprived of the benefits of your influence.

But that time, we promise ourselves, is yet at a great distance—

For through our confidence in his majesty's wisdom and goodness, and from the candid and kind representation which your excellency, we are assured, will make to his majesty of our inviolable duty and attachment to his royal person and service, and of the general demeanour and disposition of the people of Ireland, we have strong hopes, that his majesty will be graciously inclined to believe that his subjects here are not insensible of the benefits of a just and indulgent government; and that it will therefore be his royal pleasure to give a long continuance to an administration, by which the autho-

rity of the crown will surely be maintained with dignity and stability; harmony and good agreement, industry and tranquillity will be preserved among the people; and which, we are thoroughly persuaded, is the sincere, ardent and unanimous wish of his majesty's subjects of every rank and denomination throughout this kingdom.

*To which is Excellency was pleased to give this Answer.*

"**Y**OUR lordships have shewn by this most obliging address, for which I return you my sincerest thanks, that a strict attachment to his majesty's service, and a zealous honest desire of contributing to the happiness of his people, are sure and sufficient means to merit your opinion and esteem.

"I shall certainly make a just representation to his majesty of your steady and affectionate loyalty: A more advantageous one it would not be in my power to make.

"I desire your lordships to be assured, that I shall retain a most grateful sense of your kind and candid construction of my actions and my intentions: and that I shall uniformly persevere in a conduct, by which I have been so happy as to acquire so full an approbation from you."

*The humble Address of the Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

**W**E his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, think ourselves indispensably obliged to offer to your excellency, our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the near, and pleasing prospect of the conclusion of our session, distinguished through every period by visible marks of your excellency's wisdom and steadiness, your moderation and integrity.

Our conduct, we hope, has been answerable to the repeated assurances given by this house of our inviolable fidelity to his majesty, and zeal for the support of his government: and although we have used our best endeavours to be faithful and active in the discharge of our trust to

his

his majesty, and to our country; yet we are sensible how ineffectual those endeavours must have been, had we not been encouraged and assisted by your excellency's influence, and by your prudence, conducted to the ends we wished to attain.

Our early and full conviction, that the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown, and the happiness of his subjects, were the real and only objects of your excellency's disinterested administration, gave spirit and vigour to our consultations: and in prosecuting the necessary work of correcting those disorders which threatened ruin to our country, we can perceive how strong an impression has been already made upon the minds of men by the strict impartiality in the distribution of public justice, by the tender regard and unbounded liberality to private objects of compassion, and by the regular exercise of the many virtues so eminent in your excellency's character: so that we are pleased more than surprized, to see a general disposition among the people to submit to the laws, and to pay a cheerful and respectful obedience to a government from which they derive equal protection, and continual comforts and advantages.

Your excellency's judicious and provident attention to the objects of national business, to the general interests of our commerce and manufactures, and to the internal regulation of the kingdom, has been manifested by the return of the many good bills soon to be presented to your excellency for the royal assent: and we are thoroughly sensible of the happy effects of your excellency's interposition upon these occasions, and are truly thankful to his majesty for those proofs of his gracious dispositions to promote our welfare and prosperity.

We can have no doubt that your excellency on your return to the royal presence, will represent our dutiful devotion to his majesty; and our affectionate attachment to his royal person, family and government, in the fairest and most advantageous light. This office of favour we are assured will be faithfully and fully performed by your excellency, from your regard to truth and justice; and from your attention to the good of this kingdom.

But, as we cannot have equal confidence that your excellency in your representations will do the same justice to your

own singular merits both with the crown and people, we must beg leave to use this occasion of giving our most sincere and public testimony, that his majesty's rights and royal dignity have been maintained by your excellency with unshaken firmness and fidelity: that the boundaries of the constitution have in every relation been preserved with peculiar exactness; and that the authority of his majesty's government has been so conducted by your excellency, as to be established, not by the acquiescence only, but by the opinion and voice of the people.

As an administration founded upon such principles, and so happily carried on, has produced general satisfaction, and must be attended with substantial and lasting benefit to the inseparable interests of the crown and the subject, we entertain the most sanguine hopes, that his majesty, from his experienced wisdom and goodness, will indulge the wishes of a people thus affectionately devoted to him; and that his majesty will be pleased to continue to them a chief governor, by whom every valuable end of his royal government, and every gracious purpose of his beneficent heart is so effectually answered: and whose administration has been the happy era of private, as well as public tranquillity.

*To which his Excellency made the following Answer.*

Gentlemen,

"**Y**OUR kind approbation, and most honourable testimony of my conduct, so fully, and so obligingly expressed in this address, is a most satisfactory reward for my past, and will be a very powerful incitement to my future endeavours to promote the welfare of Ireland.

" If I had been as successful, as I have been sincere and earnest in those endeavours, I could not have thought myself intitled to such a return.

" Truth and justice will oblige me to represent your behaviour and dispositions in the most favourable light to his majesty; and gratitude will engage me to pursue every possible method of cultivating and preserving your esteem and good opinion."

Sat. 12. His Excellency the Ld. Lieut. put an end to the sessions of parliament, and upon the occasion made the following speech.

My

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

As the advanced season of the year, and the conclusion of the public business must make you desirous of returning to your respective countries, I can with the most entire satisfaction put an end to this session of parliament, in which your strong professions of duty and affection to his majesty, have been amply and most honourably fulfilled.

Your steady attention to his majesty's service, and to the welfare of his people, has enabled me to carry on the business entrusted to me, with the utmost ease and satisfaction to myself; and I have no doubt that as you will receive just honour and credit, so the kingdom in general will reap substantial and permanent advantages from your conduct, which has answered my most sanguine expectations, and engaged my warmest gratitude.

But I speak with the greater confidence as I have his majesty's repeated commands to thank you in his name, for the happy temper you have preserved in your deliberations, for the respectful and affectionate concern you have manifested for the honour of the crown; the loyal and dutiful attachment you have shewn to his majesty's person and government, and the grateful sense you have expressed of those wise and salutary measures, which have terminated in an honourable, advantageous, and, we may hope, a lasting peace.

Your firmness and resolution in declaring your equal regard for our excellent constitution in church and state, and your strong and explicit assertion of those principles of true liberty and sound policy upon which it is founded, and your impartial care in securing the legal rights and properties of all orders of men in the nation, are particularly acceptable to his majesty, as a clear and most agreeable proof of your hearty zeal for the honour and just prerogative of his crown.

But his majesty's experienced regard for the happiness and welfare of all his subjects, and the peculiar delight he takes in the affections and confidence of a free people, must give you a stronger assurance than words convey, that you have intitled yourselves to the certain returns of his royal favour: And that while this behaviour is preserved on your parts, you may depend upon all possible countenance and protection from a king, whose happiness

is known to be so essentially connected with that of his people.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I am to return his majesty's thanks to you, particularly for the necessary provisions so chearfully made by you for the support of his government.—You have shewn your care for the public, by reducing the interests, which tends gradually to the reduction of the principal of the national debt.—And you may be assured that the confidence you have placed in me for raising a sum of money to supply any deficiency in the funds granted by you, shall not be employed, unless the necessity shall be apparent as you have already experienced in the like circumstances, under the two preceding administrations.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that when you return to your several countries, you will use your utmost endeavours and influence to inculcate and cultivate among your constituents and dependants, the same loyalty and affection for the king, the same religious attention to the laws and constitution of your country, the same regard for the rights and properties of all parts and members of the community, that you have shewn to be the ruling principles of your own conduct during your attendance in parliament.—By reminding them of his majesty's determined resolution to maintain the happy constitution they have so long enjoyed, you will engage them to rest secure in a well grounded confidence in his royal protection; and never to suffer mistaken apprehensions of grievances, or causeless jealousies to interrupt that tranquility and good order, which is the fountain of all political happiness, the source and support of all industry, commerce and national improvement, and is also the constant uniform object of the best of kings.

I know not how to express myself in return for the most obliging and honourable testimonies of your approbation of my conduct, contained in the addresses from both houses of parliament; nor for the behaviour of the nation in general towards me during my residence amongst you.

The success of my administration is still

All the more pleasing to me, as I can ascribe it to the fidelity and probity of his majesty's subjects here, in which I placed a confidence, that, I find, has not deceived me.—This will confirm the strong representation I shall certainly make to his majesty, on my return into his royal presence, of your loyal and affectionate zeal for his service.

I shall be the more sparing in my professions to you, as I have so much reason to hope you are already convinced that I hold myself bound by every obligation to exert my best endeavours to support and promote your welfare: And that no practicable plan for the service of Ireland will ever be declined or neglected by me, in whatever situation I may be placed: But none can be more agreeable to me than that in which I now have the honour of being employed by his majesty, and in which I have found such a support from a loyal and affectionate people in the service of a most gracious king.

Sun. 13. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant embarked, with his family, for England, attended with the best wishes of the people, and a sincere desire for his return.

Mon. 14. The Parliament of this kingdom which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 21st. of June is further prorogued to Tuesday the 21, of August next.

The Master of the Corporation of Weavers, acquainted their Brethren, of the extraordinary bounty of the Lord Lieutenant to their body, in directing 200l. to be paid them, to be distributed to their poor Artificers

Tues. 15. Their excellencies the earl of Shannon and the Rt. Hon. the Speaker were sworn into the government; his grace the lord primate, who is also appointed, has his majesty's leave of absence.

Mon. 21. The governors of St. Patrick's hospital, had paid into them, the sum of 500l. the bequest of Henry Gill, of Carrick Fergus, Esq; for the purpose of erecting a ward, to be called after him.—The governors of the Work house receiv'd 25l. by direction of the lord bp. of Clogher, to be applied for the erecting a Chapel there, and the Rt. Hon. the earl of Shelburne has given 50l. for the same purpose.

JUNE, Wed. 6. His excellency the earl of Northumberland, lord lieut. of Ireland, appointed the Rt. Hon. Charles Moore, earl of Drogheda, his chief secretary.—Major gen. Edward Sandford is placed on the Staff of this kingdom as a major general, in the room of major gen. John Barrington deceased.

Robert Montgomery, Esq; paid to the Treasurer of the Incorporated Society 50l. the bequest of Patrick Adair of London Esq.

Mon. 18. Henry Usher and John Kearney, A. B. were declared fellows of Trinity College, when Messrs. John Day and Gerald Fitzgerald obtained premiums.

Frid. 22. A Deputation of the Linen Drapers of the province of Ulster, waited upon Anthony Foster, Esq; with an address of thanks inclosed in a gold box, expressive of the sense they have of his care of the Linen manufacture, and attention in framing the laws, by which it is conducted.

Thurs. 28. Letters brought into Cork by capt. Humphry of the John, from Lisbon dated the 31st, ult. mention that at eleven in the forenoon, a terrible fire broke out at the Custom-House there, which was entirely consumed, with all the merchandize; the accounts and cash only escaped.

#### *List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

JUNE 19. At Maryborough, the Lady of John Newenham, Esq; of a dau.—22 The Lady of Lord Visc. Powerscourt of a dau.

#### *List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

MAY 4. Joseph Henry, Esq; to Lady Catherine Rawdon, dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Moira.—10 Hon. William Brabazon of Brabazon Lodge, co. of Meath, to Catherine, only dau. of Arthur Gifford, of Ahern co. of Cork, Esq;—At Cork, William French, Esq; to Miss Franklin dau. of the late Dean Franklin.—15 Robert Bodkin of Annagh co. of Galway, Esq; to Miss Brabazon of Newpark co. of Mayo.—23 Nich. Dunscombe, Esq; to Mary, only dau. of Thomas Parker, of Carigrohan, co. of Cork, Esq; with a Fortune of 10,000l.—25 At Cork, Henry Mannix, Esq; Coun. at Law, to Elizabeth dau. of John Parker, Esq.

JUNE.

JUNE. Henry Alcock, Esq; M. P. for the Bor. of Clonmines, to the only dau. of Dr. Richard Chenevix Bp of Waterford and Lismore.—9 The Hon. Mr. Rochfort, youngest son of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Belvidere, to Miss Mervyn of Dawson-street.—Edward Brereton, Esq; to Catherine dau. of the late Capt. Bickerstaff.—Capt. Staples, to Miss Connolly sister to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Connolly, Esq;—Patrick Colelough, of Kildavin, co. of Wicklow, Esq; to Ann dau. of George Hartpole late of Shrule, Queen's co. Esq; Counsellor Blakeney, nephew to the late Lord Blakeney, to Miss Gertrude Smith of Kildare-street.—12 Thophilus Bolton, Esq; to Margaret, dau. of Charles Lyons, of Ladystown co. of Wexford, Esq;—William Vaughan, of Golden Grove, Esq; to a dau. of Dr. Nicholas Synge, Bp. of Killaloe and Kilfenora.—13 William Perry of Woodroffe co. of Tipperary, Esq; to Ann dau. of Belcher Pedder, Esq;—16 Dr. Matthew Carter to Miss Grace Kennedy.—22 Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq; to Lady Ann Fitzmaurice only sister to the Earl of Kerry.

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

MAY 4. THE Wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Hearn.—

The relict of the Rev. Dr. Langton, Dean of Clogher.—At Glasnevin, in an advanced age James Belcher, Esq; first peruviant at Arms, and supervisor of his Majesty's printing Pres.—6 In London, the Rt. Hon. Edward Wingfield, Visq. Powerscourt; He is succeeded in honours and estate, by his Brother the Hon. Richard Wingfield, M. P. for the co. of Wicklow.—At Marseilles in France, the Hon. Mrs. Blake, sister to Visq. Nettterwill.—8 At Cork, Samuel Jervois of Brandon, Esq;—20 The Rev. Peter Sterne D. D. Preb. of Castlenock and Vic. of Chapelizod.—21 Topham Mitchell, Esq;

JUNE 5. The Wife of Daniel Gahan, co. of Tipperary, Esq;—Miss Ann Waller, daug. of the late Samuel Waller co. of Tipperary, Esq;—Mrs Patience Howard relict of Robert late Lord Bp. of Elphin.—8 At Mallow, the Rev. Henry Smith D. D.—23 The relict of the late Francis Ormsby, Esq; Member in the late Parliament for Sligoe.—The Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Mountgarret.

MAY. THE Rev. Mr. Anthony Sterling collated to the Living of St. Olive's, City of Waterford.—Joshua Glover, Esq;—Surveyor of Malahide. (Mr. Adamson dec.)—Arthur Mosse Esq; Surveyor of Kilrush (Glover pro.)—24 Henry Hart, Esq; elected a Sheriff of the City of Dublin (John Hunt, Esq; res.)

JUNE. The Rev. Dr. Percival collated to the Preb. of Castlenock and Vic. of Chapel-izod (Dr. Sterne dec)—18 The Rev. John Gast, Rector of Arklow coll. to the Archdeaconry of Glandelough, and Parish of Newcastle, near Lyons, (Archdeacon Smith dec) —22 Sir Edward King, of Rockingham, co. of Roscommon, Bart. has the dignity of a Baron, granted to him and his Heirs male, by the Stile and Title of Baron Kingston, of Rockingham co. of Roscommon.—Sir Ralph Gore, of Manor Gore co. of Donegal, Bart.—the Dignity of a Baron, by the Stile and Title of Baron Gore co. of Donegal.—Steven Moore of Moore Park, co. of Cork, the Dignity of a Baron, by the Stile and Title of Baron Kilworth, of Moore Park co. of Cork.—The Rev. William Hodnett coll. to the Living of Affadown dio. of Cork.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Fitzwilliam's Rich Godle, Chap.—Dejean's John Moore, Cor. Alex. Staples, Chap.—Honywood's Sir Cha. Coote, K. B. Cor.—Severne's W. Moore Capt. John Greene and John Colthrust, Lieuts.—Harvey's Char. Newnan, Cor. St. Leger Hinchley Surg.—Hervey's W. Penefather, Capt Phil Walsh, Rob. Waterhouse, Lieuts. George Gore, Edw. Kelly, Cors.—Douglas's John Shepheard Cor.—Forbes's Wm. Fleming, Cap.—Drogheda's Thomas Poole, Cor.—Lastelle's John Dickton, Lieut.—Webb's John Hedges Capt. Josiah Dodd Lieut. W. Kine Surg.—Carr's John Gordon, Cap. Wm. Miller and Henry Hamilton, Lieuts.—Anstruther's John Warburton Cap. Allan Mc. Lean Lieut. Alex. Nesbit Lieut.—Gray's John Acklam and Robt. Neason Capt. Benj. Stuart, Edw. Wilson Enf.—Cary's Eph. Stannus, Rob. Mc'Leod Anth. Nugent Lieuts, James Bollet Enf.

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For JULY, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

I. The trial of Gen. Monckton, on a Charge preferred against him, by Major Campbell, held at the Judge Advocate's Office,	399	XIII. Mr. Anderson's Chronology of Trade and Commerce from 1581 to 1693,	436
II. The WALLET in answer to the Budget, 400—Remarkable preservation of the State, by the new Ministry ib.—Answers to the different Charges made by the Budget,	402	XIV. An Ode to the Rt. Hon. the E. of Northumberland, on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; by Charles Smart, A. M.	441
III. LITERARY INTELLIGENCE,	403	XV. A pathetic Letter on the Sufferings of the Merchants at Lisbon,	442
IV. Account of the New Books published,	404	XVI. A Letter shewing the proceedings on the Memorial of the Settlers at Honduras,	444
V. Intelligence Extraordinary, ib.		XVII. Interesting Letters respecting Commerce,	445
VI. Parliamentary History, Proceedings of the Committee in examining the National Accounts, 405.—on the enquiry into the effects of the Bill for supplying London with Fish, 406.—Motion for an Address relative to the half-pay Officers, 407—Proceedings against Mr. Wilkes, with the Resolutions thereon, 408		XVIII. Plan of Mr. Gesner's new Poem,	446
VII. Political State of Europe, Proceedings in Poland, with the Nature of the Constitution, 410.—State of Sardinia and Corsica,	413	XIX. The Hue and Cry after the Budget-maker,	447
VIII. Improvements in Agriculture,	414	XX. A Description of Gaspee Island, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, ib.	
IX. Articles of Peace between Sir William Johnson and the Seneca Indians, 415		XXI. An Epistle from the Yearly Meeting of the Quakers,	448
X. The N. Britons, No. 104 On the proceedings of a spirited London Jury, 417—No. 105 Count Brubl's System of Government, 419.—No. 106 On the Behaviour of the Spaniards at Honduras, 422.—No. 107 On the same,	425	XXII. An Account of the M. de Fratteaux, who was seized, and carried out of England, in 1752,	450
XI. Dr. Warner's History of Ireland, 428.—Remarks on the learning and antiquity of the Kingdom, ib.—Observations on their Manufactures, 429.—Advantage of their Trade to England, ib.—Account of their first Naval Expedition against the Danes, 431.—Great bravery of the Men-of-war,	432	HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
XII. Dr. Blair of Cork, his Arguments in favour of Inoculation for the Small Pox,	433	XXIII. Continuation of the D. of York's Tour, 452.—Great Thunder-storm, ib.—Conference with the Spanish Ambassador relative to the Settlers at Honduras, 453.—Trial of Mons. D'Eon, 454.—Great Mortality at Naples, 456—Behaviour of the 40th Regiment at Nova Scotia, ib.—Indian War,	457
XIII. Thunder Storm 459.—Explosions of the Laboratory, ib.—People killed in Riots, &c.		XXIV. Dr. Anderson's Letter to his Friend before he was put to Death in India,	457
XIV. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions for England, 458 for Ireland.		IRISH CHRONOLOGER.	
XV. Thunder Storm 459.—Explosions of the Laboratory, ib.—People killed in Riots, &c.		XXV. Thunder Storm 459.—Explosions of the Laboratory, ib.—People killed in Riots, &c.	459
XVI. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions for England, 458 for Ireland.		XXVI. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions for England, 458 for Ireland.	460

W I T H

The CONVERTS, or the Well known WHITE ROSES, that have lately BLOWN.

## The C O N V E R T S.

**I**N this print, are represented some well known Characters, who but lately have become Converts, (if really so,) how far their principles may be depended on, time must declare.

*An Account of the trial of Major Gen. MONCKTON, at the Judge Advocate's Office, in the Horse-Guards, on Saturday the 14th, and continued by Adjournment to Wednesday the 18th of April 1764, for a charge preferred by COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq;\**

**T**HE charge was for many wrongs and deliberate acts of oppression towards the said *Colin Campbell*, when under his command in the island of *Martinique*, in the year 1762, particularly by several marks of affront and indignity both to the person of the said *Colin Campbell* and to the corps then under his command ; and also whilst a trial of the said *Colin Campbell* was depending before a general court-martial, by discouraging his friends, intimidating his witnesses, and depriving him of the lawful means of defence, as well as by suppressing the proceedings of the said general court martial from the Earl of *Albemarle*, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, (who is alledged, by the said *Colin Campbell*, to

\* *Colin Campbell, Esq;* was major commandant of the 100th regiment of foot at *Martinique*, when Gen. *Monckton* conquered the island. He had been tried by a court martial held at *Martinique* in April 1762, for the murder of Captain *John M' Kaarg*, of the same corps, for which the court (there not being a sufficient majority of voices to punish him with death as required by the articles of war) sentenced him to be cashiered, and pronounced him unfit to serve in any military employment whatsoever. But the court martial having been irregular in some points, his majesty did not think proper to confirm their proceedings ; but being satisfied with their opinion from the evidence in general, he immediately dismissed *Colin Campbell* the service.

When Mr. *Campbell* came to *England* he presented a memorial to the secretary of war, most bitterly inveighing against Gen. *Monckton*, and promising to prove abundance of crimes. Upon this, the court martial was held at the Judge Advocate's Office, as above.

have had at that time cognizance of the sentences of the court martials held in the said island of *Martinique*) under a pretence of the said proceedings being transmitted to *Great Britain*, when in truth, they were still in his own custody ; and furthermore, by a cruel confinement of the said *Colin Campbell*, who was then ill, in a noisome and unhealthy prison, even though it was, at that that time, known to the said Major General *Monckton*, that the sentence against the said *Colin Campbell*, was not capital.

With regard to the affronts offered to Mr. *Campbell* and his corps, it appeared that their arms had been exchanged (with the light infantry, who were chosen men) for some which were very indifferent, that part of them were employed in drawing of cannon, carrying shot, fascines, &c. and that the sick were refused admittance into the hospital. But at the same time, it appeared that the corps were the worst that ever were seen, entirely unexperienced, &c. therefore, as they were in a great measure, unfit for service, (being chiefly old men and boys) General *Monckton* thought it most prudent to employ them in that manner, instead of better troops : And that the hospital was so full of sick, there was not room for them ; but a shed was provided for some, and the rest were attended in their tents.

With regard to the discouraging Mr. *Campbell*'s friends, intimidating his witnesses, and depriving him of the lawful means of defence ; no such things appeared in any part whatsoever. This was a material accusation, and the court took particular pains in examining it thoroughly, and it appeared in every respect to be without foundation.

With regard to the suppressing the proceedings from Lord *Albemarle*, under a pretence of their being sent to *England*, when, in fact, they were in his own (General *Monckton*'s) hands, it appeared that as soon as Lord *Albemarle* arrived at *Martinique*, Gen. *Monckton* waited on his lordship, with the returns of the army under his command, and a report of the forwardness of the embarkation of the troops destined for the service under his lordship's command ; and, at the same time, holding out a paper, said, " My lord, these are the proceedings of a general court martial upon Major *Campbell*, accused



not adjudged his leave to return to which the General did not think himself authorized to grant : But agreeable to the General's intention, he was removed from the place of his former confinement, to the fort of Fort Royal, esteemed one of the most

stances as Mr. *Campbell*, shall be able to bring a commander in chief, as a criminal, to your bar."

The court then came to the opinion already inserted, p. 380.

E e e 2

In



b  
q  
b  
z  
n  
e  
d  
sc  
p  
ei  
m  
pt  
fa  
di  
ec

When Mr. Campbell came to England he presented a memorial to the secretary of war, most bitterly inveighing against Gen. Monckton, and promising to prove abundance of crimes. Upon this, the court martial was held at the Judge Advocate's Office, as above.

... many  
forwardness in the embarkation of the troops destined for the service under his lordship's command; and, at the same time, holding out a paper, said, " My lord, these are the proceedings of a general court martial upon Major Campbell, accused

accused of the murder of a captain in the same regiment ; Will your lordship please to give me your commands upon it ?" His answer was, That he had determined not to interfere with Major General Monckton's commands ; and that as his stay in the island was to be very short, he did not chuse to take a command which he found in the hands of General Monckton, who had conquered the island so much to his own honour, and the satisfaction of the army. To which Gen. Monckton replied, " He must then send the court martial to *England*, not having the power to confirm general court martials upon commissioned officers." Mr. Campbell having wrote to his lordship on the subject of the court martial which had been held for his trial, his lordship returned him the following answer :

" *Namur, in Fort Royal Harbour, May 1, 1764.*

" S I R,

" I received your letter, inclosing the minutes of your defence. As your court martial is gone to *England*, to be laid before his majesty, you must necessarily remain here till the king's pleasure is known. In the mean time I am persuaded you will meet with all the indulgence from Gen. Monckton, which a person in your unfortunate situation can reasonably expect.

I am, Sir, yours,

ALBEMARLE.

To Major Colin Campbell."

And it further appeared, that General Monckton directly sent the proceedings of the court martial along with his dispatches for the ministry, to *Antigua*, in order that they might go with the first man of war to *England*, there being no regular conveyance from *Martinique*.

With regard to the cruel confinement, &c. as mentioned in the charge, it appeared, that when the court martial had not adjudged his crime capital, he desired leave to return to *England*; which the General did not think himself authorized to grant : But agreeable to the General's intention, he was removed from the place of his former confinement, to the fort of *Fort Royal*, esteemed one of the most

healthy parts of the island, and was lodged in the same apartments which had been formerly occupied by Mons. *Nadeau*, the late French governor of *Guadalupe*. Some time after General Monckton left the island, Col. *Rufane* (who succeeded to the government) removed him from the fort to the town of *Fort Royal*, at his own request, and lodged him according to his liking ; whereupon he attempted his escape.

After hearing all these matters in the most full and clear manner, General Monckton concluded his defence in these words :

" After first declaring most solemnly to this court that I cannot charge myself with ever having entertained a single thought in the least tending to the injury of the prosecutor, which in his charge has been so virulently expressed ;—I shall only take the liberty of adding a very few reflections upon this extraordinary trial.

" The accusation against me was so wild and violent, as not to bear in it the smallest probability of truth. Lord *Albemarle*, or any officer of reputation, might have been called upon, and the asking a very few questions would have immediately proved how false and unjustifiable the prosecutor's charge would appear ; instead of this, the bitter memorial and charge which has been read to you, was presented to his Majesty, and I had the mortification of standing in the presence of my sovereign, accused of the blackest crimes.

" As I knew no guilt, I could not want the secretary at war to screen me from justice ; but I thought the prosecutor's circumstances and my character would both join in recommending some sort of enquiry, before so strange an accusation should reach his Majesty's ear.

" My concern in this case is not confined to myself : I feel for the service ; I feel for the dignity of my rank : I leave it to you, Gentlemen, to reflect on the consequences, if malice and despair are so easily allowed to strike at innocence ; and a prosecutor, under such circumstances as Mr. Campbell, shall be able to bring a commander in chief, as a criminal, to your bar."

The court then came to the opinion already inserted, p. 380.

In our Magazine for May, p. 305, we gave the BUDGET, to which the Friends of the present Ministry, have published, the WALLET as an Answer, to which we shall give a place.

THE multiplicity of undeserved attacks that have been made upon the ministry, is, perhaps, as astonishing, as the cool indifference with which they have regarded this enormous clamour. Their enemies have been encouraged to these factious endeavours in hopes of being thereby reinstated in that power which they used to such inglorious purposes. But it is, surely, impossible that the public can so suddenly forget the despondency into which the nation was then thrown by the weak measures of the duke of Newcastle's administration! And though in the succeeding administration, the genius of Britain prevailed over that of France, yet our treasures were exhausted, and our national affairs carried on by borrowing millions upon millions.

By these ruinous measures, a foundation was laid for burying us under an immense load of national debt; anticipating all our funds; and necessitating future administrations to burthen the kingdom with taxes upon taxes, had not his Majesty's wisdom, and that of abler counsellors, happily intervened.

By their prudence, peace is restored to Europe upon terms of the highest commercial advantage to this kingdom. In America our territories are extended, and our boundaries well settled. In the West Indies, our sugar trade is effectually provided for by the retention of the Grenades, and all the neutral islands, except St. Lucia. More territory, perhaps, might have been attained, but more never could have been gotten that could have been of any use.

The Spaniard has renounced, for ever, his pretension to the cod-fishery. The fortress of St. Augustin, together with Florida, and all those parts of Louisiana that lie on this side the Mississippi, is ours; we cannot be tormented with French and Spanish intrigues in those places: Nor can our East India company (if we turn our eyes to that quarter) now be perplexed with French pretensions within the limits of their charter. The gums, ivory, negroes, and gold of Africa, invite our great merchants to continue, improve, and

extend several species of commerce, equally beneficial to this nation and to our boundless colonies. What more could a commercial nation require? The ministry, indeed, who effected these stipulations were under an indispensable necessity to impose some new burden on the public, and they supposed that no new imposition would be less felt, than that which would immediately affect five or six counties only; and therefore the drinkers of cyder were placed on a footing with the drinkers of beer.

It were needless to more than barely mention the succeeding incidents, previous to the present administration taking the rule. The Earl of Bute, soon after the peace and the cyder tax, withdrew to enjoy a private station.

The affair of Mr. Wilkes was soon after determined as his cause deserved; and the members of the minority, in the case of seizing persons by general warrants, have already been sufficiently refuted. (See p. 706 in 1763.)

But to proceed: The present ministry, upon a review of all circumstances, saw, that without some extraordinary care of our finances, our national credit must absolutely perish, and with it our importance in the eye of all foreign powers.

It was therefore absolutely necessary to lay it down as a rule, that no enterprize was to be listened to, which required more taxings.

But nevertheless, no necessary precaution has been omitted: The army has been kept on a respectable footing; dispositions have been formed for reducing our new acquisitions into the form of American British provinces; proposals for improving them encouraged; a proper attention has been paid to our fleet; the building of ships of war has proceeded; and nothing has been neglected, that could contribute to the security and aggrandizement of Britain.

There are, however, a set of discontented spirits who make it their business to disturb an administration, which acts in this prudent and regular manner. That factious tribe dare even to arraign proceedings of the Crown that are grounded on unquestionable prerogatives. The power of the sword, and, with it, the government of the army, has been, again and again, recognised by the parliament to reside

reside in the crown. Yet the displacing of General Conway was made a great subject of complaint; although, indubitably, the king was as well intitled to dismiss Mr. Conway from the army, as Mr. Conway was to vote as he pleased in the house.

These trifling incidents, however, did not prevent the ministry from proceeding in the great works of peace; curtailing all superfluous expences in the treasury, post-office, and departments of the excise and customs, &c. discharging our foreign armies and German subsidies; relinquishing secret service money, and votes of credit; and, in few words, putting in practice every method that the most intense application could devise, to lessen our annual expence, and put the nation in some tolerable way to perform the public business, without either annually contracting more debt, or further burdening, with taxes, an exhausted people.

This management succeeded so well that the national affairs proceeded without a new lottery, or a new tax; by a steady attention to every natural resource the ministry shunned this rock, upon which their enemies falsely supposed they would have split; and in the public papers appeared, the several articles of which the Supplies consisted, together with a fair account of the *Ways and Means* by which they were raised. This candid conduct, however, could not pass without censure, and out comes the *Budget*, charging the administration with fraudulent intentions to impose on the public by false pretences of having paid off 2,771,867*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* when, in fact, no such thing was really done; but, on the contrary, a deceptious scheme formed to entangle some future administration, by throwing upon them the burthen of providing for the payment of debts, which this had untruly pretended to have discharged; than which no accusations can be more false. They fairly set forth the fact: The author of the *Budget* did not, by any secret intelligence, find out, that the Exchequer bills already taken by the Bank, to be circulated upon their credit, to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* was one day to be brought to the nation's account; or that the new Exchequer bills, issued instead of the old, amounting to 800,000*l.* were to be provided for next year. This was apparent upon the face of the advertisement. It was not to be

supposed that the ministry could, by their *breatb*, annihilate this 1,800,000*l.* but they disposed of it in such a manner that it became no more a stumbling block in the way of the public measures; and so disposed of it too as not to be under the necessity of creating, to answer this purpose, any borrowing job, tax, or lottery, to encourage in the nation the mischievous humour of gaming. This year's accounts were fully discharged of that sum, and therefore, with respect to them, it was entirely paid.

There was as little room to suppose too, that the ministry aimed at *arrogating* to themselves any *undue* praise, with respect to the casual increase of any of the revenues from whence the sinking fund arises. But I hope it might, notwithstanding, be lawful for them to give the nation the pleasure of knowing this increase; and, at the same time set forth the means which they had used to contribute towards it, by the fitting up, and putting into employment the smuggling cutts. Every man sees that the customs on tea must be raised by this salutary scheme, as well as the duties on wine and spirits, and many other foreign commodities.

But, insists the *Budget*, it doth not still appear that the seizure of 1,400,000 weight of tea, or bringing that quantity to pay duty, can increase the sinking fund to the extent of 391,000*l.* It is true, 1,400,000*lb.* of tea, paying the *mere* price of duty, could not amount to that sum; but so much tea seized, and sold at *only* 8*s.* a pound, must produce to the government (for the seisor pays out of his moiety *all* the charges of sale, &c.) the full sum of 280,000*l.* being the clear half of the produce, and the concommitant forfeitures will give the residue. What a *Tory* then in these matters is Mr. *Budget*, to reckon the produce of 1,400,000*lb.* of seized tea, at no more worth to the government than the *mere* duty of so much tea duly entered!—*O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem!*

Let us now proceed to enquire if there is, as the *Budget* asserts, any impropriety in supposing that the growing produce of the sinking fund will this year amount to 2,000,000*l.* because if this supposition is justifiable, the ministry cannot find themselves mistaken (as he declares they will be) in their accounts at the end of the year; and, of consequence, *all* will then be performed in favour of the public, which

which the advertisement gives us ground to expect. To come at a certainty in this point, we need only consider that the revenues of excise and customs, and every other revenue from whence the sinking fund issues, will necessarily increase by reason of the prodigious extent of commerce, consequent of peace. That this has been the case *last year*, and therefore that it will be so *this year*, is *absolutely certain*; since nothing can be more clear than this conclusion, That the same cause remaining and rising in activity, must necessarily produce a similar effect *this year*, to what it so agreeably occasioned in the *last*.

Could we, indeed, suppose, that to please the club in Albemarle-street, our merchants, ship-builders, carpenters, and various artisans, would suspend their respective employments for the year to come, we might then indeed believe, that the duties and imposts of excise and customs, and other ordinary branches of the revenue, would be less this year than the year before. But till such a foolish fancy can enter our brains, the author of the *Budget* must forgive us for supposing, in compliment to our senses, that the public income will be much greater this year than the last; and of consequence, that the ministry will, at the end of this year, find cash in hand, over and above the supplies, which might alleviate our burdens the next;—provided, indeed, annual savings were not obliged to be employed upon discharging the enormous debt, lavishly contracted by Mr. Pitt in the late war.

This author arraigns the ministry for some other causes; the chief of which are, 1<sup>st</sup>. that they pretend to levy the supplies without a tax; when, in fact, their weak conduct has laid a heavy tax upon the monied interest of 15 per Cent; the stocks having fallen so much by their means. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That they falsely pretend, that the peace-establishment of the army is now less than it was after the former peace; and, by keeping up an over-proportion of officers, manifest their suspicions of the stability of it. 3<sup>rdly</sup>, That they untruly assert, that 2,771,860*l.* of the debt contracted in the late war, is paid or provided for; when in fact, no such sum, over and above the ordinary expences of the year, is either paid or provided for; and 4<sup>thly</sup>, That the navy debt, formerly provided

out of a particular fund, is, by the *late* ministry (Lord Bute's) thrown upon the sinking fund, and by *this* administration kept there. Of each of these charges, I shall treat in course.

As to the first, If the falling of the stocks is to be considered as a tax, it is a tax laid on by the *Albemarle-Club* and their agents, who, like this writer, exert their utmost to impress the people with wrong ideas of those national measures, that ought to meet with the most universal approbation.

As to the second allegation, I reply, That the army at the last peace was larger than at present; that security has ruined many a nation, but a superfluous cautiousness none. Prudence commands us to keep ourselves for ever on our guard. Whatever promising appearances are attendant on our present situation, we ought not to uncover our breasts to those that have been our foes; and, if proper means were not taken to provide against an unlooked-for rupture, the *Albemarle-street club* would be among the first to complain.

As to the third, It is manifest, that the whole sum was incurred during the war, so cannot be considered as a part of our ordinary expences of this or any other year; since we are subjected to them by past operations of an extraordinarily expensive war, entailed upon the nation by the patrons of the *Budget*.

As to the fourth charge—They ought to answer for it, who anticipated all our funds, and threw us into ten millions of unfunded debt, by the most enormous prodigality that Europe ever witnessed! Without new taxes we cannot have a particular fund reserved for the navy debt; and the nation has been so bled by former administrations, that they can no longer bear such increasing burdens.

I come now to consider the primary view of this author; which manifestly was, to incense the landed interest against the ministry, on account of their continuing the land tax at 4*s.* in the pound, when it had been the rule in former administrations in the most early dawn of peace, to reduce it to two.

Specious however, as this argument may be, the judicious part of the land-holders, will not conceive the worse opinion of the ministry for this necessary and equitable measure of government. They will

will consider that the landholders have, for many years past, paid much less than they ought to have done, provided the amount of their rent-rolls had been *truly* stated in the freeholders book. Some few indeed, may pay rather *more*, from the vanity and over-abundant loyalty of their predecessors, who gave in, at the time of the revolution, the annual return of their estates *larger* than it *truly* was. But others (and these perhaps, the major part of this nation) less fired by vanity, and less animated by loyalty, gave in, on the contrary, an exceeding *low* account of their inheritance; insomuch that, it is now a well-known fact, that many estates, I had almost said many *counties*, do not pay, when the land tax stands at 4*s.* in the pound, above 9*d.* or 1*s.*

For this reason, equity dictated that this inequality should, in some measure, be rectified, before any new tax was laid on to burthen their fellow subjects; but the ministry, out of tenderness to the landholders, did not care *rigidly* to insist upon this point, till it appeared that the kingdom, in general, could not be otherwise relieved. But now that the administration are obliged, in their own justification, to lay the state of the landed interest, in this respect, before the whole community, the *Budget*, not the *Minister*, is answerable for any disagreeable consequences that may ensue from the people's being fully apprised of this important truth! If the nation shall now insist on a thorough reform in this almost universally interesting case, and require a new and perfect account of the *real* rents of the estates all over the kingdom, the club in *Albemarle-street*, that set the *Budget* to work, must answer it to those who may suffer by this delicate enquiry! Then it will appear whose friendship was greatest to the landholders. Then it will be seen whether the minister whose tenderness induced him to wink at this inadequate tax, or the patrons of the *Budget*, who compelled him to his vindication, are most to be blamed for the consequences that may fall, from thence, on the landed gentlemen in general.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

**W**E are informed from *Rome*, that a new description of the *Vatican* is published in that city; the first volume

of which has already appeared, and contains an account of the *Basilick* of St. Peter, of the various principles, rules, and orders, of architecture, that are observed in that sublime and majestic structure; and a circumstantial description of the paintings and statues with which it is adorned. There is in the first volume a particular account of the famous dome or cupola of that noble edifice, which some years ago leaned on one side, and seemed almost ready to fall. This defect, which has been well repaired, was considered, by some, as owing to the void space occasioned by the stair-cases made by the chevalier *Bernini* in the great pilasters that support the dome. But it has been demonstrated, that the pressure of the cupola against its counterforts has been the only occasion of the defect in question. There are three learned dissertations published on this subject by the fathers *Jacquier*, *La Sueur*, and *Boscowich*, who may be justly reckoned among the most eminent mathematicians of this age.

They write from *Venice*, that a very important discovery hath been lately made at *Udine*, the capital of *Friuli*, a province of that republic, concerning the cure of the hydrophobia by the means of vinegar. This discovery is said to have been made by accident. A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician of *Padua*, called Count *Leonissa*, got intelligence of this event at *Udine*, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the *Paduan* hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun-set; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

There is in the press at *Rome*, a new treatise on musick, written by the celebrated *Tartini*; in which he maintains, that the perfection of musick depends upon a thorough knowledge of diatonicks; which have not been explained in any treatise on musick, either antient or modern; and that the imperfection of modern musick is owing to the mystery the *Greeks* made of the diatonic science, which was their invention. M. *Tartini* thinks he has unfolded this mystery. His treatise is learned and ingenious; it contains several new ideas that may contribute much to the perfection of harmony, and that throw a remarkable

markable light on the music of the antient Greeks.

The Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres lately erected at *Manheim*, proposes the following question for the year 1764: What was the origin of the *Comes Palatinus* under the *Roman* emperors? And what was his office and condition under the *Mero-vingian* and *Carlian* kings until the division of the *French* monarchy into east and west? And at what time were the domains of the crown affixed to that dignity? The desire of examining into the history and natural productions of the palatinate seems indeed to have determined the elector to this establishment. The object of the academy is civil and natural history in general, with every thing that has relation thereto; the number of the academicians is limited to fifteen, of which there are a president, a perpetual secretary, a treasurer, and an under secretary. By the Statutes of the academy, the *Latin* language has the preference of all others, without, however, excluding them; *Princeps Latina, Germanica & Gallica subsidiariæ sunt*. The prize to be distributed annually is a gold medal of fifty ducats.

The dissertations relative to this question may be in *Latin, French, or German*; and they are to be addressed to M. *Lamey*, perpetual secretary to the academy.

The celebrated work of the late Abbé *Venuti*, comprehending a description of *Rome*; as also the long-expected edition of *Corncille*, by Mr. *Voltaire*, are just imported.

Letters from *Switzerland* assure us, that the ingenious Mr. *Gesner*, whose genius for pastoral poetry is justly celebrated, has published a new Poem upon the *Origin of Navigation*, (see p. 446.) in three Cantos. The fable that serves as the ground work of this new production, is remarkable for its simplicity, and furnishes, at the same time, the most affecting scenes that can well be imagined. A variety of rural landscapes composed with the most elegant taste, and finished with the richest colouring, embellish this sweet and pathetick poem. These letters add, that neither age nor infirmity can damp the spirit, nor arrest the pen of the indefatigable *Voltaire*. Three new productions of this ingenious writer are handed about there in manuscript, and will undoubtedly appear soon in print. The first tract

concerning the *Origin of Trades*, the second of the *Education of a Prince*, and the third is intitled *Les trois Manieres à Zalais*.

#### Account of New Books, Pamphlets, &c.

**D**R. Leland's *Dissertations on the Principles of Eloquence, &c.* 4to. Pr. 5s. Fletcher.

Learned, sensible, and ingenious. With respect to the controversy between our Author and the bishop of Gloucester.

*Non est inter nos tantas componere lites.*

*Adventures of Charles Careless, Esq;* 2 vols. 12mo. Pr. 6s. Fletcher.

The incidents that compose this gentleman's life, are very suitable to the character he assumes, and from it may be collected a knowledge of the giddy world, which we would gladly substitute in the room of experience: The reflections in this piece are properly introduced, to assist the young reader in distinguishing vice and real pleasure, from the variety of habiliments, with which they are decorated.

*Miss Whateley's Poems*, 8vo. 4s. Dodsley.

Harmless and amusing, with no inconsiderable share of poetical merit.

*Essay on Gratitude.* By Dr. Watkinson, 8vo. Pr. 1s. Baldwin.

Pious, learned, and sensible.

*Entick's general History of the late War.* 5 vols. 8vo. Pr. 1l. 5s. Dilly.

A literal compilation from news-papers and political pamphlets. Very tame and very frigid.

#### Intelligence Extraordinary.

It is asserted that some of the Messengers who were cast in some late verdicts, were strongly desired, (but peremptorily refused to do so,) to dispose of their effects and retire abroad, [where they were promised to be provided for] in order to save the damages awarded against them on the several actions for false imprisonment. He adds, that the spirited answer of one of the messengers deserves to be recorded, 'No (says he) rather than be so transported, I will stay and trust to the clemency of the plaintiffs.'

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 339.*

**F**EBRUARY the 11th it was resolved, that the house would, on that day seven-night, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the most proper and effectual method of examining, taking, and stating, the public accounts of the kingdom; and on the 22d, after reading the order of the day, a copy of the general certificate, delivered by the auditors of the impress, into the office of the king's remembrancer of the exchequer, in Hilary term, 1763, which had by order been presented to the house on the 21st, was ordered to be referred to the said committee; after which the house resolved itself into the same, and upon Mr. Speaker's resuming the chair, Mr. Kynaston reported, that they had come to a resolution, which, being by order reported on the 23d, was as followeth: "That the house be moved, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the several estimates and accounts presented to this house, either in the present, or any former session of parliament, which relate to the application, or expenditure, of the public money, since the commencement of the late war. And he having moved accordingly, a committee for this purpose was ordered, to be appointed; whereupon it was resolved: that the number of the said committee should be twenty-one, and that it should be chosen by way of balloting; and then it was ordered, that the members of the house should, upon Tuesday then next [March the 1st] at twelve of the clock, prepare lists to be put into glasses, of twenty-one persons names, to be the said committee: and that the said glasses should be placed upon the table, and the said lists, held up between the finger and thumb, be put into the glasses at the table, by the members called over for that purpose, according to the counties and places they serve for, as the said counties and places are entered in the return book.

Accordingly on the first of March, after reading the order of the day, the said or-

der, which directs the method of putting the said lists into glasses, was also read, and then the names of the members being called over, according to the method thereby directed, those who then appeared, severally put the lists by them prepared into the glasses at the table, and the names of such of the members as did not then appear being taken down, their names were again called over, and several of them appearing, they in like manner put the lists by them prepared into the said glasses; after which a committee was appointed to examine the said lists, and to report to the house, upon which twenty-one persons the majority had fallen, for which purpose they were to withdraw immediately into the Speaker's chamber. This they accordingly did, and, on the 4th Sir John Philipps reported from the said committee, that having examined the lists, it appeared to them, that the majority had fallen upon the following persons, viz.

Edw. Bacon, Ja. Harris, Sir Char. Mordaunt, bart. L. Vis. Parker, Per. Cust, Tho. Whicbot, Alex. Hume, Sir John Turner, bart. Edw. Kynaston, The Hon. Tho. Harley, John Moreton, Rich. Glover, Sir John Philipps, bart. Geo. Onslow, of Surry, L. Geo. Cavendish, Soam Jenyns, L. Digby; Sir Wm. Maynard, bart. Visc. Royston, Richard Rigby, Tho. Whatly, Esquires.

Whereupon it was ordered, that the said committee, or any seven of them, should meet that afternoon at five o'clock, in the speaker's chamber; and that they should have power to report their observations upon the said estimates and accounts, from time to time, to the house; and also that they should have power to send for persons, papers, and records. And on the 7th it was ordered, that the several estimates and accounts, which had been presented to the house, in the then present session, before the 23d day of February then last, or in any former session, which related to the application or expenditure of the public money, from the commencement of the late war, should be referred to the said committee.

This committee was not, it seems, so well attended as it ought to have been; for on the 28th Mr. Kynaston acquainted the house, that he was directed by the committee to move, that five might be a quorum of the committee, from whence we must suppose, that of these twenty-one

gentlemen, they could seldom get seven to attend, therefore upon his motion it was ordered, that five should be the quorum of the said committee; and having on the 29th had leave granted them to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the house, on the 18th of April Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had agreed upon a report which they had directed him to make to the house, together with their observations, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same was read, and it was ordered that such a number of copies thereof, with the appendix, should be printed, as should be sufficient for the members.

As to the report itself, I shall only observe, that the committee having considered the extent of the accounts referred to them, and the impracticability of a general examination during the then present session, they resolved to enquire first into one branch of the public expence, and began with the board of ordnance; in which they discovered no one instance of fraud, nor any very material instance of neglect, the most material being that relating to a proposal given in by the *Mines Royal, Mineral, and Battery Works Company*, by which they offered to furnish copper hoops at 137l. per ton, and yet between the 5th of September, 1759, and the 12th of November, 1760, the board paid 149l. 6s. 8d. per ton, for 38 tons, the reason of which was said to be, because the proposal of the said company was, in the hurry of business forgot to be read to the board: Perhaps the reader may suggest to himself a reason for that neglect. This, I say, is the most material instance of neglect; but in general it appears from this report, that the dealers in every commodity, as well as money, are apt to make the most they can of the distresses of their country in time of war, and that they sometimes even enter into combinations for this purpose. From their inquiry into the article of sand bags it appears, that the contractors had generally very lucrative bargains, the reason of which probably is, because ordnance debentures do not, like navy bills, bear any interest, and it is often a long time before they are paid; and we may, perhaps, add the custom of giving gratuities to the officers appointed to examine and receive the goods when delivered. And as to their inquiry into the article of horses for the trains and wag-

gons in Germany, it from thence appears that in the years 1758 and 1759, the British train was often in great distress for want of a sufficient supply of horses and servants, which was not the case when the service was supplied by contracts with our own people, of all which contracts that with Mr. Dundas was at the lowest rate, and consequently was, of all others, the most beneficial for the public, of any that had been formerly made, or was then offered; therefore, if he made an extravagant profit, it was not owing to any fault in the board, but to the avarice of those who are willing to contract for supplying any branch of the public service.

February 18 the act 2 Geo. III. chap. 15. was, upon motion, read, and thereupon a committee, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and all who came to have voices, was appointed to enquire into the effects of the said act, and to consider of proper methods for the further supplying the said cities with fish, at moderate rates, and report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the house. And, on the 18th of March, Mr. Alderman Dickinson reported the resolutions of the said committee, which, as agreed to by the house, were as follow: 1st. That the cities of London and Westminster have, since the said act was passed, been better, and in a much larger degree, than before, supplied with sea-fish by land-carriage; and that the late exorbitant price of many sorts of sea-fish hath thereby been considerably reduced; and the said cities have been supplied with many sorts of sea-fish not usually brought there. 2d. That the good effects produced by the said act, have been owing to the laudable and indefatigable prosecution of the plan, or scheme, concerted by John Blake, Esq; for the better supplying the said cities, with sea-fish, by land-carriage, and which hath in part been effected by him, notwithstanding the many difficulties he met with. 3d. That some assistance ought to be allowed, or granted, to the said John Blake, to encourage and enable him further and effectually to carry into execution the said plan, or scheme, concerted by him, for the better supplying the said cities with sea-fish, at moderate rates.

Of these three resolutions, the last was opposed upon the report, and a motion made for adjourning the farther consideration

ration of the said report, till that day two months but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; after which this resolution was likewise agreed to, but nothing further done in the affair during this session; though it certainly deserved some public encouragement; for though, at first view, it seemed to be for the benefit of *London* and *Westminster* only, yet we must allow, that the encouragement and increase of our fisheries, especially upon the coasts of *Britain* and *Ireland*, is a national concern, as it increases the number of our seamen, and consequently the strength of our navy, which is our chief security against foreign invasion. Besides, an expeditious and cheap method of conveying fish by land carriage, will be an advantage to every inland town and village in the kingdom; and some of them had then already begun to practise the method first contrived by Mr. *Blake*, which may, perhaps, be improved, as most things are, by experience.

March 7, the resolution of the house of the 27th of April, 1699, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, by such members of this house as are of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, that he will be graciously pleased to prefer the disbanded officers, born within his majesty's dominions, and intitled to half-pay, as vacancies shall happen" was upon motion read; and as the courtiers expected that it was to be followed by a motion for a resolution of the same kind, one of them got up immediately and moved, that the other order of the day be now read; which motion being instantly seconded, it became necessary to put the question upon it. This produced a debate upon the propriety of what was intended by the first motion, which was thought so reasonable by a majority, that the question upon the second motion was carried in the negative, and then in consequence of the first motion it was moved, and seconded to resolve "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be pleased to employ in the army, such persons as now are, or shall be, upon half-pay, who are quaified to serve his majesty; which motion was carried, and the address was ordered to be presented to his majesty by such members of that house, as were of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

'thus the courtiers so n<sup>t</sup> themselves

obliged to give up the point, as to the propriety of this address, though certainly there was not now so much occasion for it, as there was in the year 1699; because in that reign, it was notoriously known, that a partiality had in some instances been shewn to officers that were not born within his majesty's dominions, and every year since the end of Queen Anne's war, there has been more occasion for such an address, than now at the beginning of his present majesty's reign, who has already shewn so many instances of a sincere regard for the true interest of his people: In the last year of King William we find that there was granted by parliament 41,000l. to disbanded officers, for 1701; but such care was taken to provide for them in the new Levies for the next war, which was declared soon after the beginning of the next year, that from the beginning of the war to the end of it, there was not one shilling asked from, or granted by parliament, for Half-pay officers. Whereas ever since the end of that war, we have had a large sum granted yearly by parliament, in time of war as well as in time of peace, for the support of half-pay officers.

However, as our courtiers, I suppose, knew that his majesty would not be displeased with receiving a good, though unnecessary, advice from his parliament, they the more readily gave up this point; and, on the 9th Mr. *Comptroller* reported, that their said address had been presented to his majesty, and that his majesty was pleased to say: "It was always my intention to shew my regard to the merit of my half-pay officers, as well as my attention to the lessening of the public expence, by taking every proper opportunity of employing such of them as are qualified for service?"

Having now given some account of all the most important affairs that happened in this, which was the second session of the twelfth parliament of *Great Britain*, I shall conclude with observing, that on the 19th of April his majesty came to the house of peers, and, after giving his royal assent to all the bills, then ready, put an end to the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your last volume, p. 220; and then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to Thursday the 23d day of June then next.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.*

FROM the 23d of June this parliament was prorogued to the 6th of September, 1763, which was very near as long a prorogation as the preservation of privilege, with regard to the members of the house of commons, could admit of; for according to the opinion of most of our constitutional lawyers, their privilege continues forty days after the last prorogation, and, commences forty days before the day to which the parliament is prorogued, being at most but fourscore days in the whole, and the intervening days of this prorogation amounted to seventy-four. From the 6th of September it was again prorogued to the 11th of October; and on the 5th of that month it was by proclamation published and declared, that it should be further prorogued on the said 11th to Tuesday the 15th of November; and that it should then be held, and sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs, for which purpose the lords and commons were thereby required to give their attendance accordingly on that day at Westminster. On the 11th of October, the parliament having accordingly been prorogued to the 15th of November, his majesty on that day opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our Magazine for 1763, p. 688.

In answer to this speech both houses voted humble and most loyal addresses; and as, during the recess of parliament, many violent papers and pamphlets had been printed and published against the late treaty of peace, and against those employed by his majesty as ministers of state, in consequence whereof a spirit of discontent seemed to be spreading which was particularly mentioned in the Addresses of both Houses, See p. 689.

As some of the papers and pamphlets that had been published against the government, were supposed to have been written by some of the members, and as all of them were supposed to have been patronised by a considerable party in each house of parliament, it was expected that

the address upon this occasion, or at least those words that related to a seditious and licentious spirit, would have been strenuously opposed, but it seems the discontented party was not so numerous in either house as to encourage them to bring the question to a division, therefore no motion was made for an amendment, nor any division, insisted on as to the principal question for agreeing to the address; and in each house, presently after their address; to his majesty was agreed to, it was resolved *nem con.* that a congratulatory message be sent to her majesty, on the auspicious event of her majesty's being delivered of another prince, and of her majesty's happy recovery; and to assure her majesty of the zealous and dutiful attachment of that house, in consequence of which a proper number of members was, by each house, ordered to attend her majesty with the said message; and to each her majesty returned a most gracious answer.

This account of his majesty's speech, and of the address of each house at the opening of the session, I thought necessary to begin with, but I shall now observe, that as soon as a bill was read, and ordered to be read a second time, which is always the first thing done in every session, and even before the king's speech was read to the house by Mr. Speaker, the chancellor of the exchequer stood up, and, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty having received information, that John Wilkes, Esq; a member of that house, was the author of a most seditious and dangerous libel, published since the then last session of parliament, he had caused the said John Wilkes, Esq; to be apprehended, and secured, in order to his being tried for the same, by due course of law; and Mr. Wilkes having been discharged out of custody by the court of Common Pleas, upon account of his privilege as a member of that house; and having, when called upon by the legal process of the court of King's Bench, stood out, and declined to appear and answer to an information, which had since been exhibited against him by his majesty's attorney general, for the same offence; in this situation, his majesty being desirous to shew all possible attention to the privileges of the House of Commons, in every instance wherein they can be supposed to be concerned;

cerned; and at the same time, thinking it of the utmost importance, not to suffer the public justice of the kingdom to be eluded, had chosen to direct the said libel, and also copies of the examinations, upon which Mr. Wilkes was apprehended and secured, to be laid before that house for their consideration: And then Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the said papers in at the table.

Upon this it was resolved *nemine contradicente*, that an humble address be presented to his majesty to return his majesty the thanks of that house, for his most gracious message, and for the tender regard therein expressed for the privileges of that house; and to assure his majesty, that that house would forthwith take into their most serious consideration, the very important matter communicated by his majesty's message; which address having been ordered to be presented to his majesty, by such members of that house as were of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, the house proceeded to take the said matter into consideration; and the papers delivered in as aforesaid, intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45 p. 225, 1763. The examination of George Keatsley, and the examination of Richard Baye, having been read, it was, after a very long debate, resolved, *That the paper, intitled, The North Briton, No. 45, is a false, scandalous and seditious libel, containing expressions of the most unexampled insolence and contumely towards his majesty, the greatest aspersions upon both houses of parliament, and the most audacious defiance of the authority of the divine legislature, and most manifestly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traitorous insurrections.*

This important resolution having been agreed to by a great majority, it was then ordered, *That the said paper should be burnt by the hands of the common hangman*; and it being now near one o'clock on Wednesday morning the 16th the further consideration of the said matter was ordered to be adjourned till that day at twelve o'clock.

However, notwithstanding the severity of this sentence against the paper, and the majority by which it was agreed to, yet as soon as the further consideration of this matter was adjourned, complaint was

made to the house by the said John Wilkes, Esq; of a breach of the privilege of that house, by the imprisonment of his person, the plundering of his house, the seizing of his papers, and the serving him with a warrant upon an information in the court of King's Bench. Whereupon it was ordered, that the matter of the said complaint should be heard upon the Thursday morning then next, being the 17th. But on the said 16th the further consideration of the matter communicated by his majesty's message having been further adjourned till the 18th, the hearing the matter of the said complaint was put off till Monday the 21st; and the Speaker having been taken ill on the said 17th at night, the house did not sit again till the 23d, when it was resolved, that the house do now resume the adjourned consideration of the matter communicated by his majesty's message on the 15th instant, and the same being then accordingly resumed, a motion was made, to resolve, *That privilege of parliament does not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels, nor ought to be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws, in the speedy and effectual prosecution of so benious and dangerous an offence*; and the question being proposed, a warm debate arose thereupon, which having continued for some time, a motion in compliance to Mr. Speaker was made, and it was ordered, that the debate be adjourned till next day at twelve o'clock, being the 24th; after which it was ordered, that the said complaint in relation to the breach of privilege against Mr. Wilkes, should be heard on the 25th. But on the 24th, before the said order of the day was read, Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had, in the chair, received a letter from John Wilkes, Esq; a member of that house, the contents of which Mr. Wilkes desired might be communicated to the house; and the letter was accordingly read; after which the said order of the day was read, and the house having accordingly resumed the adjourned debate upon the said motion of the 23d, the resolution then moved was agreed to, upon a division of 258 to 133.

(To be continued in our next.)

*State of affairs on the continent. Death of Augustus king of Poland. State of Poland. Election of a king of the Romans. Designes of Austria, Saxony, Prussia,*

*Prussia, and Muscovy. King of Sardinia settles the dispute concerning Placentia. Success of the Corsicans.*

HAVING given some account of our domestic politics, (p. 355) to compleat the plan of this work, it will be necessary to lay before the reader a short state of foreign transactions, and of the condition and designs of the powers on the continent, so far as they seem disposed to shew any degree of activity. We shall, by this method, be better enabled to judge of public events, as they shall successively arise.

*Augustus III.* king of *Poland*, and elector of *Saxony*, on the conclusion of the peace of *Hubertbourg*, returned to his hereditary dominions, from whence he had been exiled for six years. Unfortunately for him, he had engaged in designs too vast for his power or his capacity; and had entered into that kind of alliance, in which the weak parts are always most injuriously treated in time of war, and least indemnified upon a peace. Flying from his country, and leaving his palace and his family in the possession of his enemies, he had retired to *Poland*, where his authority, by the constitution not very highly respected, was by his misfortunes rendered still more contemptible; and he there endured a continual series of crosses and contradictions. He had the misfortune to find, that the king of *Prussia*, who had seized by force of arms upon one part of his dominions, was by influence and policy far superior to him in, and had, in a manner, acquired the government of, the other. His queen consort died in a sort of captivity, overcome with the alarms, the vexations, and the indignities which she suffered. One of his sons, for whom he proposed an establishment in the duchy of *Courland*, was deposed almost as soon as he was elected. Another, whom he set up as candidate for the bishoprick of *Liege*, was foiled in that pursuit; so that broken down by almost every kind of misfortune, and having suffered, in every thing, which could affect his interest or his affections, as a sovereign, husband, or father, it is no wonder that his constitution, already impaired by age, at length gave way. He fell into a kind of lethargic drowsiness, and died on the 5th of October in the 67th year of his age, and about thirty years from his election to the crown of *Poland*.

The death of this prince occasioned a vacancy in the throne of *Poland*; to fill which, agreeably to their desires and interests, is one of the great objects of politics to most of the considerable powers in the north. At the same time an election of a king of the *Romans* is on foot

Those two elective sovereignties not only occasion many mischiefs to those who live under them, but have frequently involved a great part of *Europe* in blood and confusion. Indeed, these existing examples, prove beyond all speculation, the infinite superiority, in every respect, of hereditary monarchy; since it is evident, that the method of election constantly produces all those intestine divisions, to which, by its nature, it appears so liable, and also fails in that, which is one of its principal objects, and which might be expected from it, the securing government for many successions in the hands of persons of extraordinary merit and uncommon capacity. We find by experience, that those kingdoms, where the throne is an inheritance, have had, in their series of succession, full as many able princes to govern them, as either *Poland* or *Germany*, which are elective.

It must be observed, however, that the latter of these countries has provided, either by design or accident, much better against their inconveniences of an election, than the former. The electors in *Germany* are very few, (in all but nine) and they are all great princes. So that the method of chusing an emperor has nothing tumultuous in it, and rather resembles a negotiation between sovereign states, than a popular election of a supreme magistrate.

There is another particular, in which the *German* constitution, in this respect, greatly exceeds the *Polish*; which is, that the majority of voices determines the election, whereas in *Poland*, where the number of electors is exceedingly great, unanimity is required in the choice of a king, as in all their public deliberations of whatsoever nature. Besides, by a very prudent precaution, in *Germany*, the successor, under the name of king of the *Romans*, is commonly chosen in the life of the reigning emperor. Every thing is prepared, and infinite confusion is thereby avoided. What evils might in the empire arise from a want of this precaution, may be judged, not only from the example

consist almost wholly of their wretched example of *Poland*, where they never would admit this usage, but from the misfortunes which have so recently happened upon the death of the emperor *Charles VI.* without male issue, or the previous election of a king of the *Romans*.

In reality, the *German* constitution is as nearly perfect as can be expected in a common wealth of sovereign princes, or federal union of several monarchies and republics under a common head. Such an union, considered in itself, might, indeed, seem very useless, or, in some respects, dangerous; but the extreme inequality of the sovereignties, which compose the *Germanic* body, makes it absolutely necessary to the freedom of all the lesser members, that, there should be a considerable power vested in the chief of the union, acting by the authority of the whole, to prevent the violence and injustice of the stronger. This power is, perhaps, too weak perfectly to accomplish its ends; but still it is of some use.

*Poland* seems to be a country formed to give the most disadvantageous idea of liberty, by the extreme to which it is carried, and the injustice with which it is distributed. The constitution of this republic is described in too many modern books to make it necessary to enter in this place into a long detail concerning it. The only real power of the state is vested in the gentry, or, as they call them, the *Equestrian* order; this power they exercise by their representatives in their diets, or parliaments, which the king is obliged to call triennially, where all resolutions must be passed unanimously, a tribunitial power, as it is generally known, being vested in each member, who can put a stop to all public proceedings, by his single negative.

Each noble *Pole* seems rather an independent sovereign than a citizen. He has a voice at the election of a king, and may himself be elected king. He is absolute master of life and death on his own estate, all his tenants being, in the strictest sense, his slaves. His house is a sanctuary, not only for himself, but for all others; civil justice, and even criminal, can with great difficulty reach him in any case; in short, he enjoys privileges so incomparably with all regular government, that one of their own writers uses it as a strong proof of the natural good disposition of the *Poles*.

nobility, that, with such an unbounded licence, the most horrid disorders are not more frequent amongst them.

The power of the king is extremely limited. He can do nothing of great importance, but with the consent of the diet; and scarcely the most minute act without the approbation of the senate. The choice, indeed, of this senate is in himself, but he can never revoke the choice when once made. The senate is composed of a certain number of bishops, (whom he nominates) senators by right of their see, and of *Palatines*, or governors of provinces, of whom he has likewise the appointment. But they hold their places for life, and are, in general, a great check upon, though in some instances they have proved a support to, the authority of the crown.

All the great offices of *Poland* being as permanent as the royalty itself, those, who are invested with them, are invested with almost the whole sovereign power. They are the great general, the great chancellor, the great treasurer, and the great marshall. These four officers have amongst them the command of the army, the administration of justice, the distribution of the public treasure, and the regulation of the police. They are no ways accountable to the king for their conduct in their several departments, nor do they receive his orders in the exercise of any part of their duty.

Such important dignities, with little or no controul, being vested in powerful subjects, who are generally at the head of considerable factions, it is the natural and almost the necessary consequence, that, in *Poland*, the public treasure should be ill disposed; the army undisciplined, irregular, incomplete; that the police should be out of order; and that justice should be loosely and partially administered.

Their military force consists, chiefly, in the *Pospolite*, that is, the whole body of the gentry, which, upon extraordinary occasions, the king and the national general can order into the field to serve for a limited time. The inconvenience and inutility of this military institution, in the present state of the art of war, need not be insisted on. They have also a standing army, which ought to amount to about forty thousand men. But, from the reasons assigned above, it is a body altogether contemptible, especially the foot, as they

Of this constitution, with all its evils, the Poles are infinitely enamoured. The idea of personal dignity they entertain, from seeing so many people in a servile condition below them, and from having only so feeble and precarious an authority above them, flatters in the highest degree their pride and self-importance. No people have ever taken greater precautions to secure the possession of a sober and well-regulated freedom, than the Poles have to preserve themselves in their present anarchy. To this they sacrifice all the security and all the dignity of the state; and they are, in effect, governed in their most important concerns rather by their powerful and ambitious neighbours, than their own national councils. A late writer on their affairs gives a very striking and pathetic description of the mischiefs they suffer from this ill contrived plan for liberty. Speaking of the Polish gentleman,

' He forms (says this author) a sort of intrenchment of his presumption; and, thinking himself secure of every thing, it gives him no concern that the republic is weak, exhausted, disarmed. Absurdly blind, he cannot see that the preservation of particulars has a necessary dependance on that of the public, and that no member can live, but when the whole body is kept up in vigour.

' Who would not be moved with the wretched situation of our republic? If any of our neighbours thinks proper to make war upon us, he finds no barrier, which can check his progress for an hour; nothing prevents him from penetrating into the heart of the kingdom. He enters our provinces, he levies contributions, he destroys, he ravages, he burns; the blood flows from every part; the citizen groans and bends under the yoke. The conqueror commands despotically, and every thing obeys him.

' In the mean time what measures do we take? What resources do we derive from those privileges which ought to defend us from those lofty ideas, which have inspired us with this security? We have neither troops nor artillery, nor money, nor provisions, nor even the slightest rampart about our towns. The alarm bell is rung to assemble the nation; diets are held; confederacies are made; we declaim; we write; we make a stir; we propose remedies; but we

' propose them when it is too late to use them; and when we have no resource left but a treaty of peace, in which, to save our lives and our goods, we are compelled to submit to whatever conditions they think proper to impose upon us.

To give an head to this extraordinary republic is at present the first object in the active politics of Europe. Immediately on the death of the late king of Poland, his eldest son, and successor to his hereditary, declared himself a candidate to succeed him in his elective, dominions. His pretensions were, probably, countenanced by the court of Vienna, as the only means they had of making him amends for all that his hereditary countries had suffered in their cause. But he did not live long enough to make a trial of his interest. He was carried off by the small-pox in a few weeks after his father, Decem. leaving a son too young to aspire to an elective crown, especially such a crown as that of Poland. It is reported, indeed, that prince Xavier, administrator of Saxony during the minority of this young prince, has taken up the pretensions of his brother the late elector.

The interposition of Austria, in favour of any prince of the house of Saxony, will ever be a sufficient motive to induce the court of Berlin to oppose his election, even if that court had no other. But in reality, it is not the interest of the king of Prussia, that a family, whose dominions lie so near him, and which has no great reason to be attached to him, should be strengthened (however little) by the accession of the crown of Poland. Besides that the influence, which he will always endeavour, for very good reasons, to keep up in that country, must be obviously weakened by the election of such a person; and if the prince elected should prove able in the government, might be even wholly lost.

The empress of Russia, who has the same ends in keeping up a party in Poland, and who has never shewn a very marked attention to the court of Vienna, is said to unite in this opposition. These considerations will influence these two courts more or less, to oppose any prince of that house.

They have, however, both made profession of great fairness, and of a resolution to preserve the utmost freedom in the election. But have, at the same time, plainly enough signified their wishes, that the

the Poles would elect one of their own countrymen. And they are said particularly to favour with all their interest some prince of the great houses of Czartorinsky or Poniatowsky.

The Poles are very far from being universally pleased with this care of their interests, about which these two great powers have condescended to be so anxious. Many amongst them love to encourage a number of foreign candidates, that they may profit of the money they spend, and that the importance of their votes may be enhanced. Several are also of opinion, that they are likely to be better governed by a foreign prince, than by one of their own natives. They think they have taken such precautions, as must prevent any foreign prince whom they may elect from infringing on their liberty; and in other particulars his government may be more just and equal, as being less engaged in the family dissensions and civil factions within the nation. Nay, they are not certain, that a great Polish lord, with a vast dependency and a large territory in the midst of the country, and able to raise and maintain an army even from his own private funds, might not, on the throne, prove more dangerous to their constitution than any foreigner.

On the other hand, the pride of the Polish nobility is more flattered by being governed by one of their own body. A prince who commands despotically in an hereditary country, where he maintains a large standing army, or any prince too closely connected with such a sovereign, may, they apprehend, prove much a more dangerous enemy to the Polish liberty, than one of their own citizens raised to be their supreme magistrate, who can never materially hurt them, unless the body of the nation should be inclined to co-operate with him.

We thought it necessary to say this much concerning the constitution of Poland, and the views of the several powers, who interest themselves in the affairs of that country, as the object of the greatest political importance, which is at present in agitation, and the most likely, if any thing can do it, to disturb the tranquillity of the north.

A calm and benign peace seems now to brood over the rest of Europe; and every

July, 1764.

nation is intent on healing the wounds it has received in the late war. To the north, Russia has amicably settled with the king of Denmark, whatever was in dispute concerning the duchy of Holstein.

To the south, the king of Sardinia, who, by the quietest and most effectual methods, silently increases his power and consideration, has obtained a confirmation and guarantee of that 10th of June. part of the treaty of Aix la Chappelle, which establishes his revolutionary title to Placentia, on failure of the male line of the infant Don Philip; or in case that prince or his issue should succeed to the crowns of his family. In the mean time, the king of France has engaged to pay him an annuity equivalent to the revenues of the territory in question, and has stipulated to remit immediately the capital sum of those revenues, on condition of repayment, whenever the king of Sardinia enters into possession of them. In this manner a subject of dispute, which might otherwise embroil Italy, is happily settled.

We cannot conclude our account of the events of this year without observing that the Corsicans still continue that struggle for their liberties, which they have so long and so resolutely maintained, against all the efforts of their antient masters, who have sometimes been supported by the most powerful allies. They have possessed themselves of much the greatest part of the island, and begin, at length, to assume the face of an established and independent commonwealth. They coin money; they have settled councils and regular troops; and what, in an infant state; may be called a navy. Under their patriot leader, Paoli, they obtained a considerable victory over the Genoese. General Matra attacked them in their intrenchments, at a place called July. Furiani; but was repulsed with the loss of almost his whole army. The bravery and perseverance of this small but gallant nation, if not oppressed by the weight of some capital power, will, in all probability, soon accomplish the compleat acquisition of its freedom, which every people deserves to enjoy, who know its value so well as to risque every thing to obtain it.

*An Account of Proposals for encouraging Agriculture, &c.*

(Continued from p. 230.)

**ART. I.** **A**S it is of great national advantage to increase the stock of cattle and sheep, without diminishing the quantity of land in tillage, several artificial pastures have been recommended for that purpose, particularly vetches. Vetches may be sown with great success to prepare land for wheat; and by growing to a large cover, they will choke up a great number of weeds, that would otherwise cause immense damage. If the land wants mending, feed off the vetches with sheep; if it is rank, or the wheat sowed on it is apt to run much to straw, cut the vetches green, and feed horses with them, which will greatly thrive on this food.

Vetches may also be mowed, and made into hay; but in this, care must be taken neither to leave them too long, nor dry them too suddenly; for in either case the leaves will drop off, and the leaves are the most nourishing part. If the crop is intended for horses only, it may stand till the pod is formed, and the seed half grown; this made into hay, will serve horses for hay and corn.

Vetches may also be suffered to grow till the seed is full sized, but not ripe, then mowed, and when dry threshed on a cloth in the field: a considerable quantity of pigeons meat will thus be procured, which will turn to good account. The hay indeed will not be so good, for many of the leaves will drop off, and the stalks will be a little sticky; yet, with the help of a few oats, it will feed plough and cart-horses very well.

Vetches are also good to sow thick on land, and when they have formed a perfect cover, to be ploughed in, in order that the land may afterwards be sown with wheat at one ploughing. But vetches should be ploughed in some weeks before the wheat is sowed, that they may have time to ferment and rot.

**Art. II. A Remedy for the Scab in Sheep.** The scab is not merely a cutaneous disorder, but a taip in the blood; therefore take,

1st. A quart of ale, set it on the fire, mix into it by degrees three ounces of flower of brimstone; when it is just rea-

dy to boil, take it off, and when only blood-warm, give to each sheep a third of this quantity for a dose, and repeat it every second day till they have had three doses. This will drive the distemper out. Then,

2dly. Take a gallon of soft water, divide it into two equal parts; in one part dissolve 8 ounces of old hard soap, and then add two ounces of spirit of hartshorn, seven ounces of common salt, and four ounces of roll brimstone in fine powder. To the other half of the water put two ounces of the leaves of tobacco, and one ounce of the root of white hellebore; boil it till you have a strong infusion, then strain it. When this is done, take the first half of the water, with its contents, and boil it half an hour, continually stirring it with a wooden ladle: Then heat the other part again, and mix both together over the fire, stirring them there about a quarter of an hour.

Rub this mixture, when cold, on the distempered parts; and two days afterwards rub in another as follows.

3dly. Take four quarts of new ale or beer; put into it twelve ounces of common salt, two ounces of bay salt, eight ounces of nitre, and twelve ounces of roll brimstone, all in powder; set them over a gentle fire, and when the ale boils take off the skum; let it afterwards boil half an hour, and use it cold.

All these mixtures must be boiled in well glaz'd earthen or in iron pots, and will be best kept for use in stone bottles.

**Art. III. A method of making Honey-Wine.** The method proposed in this article is, to pour cold water upon honey, in the proportion of a quart to a pound; to stir it frequently till it ferments, which will be in about three weeks, without yeast; then to put it up, and at a proper time stop it close. But surely a liquor, one third of which is honey, will be too sweet to drink as wine, and too costly to be made a succedaneum for mountain or port.

**Art. IV. A new invented Harrow-plough.** Mr. Wood, a farmer, near Chelmsford, in Essex, happening to sow his turnips too late, found a good crop want hoeing in the midst of his harvest; upon which to save time and hands, he took a common harrow-frame, 7 feet long and 4 broad, to which he fitted 14 iron shares shaped like a heart, having a rounded point, being

being hollowed underneath, and rounded on the upper surface ; they were about eight inches long, and eight inches broad ; and the rounded point and two sides were sharpened on the edge like a common hoe : They were disposed in the following form :

I	2	3
4	5	6 7
8	9	10 11
12	13	14

and were distant about 14 inches one from another ; each share clears about 8 inches of land in width, and leaves 6 inches untouched.

This harrow having passed one way over the field, the turnips were left in stripes about six inches wide ; it was then passed the other way, and the turnips were then left in little tufts about six inches square, and eight inches asunder every way.

In this condition they remained till the farmer's hurry was over, and then they were hand hoed, in the manner usually practised at the second hoeing : The plants were left at 14 inches distance every way, and the crop was fine and plentiful. This method is found much cheaper, and more effectual, than hoeing in the common way, the shares cutting deeper, and moving the ground better, than any workmen can or will do with their hand-hoes. This harrow will also bring land to a very fine tilth, after it has been ploughed three or four times.

*Art. V. The best method of feeding Turnips.* They should be fed off by the fold : Turn in the ewes first, they will eat all the tops and leaves ; then remove the ewes to another spot, and turn in the weathers, they will eat the apples of the roots, leaving the lower part scooped out in the ground ; fork these up, and they will be heartily eaten by the store-sheep.

It is common, when a parcel of weathers have been turned into a piece of turnips, to keep them there till they have eaten the roots clean up, under a notion of having no waste ; but this is bad husbandry ; for after they have eaten the best part of the

root, they loath the rest, which is generally gritty, dirty, and sodden, so that they pine, and lose flesh ; and by the time they are turned into a fresh bite of turnips, they are little better than they were at first.

*Preliminary Articles of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance, entered into between the English and the Deputies sent from the whole Seneca Nation, by Sir William Johnson, Bart. his Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of India Affairs, for the Northern Parts of North America, and Colonel of the six united Nations, their Allies, and Dependents, &c.*

**ART. I.** THAT the Seneca nation do immediately stop all hostilities, and solemnly engage never more to make war upon the English, or suffer any of their people to commit any acts of violence on the persons or properties of any of his Britannick majesty's subjects.—The Sachems and Chiefs of the Senecas agree fully to this article.

Art. II. That they forthwith collect all the English prisoners, deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes amongst them, and deliver them up to Sir Wm. Johnson, together with the two Indians of Kanestia, who murdered the traders in November 1762, previous to the treaty of peace, which will take place within three months, if these Articles are agreed to ; and that they engage never to harbour or conceal any deserters, Frenchmen, or Negroes, from this time ; but should any such take refuge amongst them, they are to be brought to the commanding officer of the next garrison, and delivered up ; promising likewise never to obstruct any search made after such persons, or to hinder their being apprehended in any part of their country.—Agreed to ; and they will assist in apprehending any such in their towns.

Art. III. That they cede to his majesty, and his successors for ever, in full right, the lands from the fort of Niagara, extending Easterly, along lake Ontario, about four miles, comprehending the Petit-Marais, or landing-place, and running from thence Southerly, about 14 miles, to the creek above fort Schlosser, or Little Niagara, and down the same, to the river or Strait ; thence down the river or Strait, and across the same at the great cataract, thence Northerly to the banks of

lake Ontario, at a creek or small lake, about two miles West of the fort; thence Easterly along the banks of lake Ontario, and across the river or strait to Niagara, comprehending the whole carrying place, with the lands on both sides the Strait, and containing a tract of about 14 miles in length, and four in breadth. And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the passage of the carrying-place, or the free use of any part of the said tract; and will likewise give free liberty of cutting timber for the use of his majesty, or that of the garrisons, in any other part of their country not comprehended therein.—Agreed to; provided that the tract be always appropriated to his majesty's sole use; and that at the definitive treaty, the lines be run in the presence of Sir William Johnson, and some of the Senecas, to prevent disputes hereafter.

Art. IV. That they allow a free passage through their country from that of the Cayugas to Niagara, or elsewhere, for the use of his majesty's troops and subjects for ever; engaging never to obstruct or molest any of his majesty's troops, or other his subjects, who may make use of the same, or who may have occasion to pass through any part of their country, by land or by water, from henceforward.—Agreed to; and moreover (if required) the Senecas will grant escorts of their people; but it is expected they will not be ill treated by any of the English who may pass through their country.

Art. V. That they grant to his majesty and his successors for ever, a free use of the harbours for vessels or boats within their country on lake Ontario, or on any of the rivers, with liberty to land stores, &c. and erect sheds for their security.—Agreed to.

Art. VI. That they immediately stop all intercourse between any of their people and those of the Shawnees, Delawares, or other his majesty's enemies, whom they are to treat as common enemies, and to assist his majesty's arms in bringing them proper punishment; solemnly engaging never to be privy to aid or assist any of his majesty's enemies, or those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the public tranquility.—Agreed to.

Art. VII. That should any Indian commit murder, or rob any of his majesty's subjects, he shall be immediately delivered up to be tried and punished ac-

cording to the equitable laws of England: And should any white man be guilty of the like crime towards the Indians, he shall be immediately tried and punished, if guilty: And the Senecas are never for the future to procure themselves satisfaction, otherwise than as before mentioned, but to lay all matters of complaint before Sir William Johnson, or his majesty's superintendent of Indian affairs for the time being, and strictly to maintain and abide by the covenant chain of friendship.—

Agreed to.

Art. VIII. For the due performance of these articles, the Senecas are to deliver up three of their chiefs as hostages, who are to be well treated and restored to them, so soon as the same are fully performed on their parts.—They agree to leave as hostages Wannughlifa, Serriohana, and Arz-jungas, three of their chiefs.

Art. IX. In consequence of their perfect agreement to the foregoing articles, Sir William Johnson doth, by virtue of the authorities and powers reposed in him, in the name of his Britannick majesty, promise and engage that the said Indians shall have a full pardon for past transgressions: That they shall be left in the quiet and peaceable possession of all their rights not comprised in the foregoing articles; and that on their duly performing the same, and subscribing to the definitive treaty of peace, to be held in consequence hereof, they shall be once more admitted into the covenant-chain of friendship with the English; and be indulged with a free, fair, and open trade, so long as they abide by their engagements.—This article the Senecas expect will be strictly regarded; and also that trade will be carried on in a fair and equitable manner.

The foregoing articles, after being duly and fully explained to the chiefs and warriors, deputies from the Senecas, they have signified their assent thereto, by affixing the marks of their tribes to these presents.

Given under my hand at Johnson-Hall, the third day of April, 1764.

(Signed)

(Signed)

Wm. Johnson.

Tagaanadie.

Sayerqueraghta.

Kaanijes.

Wanugbissac.

Chonedagarw.

Taganoondie.

Aughnawarw.

Taanjaqua.

"Archidamus, the Son of Zeuxidamus,  
"the Lacedemonian, being asked, Who  
"were the Governors of the Spartan  
"State? answered, The Laws and  
"the legal Magistrates."

FROM a review of history it will be apparent that no nation ever lost their liberties, or were conquered by foreign enemies, till that genius and spirit deserted the mass of the people which had been the source of their greatness. While they cherished their characteristic sentiments, their independency seemed only the reward of these *virtuous principles*; but when they suffered their minds to be enervated, and allowed themselves to be divested of those opinions that had led their ancestors to glory, then ruin ensued: The state was unbinged; and either some powerful son of ambition tyrannized over his fellow-citizens, or foreign conquerors annihilated its existence: And, sometimes, the latter of these misfortunes followed close on the heels of the former.

This observation is more particularly evident in the *persian, grecian, and Roman Empires*. The first, never became a prey to the *Greeks*, till the spirit, which had so remarkably distinguished the army of *Cyrus*, was fled. By this army, *Cyrus* had rendered the *persians* masters of the East; and whilst their martial ardor remained in vigour, with their descendants, that Empire extended its limits, made *Greece* tremble, and terrified the whole of the then known world: But as soon as corruption and effeminancy prevailed amongst the various nations of which that great kingdom was composed, then the trifling *Macedonians* invaded and conquered this opulent state.

In like manner the *Greeks* enjoyed their liberties, whilst the *Lacedemonians* retained that rigid morality which distinguished them from all other countries; and the *Athenians* preserved that manly eloquence which they had, for many ages, inherited from their ancestors: But no sooner were the morals of the one, buried in the same grave with the learning of the other, than several petty tyrants started up in *Greece*, and tormented it with an infinity of troubles, till the superior fortune of *Rome* sub-

dued the whole of that once free and flourishing country.

And again, while the virtue of the *Romans* existed, their empire was enlarged; and while that innate love of liberty which had swelled the veins of their ancestors, glowed in their breasts, *Rome* was free. Their freedom continued while they were enamoured with liberty; nor could *Cæsar* have trampled on the Roman Laws, unless the bulk of the people had previously ceased to pay their wonted veneration to their antient constitution. That great Roman, and, after his example, the succeeding emperors, allowed, however, the senate to possess a shadow, or semblance of those liberties which were once their chief glory: nor did this faint representation of their former state expire, till they became so abjectly degenerate, as to voluntarily surrender even this tinsel badge of their birthright, to the *pontiff of Rome*.

I might trace the same observation through those sovereignties, that were erected on the ruins of the Roman empire, and shew that each of them, are either still in possession of freedom from a due regard to its pre-eminence, or, like the Danes, have lost it, from a previous disrelish of its blessings: But, indeed, it is almost self-evident that a free people cannot be stript of their liberty, till they cease to abhor slavery. While the mass of the people desire to be free, there are always found, in every order of the state, a numerous set of champions ready to assert the cause of their country, and vigilantly watch the motions of those who may be spurred on by ambition, or tempted by avarice, to build their greatness on the universal shipwreck of the rights of mankind. Those patrons of freedom, daily encouraged by the applauding encouragements of their fellow-citizens, and always certain of every needful assistance from the uncorrupted part of the nation, will never be weary, never fatigued, with treading in those paths that load them with honours, and entail on their posterity such inestimable benefits.

This reflection, that a free people cannot well be deprived of their freedom, without their own consent, or till their relish for liberty is gone, is the greatest comfort of the age in which we live; for we can easily descry a numerous and powerful faction, on every occasion, exerting their skill to despoil us of that gem, which,

which, of all others, we love and value the most. Hitherto their designs, in a great measure, have proved abortive. They have *alarmed* but not defeated us. Nay, they have unwittingly *prop* our constitution. Against their intentions they have *strengthened* that fabric which they panted to *destroy*. They have roused our courage in the legal defence of our country, her Immunities and laws; and given us the satisfaction of knowing how *strong*, and how *universal* in *England* and *Ireland*, is that distinguishing virtue, which ensures all our other possessions. The most ardent love of liberty appears every where. Our judges and our jurors are equally forward, in their *seperato* capacities, to display that patriot spirit which ennobles this generation. *Pratt*, to his eternal honour, kindled the glorious flame on the bench; from thence it caught the bosoms of our juries, and dictated those verdicts that declare us *still free*.

The sentiments of that upright judge have proved a *scourge to arbitrary ministers*. They *dread* him in his seat of justice; they *bate* his voice; they *curse* his persuasive eloquence; and they *gnash their Teeth* at his success, in behalf of the rights of englishmen. The hope of shunning the effect of his charge, in one of those causes wherein the whole kingdom is concerned, produced a new *manoeuvre* on the part of the sons of violence: But here too they have been foiled; the attempt has been treated as it ought.

When those causes came first into the court of common pleas, the *very, very* deeply knowing M. Attorney general, as counsel for the defendants, was *not* ashamed to plead to the general plea of *not guilty*; and, at the trials, to offer to justify, under a warrant issued from the office of a secretary of state; but the legality of these warrants being *amply* and *convictively* declared against, by the learned and *unbiased* chief justice of that court, the determination of the jury followed, of consequence, in favour of the plaintiffs; to the utter confusion of that faction, which ardently desires to see the power of the ministers of the crown, exalted above the power of the law.

But, now, in order to prevent that assistance which our patriot judge is always ready to give to juries, the indefatigable *shamefaced* supporter of these tyrannical mandates, has thought of a new expedi-

ent to serve his despotical clients. Judgment in default has been allowed (for want of a plea) to be entered against the defendants, that a writ might be issued to the sheriffs of London, for impannelling a jury, in order to enquire into the *Quantum* of the damages suffered. Thus the *violence* was *admitted*, and the *justification*, formerly insisted on, *disavoured*, because it was determined to make the experiment, whether it would not prove a more *saving* plan, to obtain a trial before a *sheriff*, rather than a *Judge* whose honest opinion had already cost them so very dear. But they did not get off so *cheaply* as they expected. There, I mean in a LONDON jury, the same genius that spoke in *Pratt*, appeared in support of freedom, and pronounced a verdict of *Six hundred pounds* damages, in behalf of Messrs. Wilson and Fell, the plaintiffs, (who had been *wantonly* imprisoned, for the publication of a *monitor*, in which not a single illegal or unconstitutional sentence was contained) which will reflect an everlasting honour on the great metropolis from which the jurors were summoned; and is a fresh instance of the continuance of that patriot spirit, which has prompted the *citizens of London*, in all ages, to croud under the standards of liberty.

*London* is the heart of *England*, the strength and spring of all her comforts, and is not, as yet, contaminated with *Scotch* sentiments, nor stained with the love of arbitrary power. Till she knows these pollutions, we can never deviate into actual slavery. While the city of *London* retains her antient principles, in their native purity, it is impossible we should be overpowered. She is too rich to be suddenly exhausted of her wealth; too strong to be overcome by the abettors of slavery; too tenacious of her honour to stoop her neck to those who threaten the freedom of her country; and too humane to refuse an Asylum to distressed virtue. Liberty has frequently found a *sanctuary* in *London*; and our laws have often been protected by her juries. She is the pillar of the English republic; till that pillar is broken, old *England* cannot sink under the weight of ministerial power. No minister, I trust, will ever be found equal to the task of subduing our patriot capital. We have but constitutionally to unite with this guardian of our rights, and we need not fear the influence of a *Bute*, or the *warrants*

*rants of an Halifax.* An intimate union amongst ourselves, upon *loyal* and *revolutionary* principles, is all that is requisite to dispel the present storm, and preserve our national character; to save our liberty at present, and continue it to the latest generation. Why then should we doubt of victory? London leads her country to the charge: Her great merchants and opulent corporations form the *van*; the people of England, the *main body*; the Irish, the *rear*; and the members of the minority, the *great officers* in this figurative army. A dastardly body, made up of *Scots* and *tories*, (though it may sometimes harass and alarm it) can never prove an equal match with an army thus composed, and thus conducted.

There never was a more *critical* time than this, nor never a more *interesting* period. There never was an *Aera* in which an honest bench, and upright jurors were more essential to our existence as a free people; and happy are we, superlatively happy! that the determination of our *liberty causes* have fallen into such hands. History will never fail to do them justice. Upright judges have always been *highly regarded*; but language is too weak to express our *affections* for those who now adorn the court of common pleas. London juries have ever been spoken of in the most *respectful terms*, but hereafter they will never be mentioned but with *Veneration*.

Their example, I hope, will rouse all ranks of men to oppose, in their several stations, the encroachments of the great. They have shewn the whole world, that the *laws of England* are sufficient to protect the *meanest of the people* against *unconstitutional exertions* of power; that neither rank, nor ensigns of authority, can exempt their possessors from indemnifying those they injure; and that there are Englishmen whom, as judges or jurors, no attorney-general can *mislead* in, or *bellow* from their duty. May we all profit by this example! may we all imitate them in our several professions! like them faithfully discharge every trust reposed in us! like them maintain our happy constitution! like them withstand oppression! and, like them, relieve the oppressed. Then the rest of mankind will venerate our virtue; confess that *freest nation* in the world is actually the *best*; and own that victory and empire ought to be ours; because we

have no other view than the rights of human nature, whether we resist our fellow-subjects, or attack our foreign enemies; because our aim is the same in both, to *preserve inviolably the great laws of justice, Shield the injured, and punish the injurers.*

B.

*The NORTH-BRITON, No. 105.**Count Brubl's System of Government.*

*Minds that will rise to a superior State,  
Climb Mischief's Ladder, virtuous Actions  
hate.*

*To the NORTH BRITON.*

SIR,

I Am one of those idle people whom curiosity impelled to Frankfurt to see the coronation of the King of the Romans. On my return from thence I lay a night at Cologne. There being a great deal of company at the inn, and coming in rather late in the evening, I was obliged to be content with a very indifferent sort of a chamber; in a corner of which, as I was undressing myself, I perceived there laid a Scotch bonnet, such as are in general worn by the common Highlanders. I own I was not a little surprised at such a circumstance in such a part of the world. On taking it up, I found it much harder in the crown than usual, and that on squeezing it together, there appeared to be contained, between the out-side and the lining, a quantity of paper, seemingly, by its shape, not placed there for any use to the bonnet. This induced me to rip it open, when, to my great surprise, there presented to my view a paper packet carefully sealed in three different parts. I did not stop here you may be sure, Sir, but cried out with Theobald,

“ *Wax render up thy Trust.*”

The contents, were three letters from the late famous Count de Brühl, Prime Minister of Saxony, to three different personages; one of which, being of a very singular kind, I have translated from the original French, and send you inclosed; no way dubious, Mr. North Briton, but it will amuse your readers, as well as throw a proper degree of light on several transactions that have some time engaged the attention of the public.—I should have told you, that on enquiry, in the morning,

ing, who was the owner of the bonnet? my host informed me that it belonged to a traveller that had been taken ill at his house, and, after languishing above four months, died there some few days previous to my arrival,

I am,

S I R,

June 28th, 1764.

Yours, &c.

ANTI-SCOTUS.

### The LETTER.

My dear Count,

**I** Safely received, by your faithful Highlander, your last letter dated the 25th of August. My own dangerous illness, and the death of the king my master, prevented me answering you sooner — Besides, my head is weak, and it required time and consideration to give you a full and satisfactory reply.

I perceive, my dear Count, that you have pretty sufficiently enjoyed the benefit of those cautions which I had the honour to give you in my former epistles. I even seriously acknowledge that you tour above your tutor. I remember that I most particularly advised you to be careful who you permitted to have access to his majesty's person, and I understand you have carried this important point so far, that, without your *privy* and *consent*, no one of the court dare so much as speak to the king about business, or deliver any letters in behalf of themselves or their friends, though on a subject of the most trifling nature imaginable. You are really very happy to find the people so flexible. They have not been always so. Within my memory, no minister of the crown you serve, had the presumption to expect, or the influence to exact, such a glorious submission.

You tell me, that from the lowest domestic, to the first duke and dutchess, who are employed about the persons of their majesties, there is not one but obtained their places, on these *servile* conditions; and that you have tried them, on different occasions, by different emissaries, and that they have scrupulously adhered to their engagements. I own, I envy you your triumph. I could never prevail even on our German nobility, to demean themselves so far. They are too jealous of the *prerogatives* of their *employments*; and rather chuse to hunt their hares in the

country for ever, than serve at court under such abject restraints. Would you believe it! when the post of *grand Marechal* (which is the first amongst us) became vacant, I could not prevail on *Count Einsidel* (father of him who is at present with you) to accept of it on the terms of giving *me* the power of the post. It was offered, with the like success, to five or six nobles more. In short, the place was unfilled, and my deceased sovereign remained twenty years without a *grand Marechal*, because I could not occupy the post myself, without the hazard of causing a disturbance amongst the whole body of nobility, and could not submit to the nomination of any other, who would command, on all occasions, a pre-eminence, which my own importance could never allow. You (more happy than me) have found out a duke of \*\*\*\*\*, to succeed the spirited duke of \*\*\*\*\*, who nobly retired from the office of *grand chamberlain*. Believe me, one of our Counts, with a bare 200 pounds sterling a year, would never have submitted to have held it as a *tool*.

But, though I admire your *virtues*, it must not exempt you from correction for *faults*. My dear Count, you do not shew that proper regard for the princes of the blood which is undoubtedly due to them. This is a capital *mistake*. Prevent the princes from concerning themselves with any state affairs, or employments, as much as you possibly can, but — let it be done privately, and under the appearance of the most profound submission and respect in public. It was by a conduct scarce more imprudent than yours, that *Count Sulkowsky* was disgraced here. He was brutish, haughty and tyrannic; and once had the presumption to make the Duke of *Saxe Weissenfels* wait a full hour in his anti-chamber. I rose upon his downfall, and have hitherto supported my dignity against all opposition. But your case is more delicate than mine. I succeeded a man as ignorant as myself; one that, as well as me, had been no more than a page; and who (*entre nous*) was as little qualified to be a premier, as you or I.—Let us exult in being unlimited favourites! but let it not rob us of the little reason we have, by deterring us from acknowledging ourselves most incapable ministers: Witness the peace you begged for at *Versailles*, and the wrong

wrong measures I have persuaded my sovereign to take during the two preceding wars.—But to return—I succeeded an ignorant statesman; but you, the greatest minister that any country ever knew. I do not say that you filled his place; that term would not be properly adapted. Your predecessor was adored by his country for the wisdom and integrity of his proceedings. You could not regulate yourself by his example. But there are other ways and means to gain the populace. You must appear generous and profuse; amuse the mob, as I do, with a few scattering pieces from your window. Absolutely live in so kingly a manner (I do not mean as some kings live) that the nation may seem to profit by your expences, though the nation, in fact, disburses the charge; and then you may safely drive through all the streets of your metropolis, the first in the world, without the necessity of hiring protecting gladiators, or the least apprehension of returning home to your Chateau, with broken carbine glasses. But you seem to have adopted a quite opposite rule of conduct; to have abandoned yourself to avarice; and mistaken penury for oeconomy—you should advise, and practise, state, magnificence and grandeur!—I really fear, my dear friend, that you will carry your proceedings too far, for your own safety: Your sovereign's countrymen are a free and noble people, yet love a certain distinction proportioned to their rank. Could you not take examples from the royal family? Your master's father was almost lavishly liberal; and if your late deceased king was not extravagantly so, still no necessary expences were omitted that might support the dignity of the crown; and his table was indisputably royal.

A certain maxim, was of infinite service to me—I mean, the assisting of strangers of quality, who happened to meet with misfortunes in Dresden, either by gaming or women: The English, indeed, I always found had too much spirit to accept any thing, but I have obliged all other nations in this article, even to the furnishing them from three hundred to three thousand ducats each; and I have profited one hundred and fifty per Cent by these trifling services. It was the only step, in which I could truly be said to evidence a deep minister. Those strangers returned home, obtained employments, and, by their aid, I have penetrated into

July, 1764.

secrets of government, which I could never have discovered otherwise. There are two examples, which determined me never to deny a favour to any man (a Saxon, or not) who seemed to possess a genius superior to the common run. The first is—The deceased elector of Colonge, happening to refuse his order of St. Michael to the Abbé Alberoni (whilst he was with the duke of Vendome) the Elector was afterwards prevented being chosen to the bishopric of Liege, by the intrigues and influence of the revengeful Abbé, then risen to the dignity of cardinal, and first minister of Spain. The other (which I have from unquestioned authority, and you, I suppose, are better acquainted with) is, that a great princess affronting a private gentleman, was deprived of a crown, thro' his ill report of her, at his return to his own country. Now, my dear Count, you have not acted with such sound policy in respect to the senator whose writing you say have done you such unspeakable prejudice. I wrote to you, it is true, that I almost had the celebrated Maubert rendered shorter by the head, because he was chief instigator in the registering those complaints, which the states proposed to present to his majesty against me: and that, as a regard for the favour, I effected his confinement in Konigstein for the space of five years; where it was, he studied history, and collected his materials for cardinal Alberoni's political testament. But before you had regulated yourself by my conduct, you should have better considered the laws and genius of the country at whose helm you preside. You should have endeavoured to have won him by every corrupting means; and that failing, accused him of being guilty of absolute rebellion, and not a libelous attempt to foment it: You might even have charged him with blasphemy, and treason to his God: There are Scotsmen to be found, all over the world, ready to prove any thing; and advocates enough to conduct the prosecution. Then, indeed, you might have silenced your enemy though innocent—if a person can possibly be deemed so, who opposes a favourite minister!—We have a kind of parliament in Saxony, which consists of our states—but we never assemble them, except when our king is in want of money; the business done, they are dissolved; and then, the Elector, as sovereign, can order those members, who were mu-

tinous

tious in the house, to be beheaded, without giving his subjects even a *wby* or a *wherfore*. Ah! my dear Count, if such a practice had been customary amongst you, would you not have endeavoured to have previously put yourself out of your adversary's power?

I have received some broken hints, from another quarter, that you have the ambition (if the step were practicable) of being raised to the dignity of a *duke*; or at any rate, of having your *son* created one. Beware of such a piece of folly! I could have been made a *prince of the empire* above twenty times; but I never would consent. To whisper the truth, I had something higher in view—the crown of Poland. I had the vanity of flattering myself with succeeding my sovereign; and my batteries were raised accordingly: but perceiving my own dissolution so very near, I have entirely renounced all my pretensions. As to a *dukedom*, what power can it give ye, you do not enjoy? it may raise you *enemies*, but can create you no *friends*! and as to a *kingdom*, that can never happen. You did not come from kings; and though your progenitors may have boasted, that kings *have* come from them, yet, believe me, kings will never come from you. Not even your *cousin* at Rome will ever enjoy that dignity; however ridiculously he may continue to be a *pretender* to a right to it. Be content where you are; and as you have begun, so endeavour to go on, to introduce arbitrary power: *Above all things, keep the press in all possible subjection*: It is not bearable, that scribbling wretches should be suffered to publish and comment on every act we are guilty of!

I have often thought it a very unlucky incident to you, that you have it not in your power to increase the supreme order of which your sovereign is the head. My effecting that circumstance in our white Eagle order, was a step of the utmost advantage to me. I bestowed it in Poland, in the most liberal manner; by which means I established an infinite interest. You (you who are so doatingly fond of money) might have *fold* the honours of yours, had not the number of its knights been unhappily circumscribed. You have been the introducer of many novelties; surely, this would have cost you but very little trouble. You may, perhaps, say, that the order would, thereby, have sunk in its consequence; but I must be so plain

as to assure you, that it has been very much despised, since you was enrolled amongst its members.

You observe, there is a necessity for being *economical*, in order that you may have *money* sufficient for the management of elections. You are right. The generality of the people remain still the same—incorruptible, and jealous of their rights and privileges—it requires, therefore, that no cost should be spared in *poisoning* their principles. A majority is absolutely necessary to ensure your safety, though it cost the nation millions to effect it. These matters compose the *fine qua non* of a *favourite minister*. Tax all their fruit; let them not eat even an apricot, a strawberry, or a nut, without paying for licence to do so. It cannot render you more hated than you are at present; but it may add to your power.

Adieu, my dear Count! it is a dying person who writes to you, and who, consequently, expresses himself with *truth* and *sincerity*. I expire as I lived.

*Your friend and servant,*  
*Dresden, 1763.* COUNT DE BRÜHL.

P. S. I forgot to hint to you, that I have found it a serviceable maxim to me, never to quit the king's person a single moment: Follow this example as much as possible. If your sovereign should visit his foreign dominions, be sure, accompany him.

One word more. As your generals, and all others in employments (patent posts excepted) may be constitutionally dismissed *at pleasure*, be inflexible in procuring the dismissal of all those who shall dare to *censure* or *oppose* your proceedings. What are the trifling pretensions of having served a *king* and *country*, when put in competition with the insolence of *condemning*, and *acting against*, the measures of a *favourite*!—They must fall before it. Adieu for ever!

### The NORTH BRITON, No. 106.

#### *On the Behaviour of the Spaniards at Honduras.*

" Quoth Hudibras you lie so ope —  
That I without a Telescope  
—— easily can vie  
Where you tell Truth and where you lie."

O F all the administrations that ever tyrannized over any free country, there

there are no annals which present us with a more contemptible one, than that which now lords it over *England*. The meanest of venal scribblers are employed to blunder out lies in their favour.— I say the *meanest*, because no good writers have hitherto been found *bold* enough to prostitute their talents in their service, though two or three have *infamously* bargained to bury them under a PENSION.— The lye of a day, serves the ministry for that day. For that time, at least, they plume themselves on supporting their tottering credit from tumbling into ruins. The disguise, however, is of too slimy a texture to bear the weather above twenty-four hours; and then, the North Briton, or some one fighting under the banners of liberty with him, tears off the cobweb veil, and exhibits the tricks of our *pigmy statesmen* in their genuine colours.

Thus galled they must winch. The rankling of their wounds drives them to raving scurribilities against the illustrious minority who are *constitutionally* leagued (and let the administration shew *one* constitutional act of theirs!) in support of the honour of their sovereign, the dignity of his crown, and the glory of his kingdom. Not satisfied with traducing the members of the coterie in private, they have even dared, in the front of the gazetteer of the 30th ult. to brazen out the most reflective falsehoods against them, in a paper intitled, “*Letter 1st to the Minority*;” in which, too, they have arraigned the North Briton with being joined with, or directed by, those distinguished patriots, in seducing the natives into a misapprehension of the ministry’s measures and abilities, by publishing false accounts of the public affairs, ministerial negotiations, and foreign transactions.

In the same letter they take upon them the defence of governor Johnstone’s breach of the laws of honour and our country in his assault on Mr. B——e. But this is nothing: they have long ago burst through the sacred ties of honour, and the more sacred ties of our happy constitution, themselves, and therefore it can be no matter of surprize that men should undertake to defend a behaviour so entirely consonant with their OWN. “*We may know* (says the scripture) *the TREE by its FRUIT:*” Alas! our present mi-

nisters, and their governor, are living instances of this living truth.

As the charge of conveying falsehoods to the ear of the public is *general*, the North Briton can no otherwise answer this accusation, than by challenging, as he now does, the whole ministerial tribe to point out one *false*, or even *dubious* fact of his, whereon they ground their charge.

This is all that is necessary to be said on the first letter to the members of the minority; I shall, therefore, now proceed to the second letter in the Gazetteer of the 6th instant, which method of publication, it may be worth observing, the government is now obliged to take, because the nation in general, is so strongly impressed with a mean opinion of the measures of the present administration, that they will read nothing (not even Mr. Grenville’s *wallet!*) in their favour, unless when they are *necessitated* to cast their eyes upon any piece, by reason of its being thus blended with amusing and instructing compositions.

But though the ministry has thought proper to defend their *own* governor in their first letter, yet I little suspected they would dare to offer a vindication of the *king of Spain’s* governor in their second. Ill an opinion as I have of them, frenchified and bourbonized as they are, yet nothing but the conviction of my eyes, could have brought me to think so meanly of these degenerate men of power, as to imagine that any of them, not even *Jemmy Twitcher* himself, would attempt to support such infractive insolence, and such oppressive inhumanity, as the Spanish captain general’s, in the affair of Honduras!

The letter writer contends, that it was absolutely proper and consistent with the terms of the late treaty, to put a stop to the English cutting of logwood, till they produced the royal schedule of Spain, or his Britannic majesty’s orders, that it might appear they were *really* subjects of England who assumed this privilege.— What reasoning!—Because strangers may pretend to be subjects of this crown, and under that character impose upon the Spaniards, ought those who are *really* English subjects to be stopped in pursuit of their legal occupations? Where English subjects are not permitted by the treaty, to

H h h 2

cut

cut logwood, THERE, it is the Spaniard's business to be watchful ; but where they are allowed to do it, THERE, I can safely affirm it, THERE, no such illicit practices can be carried on ; for the English themselves, would discover and prevent it. Their interest is concerned to detect an imposition of this sort ; and it is next to impossible, that such an attack on their right and property should escape their observation. Who amongs us, can be so lost to reason, as to suppose the Spaniards have taken this step for the sake of the English ? any more than, that the earl of Bute, or any of his substitutes in the ministry, would do a friendly action to the people of England ?

However, for one moment, I shall grant that the royal schedule in question, or his Britannic majesty's orders, were actually necessary, to prevent the interlopation of foreigners : How, then, has it happened, that the English administration, did not, immediately on the ratification of the treaty, send such orders to some fit person on one of the bays of Campeachy or Honduras ? I defy the MOST REPROBATE of our ministers (and who that is, I dare venture to appeal as well to the seniors as the juniors of Cambridge) to defend such a palpable neglect.—Again—if the royal schedule of Spain was absolutely requisite to be sent there, what have our ministry been blundering about, not to see, that it was sent ! If the Spanish ministry refused or delayed the schedule, that were a sufficient infraction of the treaty, without the addition of force and barbarity to consummate their breach of faith. But, in fact, the ORDERS and the SCHEDULE are mere chimeras ! Neither the treaty, nor the laws of justice, require either the one or the other : The TREATY itself contains the joint orders of England and Spain, in favour of the subjects of Great Britain ; nothing else was necessary ; the English on the spot, would for their own sakes, take care, that no foreigner should invade a privilege, which the thane of Bute so dearly bought.

But thus much I must say for our great men, that their behaviour is all of a piece. In the treaty, they RENOUNCED our unquestionable right to the logwood countries, for the sake of PRESERVING our interests therein ; and now they tells us, that the Spaniards STOPPING of our people from the cutting of logwood, is a DUE

OBSERVANCE of that treaty, in which the king of Spain PROMISED that they should not, on any pretext whatever, be hindered or molested in their several occupations of cutting, and carrying off logwood, where-ever it is to be found in the parts specified in the said treaty. What wise administrations, if I may speak in the plural number, have we had, ever since the *resignation* (curse on the Scot, I mean the *expulsion*) of Mr. Pitt !—What a supereminently excellent system of politics is that which now prevails !—That the French, Dutch, and other foreigners, may not intrude on our logwood trade, the English cutters of that valuable commodity, must be mured up in prisons, and drove from the logwood they have cut—and then, THE SPANIARDS WILL TAKE CARE OF IT FOR THEM. What a curious propriety there is in these measures ! and what ignorant blockheads the English must be, not to perceive the wisdom of these proceedings, till they were informed of it (by the high and mighty INFORMER) in the two letters to the minority, that have cut such a flaming figure in the Gazetteer !

If distinguishing between English subjects and others, had been the real aim of Spain, this was surely to be done without molesting the known English ! If the natural jealousy of the Spaniards induced them to suspect that interlopers had intruded on that important branch of commerce, they ought to have proceeded by inquisitory methods, to find out the deceivers, and distinguish the LICIT from the ILLICIT : But the very words of the tyrannical order of the Spanish governor, refute the interpretation, so warmly contended for by the writer of the letters to the minority. That inhuman precept is directed point blank against the " ENGLISH logwood cutters :" so, that, if there were any FRENCH, DUTCH, or OTHER nation, cutting at the same time, they are not included in this violent anathema. They are CONTINUING their intrusions. They are carrying on, UNMOLESTED, their invasive depredations. It is the English only, that are commanded to be gone, and hurried from their properties—and for what ?—that they may fall a PREY to the daring usurpers of our undoubted rights.

In the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, it is expressly stipulated, that the two crowns should

should retain the possession of what they respectively enjoyed in America. This clause *absolutely secures us our logwood settlements and those fortifications which protected them—for we were then* (I mean at the time of the execution of that treaty) *in possession of those settlements and those fortifications:* In this last BURLESQUE treaty, carried on by Lord Bute at home, and the Duke of Bedford abroad, our rights to these valuable territories, founded on a long prescriptive possession, and the clause of *uti possidetis* above mentioned, is WHOLLY RENOUNCED: and yet the shameless Gazetteer-letter writer would have us believe, that the treaty of Versailles (shame on the negotiators, why was it not the treaty of London!) that renounced our rights for a Bourbonian promise, is preferable to that of Aix la Chapelle, which preserved our possessory title to the great bays of Campeachy and Honduras!

The Spaniards indeed, have discovered the superior utility of the late treaty to *them*, but, surely, the terms of it will be remembered with anguish by the English, whilst they have a being as a people; and the children of the injured logwood cutters be taught to lisp out the names of B\*\*\* and B\*\*\*\* with EXECRATION.

## B.

*The NORTH BRITON.* No. 107

*"The best and wisest Men, as well as the bad and weak, are liable to act wrong, but none but the worst, and most ignorant would stand forth the champions of such measures."*

Clarendon.

WHEN the North Briton finished his last paper, he had not the least intention of carrying the same subject farther in his next: But fresh advices arriving, and fresh rumours still arising, of the perfidy and barbarity of Spain, his watchful care of the honour and commerce of his country lays him under an indispensable necessity of pursuing his strictures on this great national concern, and setting before the public, in every possible light, the calamitous situation of our logwood-cutters (now probably perishing under Spanish cruelties) on the Isthmus of Darien. His first paper on this head so extremely galled the detested peace makers,

and their no less hated successors, that, (if fame mistakes not) one of the latter was himself obliged to *unkennel*, and, in the daily gazetteer, bark out the false accusations of sedition against the North Briton and the whole minority. Good Heavens! is it possible, in a case like this, that human nature can be so much brutalized, as to attempt to drown the voice of truth by clamorous Yelling! and endeavour to avert the stroke of justice, by worrying us from the strict pursuit of it!

The whole of the arguments of the administration come to this: "If any person shall claim the privilege of cutting Logwood under the late treaty, he is to be known to be an Englishman, only by being possessed of orders from hence, or the Court of Spain." In the first place I answer, that this is a *false* state of the case. The major part of the persons (and I speak from undeniable authority) who were interrupted in the exercise of that employment, were people long residing in that country; known subjects of great Britain; and even called so in the very Spanish Mandate that forbid them to follow their legal avocations! persons whose strong holds had been knocked down by our blundering treaty-makers, and who are well able to make the Spaniards feel that they were Englishmen, if the Earl of Bute and the Duke of Bedford had not put such an irrefragable evidence out of their power!—In the next place, it is manifest that the affidavit of the claimant, that he is a British subject, corroborated by the oath of a known one, that he believes it to be true, is, and must be, a sufficient proof of any man's country till contradicted by higher authority:—And, in the last place, it, unquestionably, is the right of the King of England, not the King of Spain, to make every needful regulation relative to preserving to his own subjects only, the exclusive privilege of felling, and carrying off Logwood, at Campeachy and Honduras.

Whatever defect may be in this particular, that defect is an indelible reproach on our ministers, who planned and executed such a wretched treaty. They should have reserved a power to this crown, to name an English consul or commissioner, to take a proper cognizance of all strangers, who came to settle, or deal, at the Bay; and issue, if needful, the licences in question.

question. To such an officer undoubtedly, if at all requisite, ought this power to be delegated; who, being subject to our laws, would be answerable in *Westminster Hall*, to the *privy council*, for his conduct. Spaniards by no means should be permitted to intermeddle into interesting a matter; not only, as they have no just business in the controversy, but because an officer of the court of Spain, if he does wrong, cannot, by our laws, be compelled to satisfy the party injured.

In the name of reason, in the name of justice, what is it to *Spain*, if all the Logwood on the Bays of Campeachy and Honduras should be cut in one year? or if the whole of it was transferred by us to any other power? This is no business of theirs: an *English Parliament* is able to make every proper regulation for guarding and preserving our commercial interests, and an *English privy council* is sufficiently warranted in issuing *interim orders* on that head. What right have *Spanish governors* to assume a jurisdiction over *English subjects*? If any such power has been, or ever should be, given to them, the *ministers*, who have advised, or shall advise, such treasonable measures, ought to answer it with their *heads*. How the Spaniards exercise their assumed authority, we see; and how they would use any conceded power, may be easily conceived!—No real Englishman, I trust, would ever advise such a dangerous, such a ruinous step! A *Scot*, or *Scottish minion* only, could plan and countenance such a movement: nor could any other ever think of inventing pretexts to palliate Spanish cruelties, and lull the nation asleep, till our Logwood trade is utterly lost!

But, if schedules are absolutely necessary, it must be in consequence of some *private article*, for no *public* one in the treaty mentions or implies any such thing; and if there should be any such *private article*, what must we infer from thence! nothing less, than that the ministry were convinced of its impropriety, and were afraid to promulge it to their fellow subjects: and, indeed, for this very plain reason, because it would have been easily seen, and consequently drawn forth remonstrances, that the granting of these schedules would throw into the hands of the ministry the power of allowing only the creatures of their own party to deal in this

lucrative branch of trade. If this was actually the ministerial scheme, as he who ought to know, seems to admit, (I mean the writer of the letters to the minority) it is a most alarming attack on our *general Interests*. Our Logwood trade, in ministerial hands, would be converted into an *engine of Corruption*; and become a *new created balance* against the *Cause of liberty*. It would be, too, a *prefatory experiment* to an attempt of the like nature, on every other branch of commerce: for no other motive can be assigned, why a foreign Schedule, or a British order, should be more necessary in the present case, than in any other, where English merchants claim the privilege of trading abroad, under treaties with foreign powers.

When an English vessel calls at the bay of Honduras, she is provided with the same cockets, papers, and clearances, that, in other cases, is required to shew the ship &c. to be British property, and the major part of the crew English subjects; and why these evidences should not be sufficient, in this case, none but such ministers as made the peace, and such ministers as the peace has made, can possibly tell! besides; the origin of every man—I mean the nation that gave him birth—is commonly notorious. No man can swing his way into a foreign country; therefore no man can cross the seas alone. National peculiarities, his own affidavit, and the belief of his known compatriots are ever sufficient to settle this point. In the case before us, there is, even in law, a sufficiency to authenticate a man's country; because, the clearance of the ship, and the affidavit the law enacts the captain to make, form an indubitable voucher; and, therefore, in respect to the sailors, passengers, &c. the pretended necessary schedules are absolutely unnecessary.—As for the settlers, I have already shewn how extremely needless these orders are there.

I have but one thing more to observe against the absurdity of these schedules. Supposing them really necessary by treaty, and supposing a great many foreigners were found amongst our people, employed by them in the cutting of logwood. I should be glad to know, whether (as not being English subjects) they are, or are not, by virtue of this wise treaty, to be driven from thence? In all our other settlements, our settlers are allowed, to hire

bire as many foreigners, and to purchase as many slaves, as they please, to carry on their business; I beg therefore, the Earl of Bute and the Duke of Bedford would give the public any tolerable reason, why our people at Honduras and Campeachy are denied an advantage every other English colonist enjoys? for, it is evident, that if any such article exists, wherein it is stipulated that none but British subjects shall cut and carry off logwood, that no such foreigner, and no such slave, can consistently with the treaty, be employed!—Whenever the Spaniards make reparations for their present violation of their faith, and if these schedules should still be insisted on as requisite, I hope (to prevent all farther insults) it will be settled, “that none but British subjects, OR SUCH FOREIGNERS AS THEY SHALL EMPLOY, OR ALLOW TO SETTLE AMONGST THEM, shall cut, &c.”

Having now chased the author of the letters to the minority, through the different turnings of falsehood in which he vainly hoped to cover the perfidy of the court of Madrid, and the ignorance (or worse) of our negotiators, I shall, from the Spanish governor's own precept, shew the real design of his oppressive violence; from whence my readers may, from a decisive judgment of a writer that defends a procedure so charged with perfidy, so fraught with inhumanity, and so big with ruin. The Spaniard only *en passant* observes the uncertainty of the logwood cutters being English subjects, as if he held that point too feeble to be relied on, but goes on (addressing himself to the logwood cutters) thus, “You have extended yourselves gathering the fruits as in your own country, without waiting to settle the limits, with the necessary solemnity, that should have secured your establishment.” THERE are couched the true intentions of the king of Spain! The Spaniard wants to arrogate to himself a power to assign to the English logwood cutters the districts, or (in his own words) settle the limits, where they shall cut. I believe no man, who makes a moments reflection here, will be at loss to see the advantages the court of Madrid proposes to draw from thence. If they can once effect this point, it is manifest, that the agreement to allow the English the free and uncontrolled exercise of cut-

ting and carrying off logwood will be totally eluded; for we may be sure that the portions then allotted to British subjects, will be such as have but little logwood in them; the worst of the kind; and what is most difficult to be come at. If this base purpose can be brought to bear, our logwood trade will become an acquisition not worth the keeping; because our cutters of that commodity, will be laid under such insuperable difficulties, as will render the occupation impossible to be followed. I repeat it, *this is the TRUE design of Spain*; and I will venture to assert, that unless the ministry determine on forcing the Spaniard to immediate reparation, that our trade in the bays will soon be utterly lost. I wish, by destroying our forts, we have not almost put it in the power of Spain to tell us, “No not on COMPULSION, hal!”

I shall conclude this subject with the following verses written by a gentleman (if I mistake not the hand writing) who has already done honour to the North Briton, and whose continuation of his favours, will ever be acceptable to the friends of liberty and this paper.

Cut logwood! cries the lord of Spain;  
Not while I rule the western main.  
Shall English heretics, so late  
The foes of me and my estate,  
From any nook of my domain  
A single benefit obtain!

Great prince, replied a sage grandeè,  
[Cover'd his head, but bent his knee]  
The privilege, by Britons wanted,  
Your majesty by treaty granted.

K. I care for treaties not a fig:  
By G--d, they shall not cut a twig.

Gra. They on your royal word relied,  
Great Sir, and have their forts destroyed.

K. Oh! have they so?—the more fools  
they!

They'll wiser be another day.  
But I, like them, all sense should want,  
What now they cannot take, to grant.

And here, Don Counsellor, I know  
A story very apropos.  
It is in Æsop's fables told,  
A book in much esteem I hold.

The savage monarch of the wood  
Ador'd a nymph of flesh and blood.  
Subdued by love to Hymen's law,  
He offer'd her his crown and paw.  
Her sire, a subtle wight, complied  
On article; to grant the bride.

Name your conditions, said the beast ;  
Send for the lawyer and the priest.  
My passion any terms will sign,  
Make but your lovely daughter mine.

" Thus then your highness' suit prevails ;

" Pluck out your teeth and pare your nails.  
" That sacrifice our terror cures ;  
" Then on a christian's word she's yours."  
The blinded lion yields : his jaws  
Are soon disarm'd, disarm'd his paws.  
But helpless, forceless now, he finds  
How ill an EMPTY PROMISE binds :  
His foolish skull the falter splits.

Now tell me if the fable hits :  
Nor wonder, if my promise fails,  
*When ENGLISH FOOLS have PARED  
their NAILS.*

## B.

*The History of Ireland, by Ferd. Warner,  
L. L. D. vol. 1.*

If much learning, and an impartial intention of doing justice, are the necessary qualities of a good historian, the world has reason to expect a good history from Dr. Warner. The doctor shews us in his preface, that he is fully aware of the difficulty of the work he undertakes.

" The circumstance to be most lamented with regard to the old Irish history, is, that the Danes, in their frequent ravages and invasions of Ireland, during the ninth and tenth centuries, burnt all the books and monuments of antiquity that fell in their way ; and that what they had spared, or which were afterwards compiled, went to wreck when the English took possession of the island, and in the many wars which they had for above 200 years with the natives." *Preface, p. 13.*

He proves that he has omitted no opportunity, nor spared any labour that might render his work worthy of the public attention : he took the pains to send to Denmark for materials, which it was supposed could be found there only. He went himself purposely to Ireland to gain all the lights, which the country itself could afford towards its own history ; he there met with that favourable reception from all ranks of people, which his attention to their country seems to have deserved. He carries the antiquity of Ireland very far back, yet treats of it with prudence and moderation, neither reject-

ing the real facts, nor admitting the mere fable of the first ages.

" It is impossible to believe that learning and science of any kind should flourish, when the world itself was in its infancy : and therefore though we should allow—as I think we must—that the use of letters and arts was near as early in Ireland as in any other European country, yet the philosophy, learning, and religion which the historians boast so much of, from the first settlement of the Spanish colony in this Island, may be justly doubted of, if not absolutely denied. There is an error indeed which is common, not to them only, but to all writers of this sort ; which is, that either they do not attend to, or at least they do not mark in their writings, the progression of learning and manners in the nations of which they write. Thus for want of marking this progression, when the Irish historians give such pompous accounts as they do of the great learning of their first progenitors at a time that we are morally certain there was but little learning in the world, other people are naturally enough led to believe, that all they say of this kind is vain and fabulous. Had they contented themselves with telling us, ' that from their commerce with the Phenicians and Egyptians in Spain, the colony which came from thence into Ireland had advantages, skill, and science superior to the other Celtic nations,' which in the course of some ages ' pushed their learning to the highest pitch that heathen lights could afford ; and after the establishment of Christianity, that Ireland became the emporium of knowledge, and the sanctuary of liberty to the Western world ;' this would easily have gained credit with impartial people. *Introduction, p. 53.*

This introduction is a curious and very learned treatise on the natural history and antiquities of Ireland ; we could wish, indeed, the doctor had been a little fuller in his account of Tanistry and the Brehon law ; we are however made amends by a disputation of more consequence to us certainly, as it tends to teach us (for the mutual advantage of both countries) to lay aside our prejudices against, and jealousies of Ireland ; and gives us the following fine lesson in politics, that fair and equal dealing

dealing to all the parts of an empire, is the true interest of the whole.

" On the one hand, the people of Ireland, looking upon themselves as free-born subjects, their kingdom as distinct and independent, and as never having been conquered, revolt against the prohibition of their woollen commerce by the English parliament ; and as tho' no other commerce could employ them, and wealth was to be derived to them from no other —perhaps because it is prohibited—they run their wool to the enemies of England, and by that means have enabled them to undersell us, and to take the market for the woollen trade in a great measure out of our hands. Tho' we have given great encouragement to the linen manufacture, which should be considered as the staple trade of the nation, and tho' if all their sheep-walks were to be converted into tillage for hemp and flax, and all the labouring hands of the island were to be employed in that manufacture, they would always find a market for it, and their mother country would be greatly benefited by it ; yet this does not content them.

On the other hand, the people of England, considering the inhabitants of that island as a colony sent from hence to possess a country that we had conquered, and that it has cost us an immense sum of money and a deluge of blood to re-establish them in their possessions, claim an absolute sovereignty over them, and to limit and direct their commerce as we please : and as the woollen is the staple manufacture of England, we prohibit their exportation, to every other part of the world, of any wool wrought or un wrought, and to England every thing of that kind but wool and yarn. Thus, as tho' the world was not wide enough for us and them, and as tho' we thought that every shilling got by the Irish was defrauding us of it, because we assert that we have a right to limit and direct their trade, so in order to exercise that right their woollen branch was quite extinguished. Had it been limited indeed to cloths of a particular breadth and fineness, to such alone as our rivals undersell us in, there might have been some good policy in this restraint : and if we ever mean to recover it out of the hands of the French and Dutch, it must be by acting contrary to the way in which we lost it. We lost

July, 1764.

it by driving the Irish to a better market for their wool than England, with too rigid an exertion of our authority over them, and by the high taxes and high living of our people : and it is only to be recovered by admitting the Irish to share with us in the profits—(which may be confined to ratteens, drabs, kersies, or even to undied cloth, and half manufactured, which shall receive their full perfection only in England,) who have no taxes on their milk and potatoes, who live cheaper than any other manufacturers in Europe, and who can consequently undersell all the world. This will effectually prevent their running the wool to France or Holland, whose manufactures therefore must in a great measure fall ; and it will as effectually restore it to the English. Even the profits made by the Irish would eventually center here. But we seem ignorant of this in England ; and this ignorance occasions the capital error of our conduct towards this people. It is fit therefore that it should be explained.

It appears by the custom-house books that the imports of Ireland from Great-Britain alone, amount to near five parts in eight of their whole importation, and which consist chiefly of commodities worked up to the height ; and it will be found perhaps on examination, that they take off a much greater quantity of the several manufactures of England, except our woollen, than any other country in Europe. On the other hand, the woollen yarn and worsted which we receive from them, so far from being a loss to the nation as most importations are, when fully manufactured by us in England, will sell for two hundred thousand pounds a year more than the prime cost, in foreign markets. In the same manner their linen yarn, which we work up into tickens, tapes, girths, and other manufactures, yield an annual profit of an hundred thousand pounds ; to say nothing of the raw hides, linen and tallow, which we export from them into foreign countries and our plantations to great advantage. It appears also from the estimates of the tunnage of shipping employed yearly in the trade of Ireland, that the British tunnage is more than two thirds of the whole, from which there arises a profit to us of above threescore thousand pounds a year in this article of freight only in the Irish

I i i

trade :

trade : and as their exportations as well as their freight are principally carried on by English merchants, it may reasonably be computed that a profit of eighty thousand pounds a year arises to England from their exports considered in this light, Add to all these advantages, the greatest perhaps of all, that which arises from the nobility and people of estate and employment who spend their incomes in England. And then it will evidently appear, that if England does not gain by Ireland alone, half as much yearly as it does by all the world beside, as many people suppose, yet there is no country in Europe that brings so much profit to another, as Ireland does to England. Before the Irish papists were thoroughly reduced by Cromwell, that kingdom was only a dead weight upon England : it had little or no trade, few or no manufactures, and a very small vent for English consumable commodities. Poverty and the effects of war supplied the place of luxury : and the Irish gentlemen were not rich enough to be absentees. It was then that maxim was received into the English politics, ‘ that keeping Ireland poor was of great advantage to England ; and therefore it was necessary to cramp her trade and discourage her manufactures. Nor was this opinion ill founded at the time it was formed. Experience had too fully shewn our ancestors, that as long as the Popish or Irish interest was superior, the more powerful the natives were, and the greater disturbances were created to England ; they either struggled to throw off the English government, or else to establish the popish religion. But though that kingdom still bears the name of Ireland, and the protestant inhabitants are called Irish, with old ideas annexed to those names of opposition to the English interest, and though these ideas are so strongly associated, like ghosts and darkness, that most of our countrymen find it difficult to separate them, yet the scene is quite changed from what it was when such a disadvantageous way of thinking about Ireland took rise. Almost all the lands of Ireland are in the possession of the descendants of English protestants, linked in the strongest manner, as well by civil and religious interest, as by inclinations, to the fortunes of Great Britain.

A computation was made about thirty years ago, that the profit arising to us

from all our plantations and islands in America, never exceeded seventeen hundred thousand pounds a year : and at the same time it was thought, at the lowest calculation, that we gained from Ireland alone fourteen hundred thousand. From hence it will follow, that the improvements made in Ireland have had the same effect on England, by employing her poor, bringing wealth into the nation, and increasing the number of shipping, as if the same improvements had been made in Yorkshire or any county in England : and therefore though their people were more fully employed than they are, tho' their exports were enlarged, and their gain from other nations by a greater liberty of trade were much more considerable than it is, yet very little of this wealth would stay with them, but it would as naturally flow to England as the river does to the ocean. It is therefore our interest to give the people of Ireland full employment, to encourage their industry in every branch of trade, and not to stop any inlet through which their treasure may come in, since every acquisition or profit they can make will at last center amongst us. It is their interest not to extend their commerce to such manufactures or commodities, as will prejudice their mother country which protects and defends them in the enjoyment of their property, but to cultivate the manufactures which lie open to them ; and which at the same time that it would give full employment to all their people, and be a source of wealth and comfort, would be a real advantage to their friends in England. The importance of the subject to both nations must be the apology for this long digression : and to those who read it with the same intention with which all history should be read, the apology will be sufficient.” *Introduction, p. 32.*

He divides the whole intended work into four periods, this volume contains the three first.

“ The inhabitants of this country, should be considered in their history under four different ages.

The first age, which may be called the Fabulous, comprehends a space of about four hundred years, from the earliest accounts of time, to the coming in of the Milesians from Spain ; though the several colonies of Parthalanians, Nemedians, Belgians, and Danonians. The second period,

period, which may be called the Obscure, begins with the Spanish invasion, and extends through a course of thirteen hundred years, to the arrival of St. Patrick who converted the island. The third or middle age, which may be called the enlightened, begins with the planting of the gospel by that missionary, and extends to the conquest by the English; which contains a space of seven hundred and forty years. The latter age, which may be called the Historical, may be computed from the reign of Henry the second, 'till its final settlement at the revolution by king William.' p. 119.

His first book, which comprehends the first period, is wisely made very short. The second period, which he stiles the obscure, takes up the four next books; we here find a more regular force than was known in other countries for many ages after; at this period we find Pentarchy formed, destroyed, and re-established; but there seems always to subsist one monarch, to which, till just before the arrival of English monarchs, the rest were subordinate; the then monarch, sometimes through weakness, sometimes through inattention, does not assert his superiority. Through a midst of barbarism and confusion, there is a glimmering of an intended order and government, and there are not wanting very great men. Ollam Fodla seems to have had great ideas, he lived about A. M. 3236 he formed a sort of constitution, which the doctor compares to our parliament, to which however it does not seem to bear any other resemblance than as being a national assembly; but whatever it was, it died with him, tho it left claims to be afterwards asserted by the people. Corinac, a prince who began his reign A. D. 254 was a man of prodigious parts and abilities; he had lost an eye in battle, and being obliged to retire from government, in deference to the ideas of the time, which permitted none to reign who had a personal blemish, he discovered to the world the errors of the Druid worship, and, as our author thinks, paved the way to Christianity.

In his sixth book opens what he calls the Enlightened age, but proves a very heavy road for the historian. We find the gospel had been before preached there, but it was not till A. D. 432 that Palladius was

sent from Rome; nor was it till some years after that, by the preaching and exemplary life and wise conduct of St. Patrick, that Christianity gained much ground. This and the seventh book taking up the space of about 370 years, contains little else than the succession and genealogies of the kings and saints, and consequently cannot be interesting: till the year of our lord 797, the Irish history is little else than a continued scene of domestic strife. The misery of the country about that time was increased by continual invasions from the Danes, who settled themselves in most of the sea ports, and were often possessed of the empire of the whole island; it was not till after long sufferings that the Irish thought of equipping a fleet, and in the very first use of it gave a fatal blow to the Danish power; this battle displayed great courage in both parties, and was full of extraordinary feats. 'The embarkation was scarce effected, when the army of Munster reached Dundalk; where they hoped to inclose the Danes as in a net, either to make them prisoners of war, or put them all to the sword: but they had no sooner entered the place under this expectation, than they found themselves again disappointed, their king carried aboard, and the enemy out of their reach. Whilst they were crowding along the shore, lamenting this misfortune, and meditating a way to redress it, they saw a large fleet under a brisk gale of wind steering directly towards the Danish ships, which they soon perceived to be the fleet from Munster. In the same proportion in which they were elated with this discovery, the Danes were surprised and terrified. For when once they were embarked, they thought themselves as much out of the reach of the Irish, as though they had been landed in their own country. But instead of this, they found themselves on a sudden in the utmost peril. There was no possibility of escaping the Irish fleet, which would be almost along side of them before they could weigh anchor and get under sail; and if they attempted to disembark, they were sure to be cut to pieces by the Irish army. There was therefore no security for them in this situation, but their valour and dexterity; and in these they must confide.'

The Irish admiral, if he may be called  
I i i 2 so,

so, perceiving the Danes in the utmost hurry and confusion at his approach, made all the haste he could to begin the attack ; consistently with that order and disposition of his ships, on which the success of naval engagements in a great measure depends. If the Danes were under a manifest disadvantage in having scarce time enough to form into a line of battle, yet they were much inferior in the number of men, having all the guards, and the remainder of their land forces on board ; which, in ships without ordnance, make the principal part of their strength. The Irish commander, like a brave man, sought out the ship of the Danish general and after attacking it with great impetuosity, boarded it sword in hand. He had been scarce a moment on board, before he saw Ceallachan bound to the mast. Nothing but the sight of his king in that position, whose liberty was the great object of the expedition he had the command of, could add to the fire of his valour on that occasion : but this sight set his valour in a blaze of fury ; and regardless of prudence, safety, or any other consideration, he made his way to him through blood and slaughter. As soon as he had cut the cords with his sword, which had fastened him to the mast, he advised him instantly to repair on board the Irish ship he had quitted, and leave him to fight it out with the general of the Danes. There was no time for consultation, and Ceallachan took his advice : but though nothing could exceed the spirit and activity of the Irish admiral, who seemed something more than man, and who dealt death and destruction round him, yet he was not immortal. Surrounded at last by the Danish guards, and too few of his own seamen having boarded the ship with him to clear the deck, he was overpowered by numbers, and fell covered by blood and wounds.

The Danish general, being convinced, that upon the loss of his own ship would in all probability follow the loss of all his fleet, exerted his skill and valour in order to save it : and that he might strike a terror and dismay into the Irish, he caused the head of Faibhie their admiral to be cut off and exposed to view. Fingall, the admiral's second, being thus informed of his fate resolved to revenge his death ; and calling to his men to follow him, they boarded the Dane with an irresistible fury. The contest was hot and bloody ; but there being so many fresh men to supply

the place of the slaughtered or disabled Danes, the Irish had no prospect of obtaining the victory. As unable however as Fingall was to possess himself of the Danish ship, he was too valiant an Irishman to think of retreating to his own ; especially without the destruction of Sitrick, in revenge of the death of Faibhie. He took a resolution therefore in this dilemma, which is not perhaps to be paralleled in any history. Making his way up to Sitrick, with his sword, against all that opposed him, he grasped him close in his arms and threw himself with him into the sea ; where they both expired together. Two other Irish captains, being fired with the glory of this action of Fingall's, and being intent on securing the victory to their countrymen, made their way through the enemy with redoubled fury, and boarding the ship in which were Tor and Magnus, the surviving brothers of Sitrick, and then the chief commanders of the Danes, rushed violently upon them, caught them up in their arms, after the example of Fingall, and jumping overboard with them, were all lost together.

The Danes being equally astonished and dismayed at these desperate exploits of the Irish, having lost their general and his brothers, as well as vast numbers of other officers and men, and the royal prisoners being released, began to lose much of their courage, and to think all opposition in vain. The Irish perceiving the enemy dispirited and giving way, pursued their success with so much the more ardour ; and boarding most of the Danish fleet, a horrible slaughter ensued. Nor did the Momonians (Munster men) obtain this victory—the first engagement at sea the Irish ever attempted—without prodigious loss. The Danes, besides their numbers, had greatly the superiority in point of skill in naval encounters ; and they not only fought for their present safety, but for their future peace and establishment on the island. On the other side, the Irish contended not only for victory, but to redeem their king and country out of the hands of these treacherous and cruel enemies. This was therefore the most obstinate and bloody battle that had been known between them for many years. The army which stood on the shore in sight of the whole engagement were like men distracted, because they were so near and yet could give no assistance to their

their countrymen; who were over matched in skill and numbers, and who for a great while had no prospect of obtaining the victory: at last however it was completed, though very dearly bought, and a few only of the lightest galleys of the Danes escaped to sea." p. 388.

This scene of domestic tyranny and foreign insult takes up the eighth, ninth, and tenth books, when the sad scene is indeed enlivened by one very great prince, the great Brian, who extinguished the power of the Danes. But the nation was little benefitted by the expulsion of the Danes; for their own intestine broils soon after brought over the English; and just here our historian's present labour ends. His next work will be in a period naturally more interesting to an English reader, and in reality in itself more important, as it will exhibit the Irish nation in their intercourse with a powerful foreign people.

On the whole, this work is to be much approved; perhaps there are some mistakes, not to be wondered at in a work which treats of a dark and distant time, thus p. 347, "what we call lords of the manor they called kings." We believe at that time no such thing as a manor was known in Ireland. Sometimes too the expression is a little below the dignity of history, thus, p. 327, at the expence of "his saintship to do the devil's work."

#### To the PUBLISHER.

SIR, CORK, July 6, 1764.

**I**N your Magazine for March, you have given a translation of my letter, (p. 176) to Monsieur Bellesle, Dean of the faculty of physic in Paris, on the expediency of inoculating for the small-pox: A practice, which, it seems, was lately introduced into France; but attended with so little success, as to occasion an application to their parliament, to have it prohibited. The physicians of Paris, were by that court ordered, before they came to any determination, to examine into this practice, and report their opinion of it; who, before they would come to any determination, applied to those abroad, where the practice is in use: propounding certain queries, concerning its success, and if any bad consequences had attended it. Among others, a letter to that purpose came here. But as an attestation

of its success among us, could not convey any conviction to those with whom it had not succeeded; or could be alledged as a reason, why it should not be laid aside in a different climate: I judged it requisite, along with my answers, to advance some arguments to shew, that, by a proper preparation and care, the small-pox, by inoculation, is to be preferred, to the hazard of taking it in the natural way: but as my letter was only wrote for the faculty, to whom an explanation might not be necessary, and as it has since been laid before the public, I request, for their satisfaction, you will give a place to the following.

" The small-pox is a disorder more or less dangerous, as the pustules on the skin, are of the confluent or distinct kind: In the last, nature requires little or no assistance from the physician: in the former, the utmost attention, frequently does not avail: in the natural way, it is uncertain, whether it will turn out, distinct, or confluent; and inoculation is the most certain means, of having it distinct, for the following reasons.

1st. It is in the power of the physician to chuse the most proper time of life, and the most proper season of the year, for the patient to undergo the disorder.

2d. It is in his power, by a previous regimen and medicines, to put the blood into that state, the best able to resist the malignity of it.

3d. When the infection is received by the arm or leg, the disorder is not liable to such dangerous symptoms, as when communicated by the breath.

As to the first: This disorder, *ceteris paribus*, must be milder in children than in people advanced in life. In children, the momentum of the blood, or the force with which it moves, is so superior to the resistance of the blood vessels, it moves in; as to occasion a continual and gradual distention of their sides, and extention of their extremities, or a continued increase of bulk to every part of the body. But the longer a vessel is, through which the blood or any other fluid moves, the greater resistance does it meet with, from the attrition with the sides of that vessel; the more the blood vessels are extended, the greater is the resistance, to the force of the blood moving in them; when therefore blood vessels are brought to that length, as their resistance becomes equal to

to that superior force of the heart, by which they were formerly extended, the body becomes of its full height, or the person is said to be come to maturity. After this stage of life, the particles composing the solids, are allowed to adhere more closely together; their interstices are filled up; they become gradually more compact, harder, and more able to resist any force applied to them. The coats of the arteries, instead of being easily distended by the force of the heart, become gradually stronger; and will not admit such gross humours to enter them; which the strength of the heart would before, have forced into them; and this disposition gradually increases to the utmost verge of old age; when the contractile power of the extreme arteries, stops the circulation altogether.

If any viscid humour, such as the small pox, should infect the blood of two persons, of these different ages: The heart in the child is able to propel the variolous matter, to the parts at the greatest distance from it, and force the capillary arteries to receive it; for these vessels, whose component particles have lately left a fluid state, are easily distended to receive this matter; there it is accumulated into distinct boiles; and from the laxity of the vessels obstructed, and the great force of the propelling power, a suppuration is immediately brought on; and the variolous humour being thus separated from the common mass, the blood is left free, and the fever ceases; and in a little time, the finer particles evaporating from the ulcer, the rest dry and fall off in crusts. In old people it is quite different: The strength and contractile power of the capillary arteries are too great to be so distended by the force of the heart, as to allow any great quantity of this viscid variolous humour to enter them; so instead of being confined to a few distinct capillaries capable to receive all the variolous matter, it is now dispersed thro' an infinite number of them: and the same rigidity of the capillary arteries, which occasions this dispersion of the variolous humour, hinders also the obstruction formed by it, ever to come to a right suppuration.

A right digested pus is formed from the force of the heart bursting the vessels obstructed, and in a manner grinding the different humours there into one homogeneous mass: But if the force of the heart is

insufficient to burst these obstructed arteries, no proper pus or suppuration can follow; and there this humour must remain, until time and heat give them a putrid acrimony able to corrode and destroy the vessels that contain them. This is the state of the confluent small pox; as the former is that of the distinct kind. From hence may be shewn, why warm baths and emollient applications to the skin are used in the confluent small pox; as by them the coats of the capillary arteries are so relaxed, as to become easier distended by the force of the circulating blood; and more capable to receive the variolous matter: and indeed this is the general reason, why emollient stupes and poultices are applied to any tumor to bring it to suppurate, viz. To bring the contractile power of the extreme arteries below the momentum of the blood. In the small pox, whatever disposes the humours to turn putred, or the capillary arteries to greater contraction, makes the disease worse: therefore very hot weather, which may dispose the humours to putrefaction, or very cold weather, which will constringe the vessels near the surface, are bad seasons to have the small pox in.

2dly. That it is in the physician's power to put the blood into such a state before inoculation, as may be best able to resist the malignity of it. The small pox is the same disease, whether distinct or confluent: The having it in the distinct way is as certain a preservative against having it again, as having it in the confluent; but the danger attending it lies altogether in the concomitant circumstances, which determine it to appear either in one way or the other: How these circumstances concern the different ages or seasons, I have just spoke of; the others are the different temperature of the air, and the different habit of body at the time or previous to the infection. A putrid acrimony is the real cause of all the dangerous symptoms attending the confluent small pox: it dissolves the humours, and corrodes and stimulates to contraction every sensible part it is applied to: The venom of the small pox in the distinct kind is carried off by a soft purulent matter formed into distinct boiles on the skin. But if a putrid acrimony accompanies the venom of this disorder it will never allow any right purulent matter to be formed; on the contrary it dissolves the blood, and instead of allowing

allowing the whole obstructed matter to mix into one soft homogeneous mass, or right pus; it melts it down into a thin corroding ichorous humour; it loosens that cohesion, the different order of particles have, which distinguishes and adapts them to the different classes of vessels, nature designs they should move in; the red globes enter the serous vessels, the serum into the lymphaticks, and the lymph into those of the finer parts; the brain, nerves, membranes, &c. obstructions thus formed, *ab errore loci*, are in every disease the most dangerous, as they cannot happen without a proportionate degree of acrimony. If a person is seized with the small pox at the time any putrid fever is epidemic, the air will certainly communicate that disposition to the disease, and it will appear of the confluent kind. But this putrid disposition is not always confined to qualities in the air, it frequently happens from the bad habit of body the person is in, when seized with the small pox. Worms in children, improper dyet, any scorbutic or venereal taint, and many other circumstances will occasion this putrid acrimony to attend the small pox; which may be absolutely corrected by proper regimen and medicines before the disorder by inoculation is communicated. But supposing no such putrid disposition suspected in the particular habit; yet, as the danger from the disease arises from the obstructing matter becoming a thin ichorous humour, rather than a well digested pus; we may by proper means, used, previous to the infection, so dispose the blood; as that the small ulcers to be formed afterwards by the disease shall digest properly. In old ulcers, where the discharge is an acrid putrid corrosive humour, the whole state of the blood may be by proper internal medicines so corrected; that this ulcer shall change its putrid discharge to a well digested matter: And the same power the physician, who inoculates, certainly has, to hinder a future ulcer from discharging a bad humour, as he who changed the bad discharge of an ulcer, already existing, into a good one. And I am apt to believe, it has been altogether owing to an entire neglect of this antecedent preparation, which has occasioned the bad success of inoculation in France. I have seen some, and heard of many other instances, where the small pox by inoculation has turned out confluent; and the

part, where the inoculation was made, mortify; and the patient die: but I always, found, it had been performed by ignorant persons; who conceived, that nothing more was requisite for the patients safety, than that the infecting matter should be applied to the arm; and knew not, that a previous preparation was at all requisite.

3dly. When the infection is received by the arm or leg, the disorder is not liable to such dangerous symptoms, as when communicated by the breath. What, in my former letter, I have said on this head, I believe will appear pretty plain to every one. When any foreign morbid matter, applied to and absorbed by the vessels of the body, is capable to communicate its qualities to the blood; that morbid matter is said to be infectious; and the first alteration, it occasions, is in that part; where this matter was first applied and absorbed: There the disease first begins, there both fluids and solids first deviate from a healthy state, and there the infection acts with the greatest violence; as is evident from the itch, venereal disease, and other infectious disorders. If the infection from the small pox is conveyed by the breath; the parts first in contact with this morbid matter are either the lungs; or, by mixing with the spittle, it is carried into the stomach. If the variolous matter is first applied to the lungs; this organ is so necessary for life, that any obstruction or collection of morbid matter in it, must be attended with eminent danger: if it is swallowed with the spittle, and by the lacteal vessels conveyed into the blood with the chyle; the infection is general, and as if from an internal cause; will shew itself indiscriminately, by obstructing whatever vessels are most disposed to receive it. But when the small pox by inoculation is first communicated to the leg or arm, the greater quantity of the morbid matter there collected, frees the other parts of the body more necessary for life, of the load of the disease, without occasioning any inconvenience from the collected quantity about the part; where the infection was applied.

Thus I hope I have sufficiently explained the reasons given in my former letter in favour of inoculation, and as I have had occasion to mention a good deal of the nature of this disease; the general intention of

of cure of this disorder may be pointed out: viz. The vessels near the skin are to be so relaxed, as to enable them to receive the morbid matter; the force of the heart is to be sufficiently supported to enable it to propel the matter into them; the blood is by acid and other antiseptic diet and medicines to be prevented, as much as possible, from contracting any putrid acrimony; the vessels kept full by drinking largely of small acescent liquors, and the irritation of the solids kept off by opiates.

I am,

S I R,  
Your humble Servant,  
PAT. BLAIR.

*Mr. ANDERSON's Chronology of Trade and Commerce. Continued from p. 283.*

1581 B R I S T O L made a city by charter.—A chief postmaster appointed, Mr. Thomas Randolph.

1582 Computation of the New Stile introduced by Pope Gregory XIII.—English consuls first in Turkey.—Revenue of France 3,200,000*l.*.—Value of the woolen cloth exported, 200,000*l.*.

1583 Capt. Carlelle proposes a settlement in N. America.—Pippins first planted in Lancashire.—First charter for discovering the N. West passage, granted to Adrian Gilbert.

1584 Body guards appointed in Scotland, to attend their king.

1585 Fishery of Newfoundland claimed by the English.—Algerine Pirates first put to sea.—Capt. Davis first attempts the discovery of the N. West passage, his second in 1586, and third in 1587.

1586 Ludgate in London rebuilt.—Tycho Brake improves astronomy.—Second voyage by the English round the globe, by Capt. Cavendish.

1587 Interest of money at 10*l.* per cent. in Scotland.—Wheat 3*l.* 4*s.* the quarter at London, while at other places it was at 10*s.* and 13*s.* the bushel.

1588 The Spanish Armada sent to invade England.—Force of the Armada ships of all kinds, - - - 130  
Soldiers, - - - - 19,290  
Sailors, - - - - 8350  
Cannon, - - - - 2630  
Chatham chest for the relief of sailors established.—A fire-ship first invented and used by the English.

1589 The stocking frame invented by —Lee, A. M. of St. John's college, bridge.

1590 Telescopes first invented at Middleburg, in Zealand, by the children of one Jaussen, who in play set some glasses at a distance from each other in their fingers, which they held up against the church steeple, on which they observed the weather cock to appear much larger, and to come very near them. Of this they acquainted their father, a spectacle-maker, who soon improved the hint and made it public. The Microscope was not discovered until 1621.—The manufacture of sail cloth first introduced into England.—The English customs farmed to Sir Thomas Smith at 50,000*l.* who for a long time held them at 14,000*l.*

Fine sugar produced at Madeira.—Newcastle coal sold at London for 4*s.* the Chaldron.—Tea and Porcelane of China first mentioned.

1591 The first patent granted for printing of books, which was to Richard Wright of Oxford, who had undertaken a translation of Tacitus.

The English make their first voyage to India.

1593 The English mile directed to be 1760 yards.—Weekly bills of mortality first introduced.

1594 Whale bone first discovered.

1595 The Hollanders first voyage to the E. Indies.—Memorable sacking of Cadiz by the English.

1596 Price of wheat the quarter 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

1597 Logwood by law forbid to be used in dying, but afterwards discovered to be of great use.—Proportion of money between England and Scotland 10 to 1.—The largest ship in England 800 tons.—Wheat at 13*s.* 4*d.* the bushel.

1598 The Hollanders make their first voyage round the World.—The English undertake the whale fishery.

1599 The Dutch build 2000 ships a year.

1600 An English Envoy sent to the East Indies, previous to the Company's charter, which was for 15 years.

The first charter granted to the East India Company, and their first subscription 50*l.*

The

## Character of the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

This century may be truly said, from its very commencement, nearly to approach to a resemblance of modern times, whether considered in a commercial or a polite light, either in respect of riches, knowledge, or religion. In general, it will be seen that, towards the close of it, Commerce is gradually advanced to almost its very zenith of perfection. Navigation, arts mathematical, manufactures, agriculture, architecture, and plantations are almost miraculously improved. Towards the close of this century, every part of christendom, is endeavouring to push into commerce and manufacture, whilst at the same time, England's commerce and shipping continue to prosper and increase.

1601 The first voyage for the India Company was made by Captain James Lancaster, with four ships, whose outfit and cargo amounted to 72,000l.—The French from St. Maloes send two ships to the East Indies.—Insurance of ships first began.—Silver of an inferior alloy coined for Ireland.

1602 The French first sail up the river St. Lawrence.—Fishing in the sea common to all.—The largest ship in the royal navy, at the death of Q. Elizabeth, was of 1000 tons, 340 mariners, and 40 cannon; the smallest 600 tons, 150 mariners, and 30 cannon.

1603 Ireland entirely reduced to the obedience of England.—Death of Queen Elizabeth.—Iron ordnance cast in England only.—Canada first settled by the French.—Hollanders trade to England with 600 ships, but the English trade to Holland with no more than 50.—Holland builds 1000 ships a year, tho' their national commodities would not employ more than 300.

1604 East India merchants make their second voyage.

1605 St. Giles's in London first paved.—Coaches in general use.

1606 An English Minister first resides in Turkey.

1607 Great Insurrections in England, on account of inclosures.—Due to England by Holland 818,408l.

1608 Allum first made in England, and monopolized by the King.

1609 The mulberry tree first planted

in England.—The Dutch pay a tribute for fishing on the coast.—The King's lands in Ulster (Ireland) granted to London, when they raised 20,000l. for the peopling and settling the country.—The New River brought to London.—The dignity of a Baronet introduced, and sold in tale for 1000l.—The banks of Stockholm, Hamburg and Rotterdam, set up.—Legal copper half-pence and farthings, proposed by Sir Rob. Cotton, in the place of leaden tokens.

1611 First voyage of the English on the whale fishery.—The Hollanders first settle at Japan.—The Moors and Jews expelled from Spain.—Pay of the land forces, viz.

Commander in chief, per day,	£ 5 0 0
Colonel,	1 0 0
Lieut. Colonel,	0 6 0
Four thousand soldiers, with } a Capt. to each company, }	156 0 0

1612 King James I. divides Ireland into counties; appoints circuits, by which the natives, as well as the English, enjoy the benefit and protection of the law; so that now the Irish began to cut off their \* glibs and long hair, to convert their mantles into cloaks, and to conform to the English customs.—The first voyage of the united Merchants trading to the East Indies under a joint stock, before their trade was carried on by several distinct funds.—The Irish Society for planting of Ulster erected in London.—The Summer Islands first planted.

1613 First voyage to Japan by the India company.—Ballance in favour of the trade of England, 346,283l. 17s. 10d. Profit made by the Dutch East India Company, those who put in 4000 guilders in 1602, had divided to them at this time by different payments 10,400, with their capital in trade.

1614 Dying cloth in the wool first invented.—Barbadoes planted.—Logarithms invented.—Sir Walter Raleigh put to death.

1615 The coals of Newcastle employ 400 ships, of which 200 sail to London.

1616 The passage to the South sea by Cape Horn, discovered by the Dutch.

1618 Batavia first fortified by the Dutch.—The African company erected.

1619 Tapestry-work first introduced K k k into

\* A thick curled bush of hair, hanging down over the eyes.

into England.—Proclamation directing houses to be built with brick walls.

1620 Broad silk first manufactured.—Games and gaming-houses licensed in London.

1621 Nova Scotia granted to King James.

1622 The woollen manufacture in a declining state.—Massacre of the English by the Dutch at Amboyna.

1624 A general law against all monopolies.—Interest of money reduced to 8l. per cent. before this reduction lands sold at 12 years purchase.—The word Interest used in the place of Usury.—The Dutch make woollen cloth to the amount of 25,000 l. a year.

1625 Hackney coaches first used.—Nova Scotia Baronets first instituted.—The crown of England pawned with the Dutch for 300,000l.

1626 The wages of the seamen of the royal navy, raised from 14s. per month, to 20s.

1627 An additional duty on the exports of Ireland.—England declares war against France.

1629 The crown of England redeemed from the Dutch by iron ordnance.

1631 Milled money first coined.—New Africa company erected.

1633 Interest of money in Scotland at 8l. per cent.—Saw mills erected in England, but suppressed in consideration of their depriving numbers of people of employment.—Peace made with France.—Laquer varnish now first used.

1634 Sedan chairs first in use.

1635 The bank at Amsterdam erected.—A regular post erected from London to Scotland and Ireland, once a week.—Ship money first imposed.—The Royal Sovereign of 96 guns and 1740 tons built.—The Dutch pay 30,000l. for liberty to fish on the coasts of England.

1637 Stamp office for cards and dice erected.

1638 Coinage of the mint of England from March 1639, to March 1638, 6,900,042l. 11s. 1d. in gold and silver.

1639 A surveyor of wrestling within three miles of London appointed; in such esteem was that exercise.

1640 The Portuguese shake off the Spanish yoke.—Bows and arrows, and stone cannon shot in use.

1641 Ireland spins linen yarn for Manchester, who returns it to them made into

cloth.—The customs of England amount to 500,000l.—Massacre of 154,000 Protestants in Ireland, on the 23d of October, the day dedicated to St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order of Jesus.—The Algerines have 65 ships of war, besides galleys, but have since much declined.—Death of Cardinal Richlieu, the founder of the French commerce, and at his death left her in possession of 100 ships of war, and doubled her revenue.

1642 Two million and a half of acres of land forfeited in Ireland by the rebellion, disposed of by the King.

1643 The bow dye, or scarlet colour first made.—The Lords and Commons (without the consent of the King) direct the public to pay weekly 34,108l. 10s. which amounts to 1,773,649l. 16s. a year.—Duty on beer and ale, imposed by the name of Excise.—London pays 10,000l. a week.

1644 Computation of the inhabitants of Dublin:

Protestants	{	2565 men.
		2986 women.

Papists	{	1202 men.
		1406 women.

1646 Court of Wards suppressed.—Value of wheat the quarter, 2l. 8s.—The French begin their manufacture of fine woollen cloth, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarine at Sedan.—The plantation commodities to be brought home in British bottoms only; this gave rise to the navigation act, the commercial Palladium of Britain.

1647 The East India company almost supplanted by the Dutch.—The Lords and Commons raised upwards of 40 millions for the war against the King, between the years 1641 and 1647, or about 6,666,666l. 13s. 4d. a year.

1649 Stadt-house at Amsterdam, the foundation laid.—Corporation for propagating the gospel in foreign parts instituted.

1650 The Hollander's commerce arrives at its meridian altitude.—The worsted manufacturers of Norwich incorporated.

1651 Cape of Good Hope settled by the Dutch.—The island of St. Helena taken possession of by the English East India company.—Death of Inigo Jones, the great architect.—The memorable navigation act, occasioned by the insolence of the Dutch, which afterwards occasioned a fierce

fierce naval war, between now two very considerable Republics.

1652 A coffee-house first opened in London.—Two hundred, the number of hackney coaches in London.—The revenue of the post office farmed for 10,000l. a year.—The Parliament raise 120,000l. per month.

1654 Peace made between the two Republics, at the supplication of Holland, who in the two years war lost 700 merchant ships, besides many of their navy; respect to the English flag stipulated by an article in the treaty.—The navy expences of England of this year, 1,048,737l. 13s. 8d.—The Newcastle colliery employs 900 sail of ships.—Hackney coaches, now 300, put under regulation of commissioners.—Vassalage abolished in Scotland; this was not confirmed at the restoration.—The fine broad cloth of England, sent to Holland to be dyed.

1655 The island of Jamaica taken by the English from the Spaniards.—Board of trade appointed.—The Jews admitted into England, after an expulsion of 365 years.—The stadt-house at Amsterdam finished.

1656 The new general post office for England, Scotland, and Ireland established; single letters within 80 miles at 2d. at a greater distance 3d. these were further confirmed at the restoration.—Clare market built.—Wheat 2l. 3s. the quarter.—The national charge of this year, and collected without a land-tax:

For the navy, 1,000,000 l.

Civil government, 300,000 l.

1657 English coinage for nineteen years in gold and silver, 7,733,521l. 13s. 4d.—The India trade laid open for 4 years.—Revenue of Ireland for two years, ending 1st Nov. 1637,

137,558l. 13s. 3d.

Expended, 142,509l. 11s. od.

1658 Spring watches invented.

1659 Sugar refined in England.—Twelve millions the current cash of England.

1660 Legal interest in England at 6l. per cent.—Ireland and Scotland, 10 and 12l.—France, 7l. Italy 3l.—First legal navigation act.—Island of Jersey and Guernsey planted.—Asparagus, artichokes, colliflowers, lemons and oranges first brought into England.—General post-office legally established when the revenue amounted to 20,500l. Frank-

ing of letters co-eval with its establishment.—Value of wheat the quarter 2l. 16s. 6d.—Royal Society erected in London.

1661 Four hundred hackney coaches licensed.—Logwood allowed by law to be used for dying.

1662 Sale of Dunkirk to the French, by K. Charles II.

1663 The first wire-mill erected at Sheen in England by the Dutch.—Turnpike-gates erected.—A penalty inflicted on importing fattened cattle from Ireland or Scotland.—Forty thousand men, women and children employed in silk-throwing in and near London.—Post-office revenue let at 21,000l. a year.

1664 Ballance against England on exports and imports, 1,993,207l.—Colbert the French minister, encourages the running of wool, from England and Ireland.—The Dutch expelled from New York and New Jersey.—War with the Dutch.—Poleroon, a spice island taken from the English by the Dutch.

1665 Great plague in London, of which 10,000 died in one year.

1666 Burying in woollen established by law.—Great fire in London on the 2d of September, when 13,200 houses were burnt.—Wheat at 1l. 16s. od. the quarter.

1667 Dying and dressing of woollen-cloath, perfected in England, by one Brewster from the Netherlands.—Peace of Breda.

1668 Ballance of trade against England, 2,132,864l. 18s. od.—The Scots send linen-yarn to England.

1670 The wear of muslins first introduced.—The plantation commodities, prevented from being landed any where, but in England.—The polished glass manufacture, brought into England by the Duke of Buckingham, from Venice.—Wheat at 2l. 1s. 8d. the quarter.—The linen manufacture began to be encouraged in Ireland, where it was very considerable.

1672 The whale fishery, again attempted, by the English.—Interest of money reduced from 8 to 6l. in Scotland.

1674 The Dutch absolutely agree, to honour the English flag.—

Imports from France to En-

gland, - - - - - 1500,000

Exports, - - - - - 170,000

1675 Wheat 3l. 4s. 8d. the quarter.

K k k 2 —Coffee-

—Coffee houses suppressed on account of the liberty taken with the politics of the times.—Callicoe printing, and the Dutch loom-engine, first used in England.

1676 Value of the fishery and oil of Newfoundland, £86,400l. which employed 102 ships of 20 guns each, and 9180 men.—The capital of the East India Company doubled, which amounted to 739,782l. 10s. and each share to be 100l.

1677 Value of the East India stock in 1665 was 130l. tho' selling at the time for 70 per cent. which in some time after sold for 245l.—Not any trade with China.—Lady Mary of England, daughter to James D. of York, married to Wm. Prince of Orange, her fortune 40,000l.

1678 French Merchandise prohibited.

1680 India stock sold publicly in England.—The Dutch herring fishery so great as to employ 8000 vessels, and 200,000 sailors. Dutch India stock sold at 450 per cent. and the English at 300.—Establishment of Pennsylvania under Sir Wm. Penn. In 1729 this settlement was greatly encroached, by the northern land-holders of Ireland, raising their rents, which forced many thousands, from their native country.

1681 The votes of the House of Commons began to be printed.—Bomb-ketches invented by the French.—Tin-nen of iron, first brought into England, from Bohemia.

1682 The pepper trade preserved to England, by the India Company who expended 250,000l. on fortifying Bencoolen, in the Island of Sumatra.

1683 France at the highest period of commerce, her revenue being 215,566,633 livres; but in 1733 it fell to 140,278,473 which made a difference of 75,288,160, between the years 1683 and 1733.—A penny post began in London, by an up-hoisterer.—India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.

1684 Poor rates amounted to 665,000l.—Amount of the sales made by the India Company, 1,800,000l. Stock then sold for 300 per cent.

1685 The prohibition against the Fr. imports taken off by K. James II. tho' France greatly distressed the trade of England.

Value of goods imported from France for three years. l.

Linens	- - -	700,000
Lutestrings and Alamodes	- - -	212,500
Other Silk Fabrics	- - -	500,000
Paper	- - -	50,000

Total - - £ 1,462,500

1685 Seventy thousand refugees came from France, on the revocation of the *Edict of Nantz*, (by which edict the Protestants there, enjoyed the public and free exercise of their religion,) and settled in Great Britain and Ireland, bringing with them the blessing of industry, and an extensive knowledge in many manufactures, yet unknown there; of those 2000 are supposed to come to Ireland. The whole number, who for conscience sake, quitted their native country, are said to be 800,000, they distributed themselves in Holland, and Brandenburg, where they erected the fabrics of cloath, serges, stuffs, druggets, crapes, caps, stockings, hats and all sorts of dying, and among them were goldsmiths, jewellers, watch-makers and carvers. Many settled in Spitalfields, London, where they erected the manufacture of silk, and others helped to people the suburbs of Soho and St. Giles's, by them was introduced the art of making chrystral, which was entirely lost to France; these strangers amply rewarded the hospitable countries that received them; and lived to see (in security) the *grand Monarch*, as then stiled, greatly humiliated.—This year tobacco and sugar from our plantations, were first taxed by name.—The post-office revenue granted in fee-simple to the King, amounting to 65,000l. a year.

1686 First treaty of peace and neutrality for America, between France and England.

Proportion of people in eight great cities in Europe, viz.

London	-	-	696,000
Paris	-	-	488,000
Amsterdam	-	-	387,000
Venice	-	-	134,000
Rome	-	-	125,000
Dublin	-	-	69,000
Rouen	-	-	66,000
Bristol	-	-	48,000

1687 The Protestant Dissenters, to avoid

void persecution, go in great numbers to America.

1688. General rental of England, for land, houses, and mines before we became considerable in trade, *viz.* about the year 1600, did not exceed, *per ann.* 6,000,000 Which general rental we take

now, 1688, - - - 14,000,000  
Moreover in 1600, the laid six millions, at 12 years purchase (the common price of lands at that period) was worth but - - - 72,000,000

But the lands, &c. of England, at the rental of fourteen millions, and worth 18 years purchase, in the year

1688, was - - - 252,000,000  
An amazing alteration in less than a century.

1688 The memorable revolution of England, which Voltaire calls the *Aera of English Liberty*.—The nation, represented by its parliament, now fixed the so long contested bounds between the prerogative of the crown, and the rights of the people.—They prescribed the terms of reigning to the P. of Orange, and chose him for their sovereign, in conjunction with his consort Mary.

First law for a bounty on the exportation of corn.

War declared against France.

1689. Hearth-money abolished in England by K. William.—The first bounty on corn exported.—The first Assiento Treaty, for supplying the Spanish West Indies with Negroes.—French imports prohibited.—The memorable statute, of the declaration of rights, or England's new Magna Charta, by William and Mary.

1690 First began to make fine paper in England. The mine adventurers company erected.

1692 Victory of La Hogue.

1693 The Green-land trade company erected.

#### ODE to the RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND,

*On his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Presented on the Birth-Day of LORD WARKWORTH.*

By CHRISTOPHER SMART, A. M.

*Quod verum atque decens cure—Hor.*

#### A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THOUGH the following Piece was in a degree received at a certain place, and something handsome done (according to custom) yet such was the modesty of the excellent person to whom it was addressed, that the Printing of it was so far from being approved of, that very positive injunctions were given to the contrary.

The Author therefore was content to have the Manuscript handed about amongst his friends for their private entertainment, determining at all events to abide by his obedience.—But at length having the honour to communicate it to a great and worthy friend, who has been for some years in the country, he persuaded him to make it public, urging that the suppression would in a degree be a loss to letters; and as for any blame about the matter, he was ready to take that upon himself. This is an honourable Gentleman who has a most profound respect to my Lord Lieutenant, and whose commands were not likely to be resisted, as they were given with equal authority and benevolence, and in the true spirit of an Englishman, born to encounter opposition and triumph over difficulty.

#### W HATE'ER distinguish'd patriots rise

The times and manners to revise,  
And drooping merit raise,  
The Song of Triumph still pursues  
Their footsteps, and the moral Muse  
Dwells sweetly on their praise.

It is a task of true delight  
The ways of goodness to recite  
And all her works refin'd;  
Tho' modest greatness under-rate  
Its lustre, 'tis as fix'd as fate,  
Says Truth, with music join'd.  
All hail to this auspicious morn,  
When we, for gallant WARKWORTH  
born,

Our gratulations pay:  
Tho' Virtue all the live-long year  
Refuse her eulogy to hear,  
She must attend to-day.  
All hail to that transcendent FAIR,  
That crown'd thy wishes with an heir  
And bless'd her native land:  
Still shoots thy undegen'rate line,  
Like oak from oak, and pine from pine,  
As goodly and as grand.  
Well therefore might thy grateful heart  
Its just munificence impart

For

For women in their throes ;  
 And ope'd an hospitable door  
 To skreen the children of the poor  
 From all their wonted woes.  
 O form'd the highest rank to grace,  
 And hold with dignity thy place,  
 How great soe'er the trust :  
 No eminence can be so high,  
 But ease and native majesty  
 Their conduct will adjust.  
 O free and open of access,  
 As well the grievance to redress,  
 As honour to decree :  
 When tim'rous meekness wou'd be gone  
 Inviting goodness draws her on,  
 And bids to make her plea.  
 Thy love of teemlines was great  
 To beautify the judgment-seat,  
 And licence to repel ;  
 " In order and proportion due  
 " Let ev'n the place be just and true,  
 " Where truth and justice dwell."  
 Hail, genuine patriotic zeal,  
 Which stedfast to the common-weal  
 By loyalty adheres :  
 Thy vessel wins applause supreme,  
 As sailing safe from each extreme,  
 In glorious pomp she steers.  
 From such an active spirit sprung  
**WARKWORTH** the lov'd, the gay, the  
 young,  
 By hostile threats unaw'd,  
 Presented his victorious hand,  
 When valiant **GRANBY** made a stand  
 For ages to applaud !  
 'Twas by this noble thirst of fame,  
 That in his absence he became  
 Our universal choice,  
 Asserting with a gen'rous strife,  
 " Who for his country risks his life  
 " Deserves his country's voice !"  
 By such a spirit warm'd and sway'd,  
 Thou hast attain'd for Ireland's aid  
 The zenith of thy sphere ;  
 Thy deputation is profest  
 From **GEORGE** the **EMP'ROR** of the  
 WEST,  
 Whose title's now so clear.  
 And may the humble muse presume  
 To counter-work the mines of Rome,  
 By what she shall conceive ?—  
 'Tis thine to hear Religion's cries,  
 From foul and impious blasphemies  
 Her honour to retrieve.  
 O how illustrious and divine  
 Were all the heroes of thy line  
 'Gainst Rome's ambitious CHEAT !

Born all these base insidious arts,  
 Which work the most in weakest hearts,  
 To dare and to defeat !  
 When arbitrary James, a name  
 Consign'd to everlasting shame,  
 Against his charge rebell'd ;  
 To rule the Lord's free sheep disdain'd,  
 And with a tyrant's grasp profan'd  
 The sceptre that he held.  
 The delegate of Rome was sent  
 Contempt and sorrow to augment  
 Throughout th' astonish'd realm,  
 And the great vessel of the state  
 Had well nigh sink with all its freight,  
 While folly kept the helm.  
 Great **SOMERSET**, thy house's pride,  
 With scorn majestic dar'd deride  
 Th' attempt of rash despair ;  
 And when the Babylonian Whore  
 Came thund'ring at the palace door  
 Refus'd her entrance there.  
 The charge thou art about to take  
 Shall all those genuine sparks awake  
 Residing in thy breast ;  
 Each lurking priest thou shalt surprize,  
 And pluck the mask from black disguise,  
 Whose sons the land infest,  
 Those enemies of human peace  
 The race that hate mankind's increase,  
 And blood and rapine prize ;  
 Who fill the soul with hellish fears,  
 Denying Scripture to our ears,  
 And beauty to our eyes.  
 Live, then, and triumph o'er deceit,  
 That with new honours we may greet  
 The house of **ARMS** and **ARTS**,  
 Till blest experience shall evince  
 How fairly you present that Prince,  
 Who's sovereign of our hearts.  
 In pity to our sister isle,  
 With sighs we lend thee for a while ;  
 O be thou soon restor'd —  
 Tho' **STANHOPE**, **HALIFAX** were there,  
 We never had a man to spare  
 Our love cou'd less afford.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lisbon, to his Friend in London, dated June 1.*

**M**Y dear friend, every one who has been connected with this unfortunate place, whether by interest or affection, for some years past, has been so much accustomed to bad news, that whoever has any henceforward to communicate, needs not be very much afraid of *surpri-*

surprising his friends, however abruptly he may chuse to begin his narrative. The name of the place from whence he dates his letter is sufficient to prepare them for some direful tale : *Lisbon* and *calamity* will soon be synonymous terms. Yet still, methinks, I see you start and change colour when you cast your eye upon the following piece of intelligence : ‘ Yester-day a fire broke out in the ware-houses belonging to the Custom-house of this place, which in a few hours reduced the whole of that extensive building, with the immense value it contained, to ashes.’ This is, indeed, a most dreadful blow to commerce ; the greatest, by far, that it could have received since the memorable disaster of 1755. The loss is computed to be near a million sterling, and falls chiefly upon our nation. It is true, the Portuguese have also suffered considerably, both individuals and the *Pernambuco* company ; but the losses of the first will fall upon us, as they will never pay what they owe us, and the last will be supported.

The general calamity of 1755, human prudence could neither prevent, escape, nor mitigate ; people therefore sat down in silent resignation to the will of the supreme disposer of all events, without whom even a sparrow does not fall to the ground. But there are circumstances attending this last disaster sufficient to make the most passive mind revolt, and the most pious lips utter execrations against certain men and measures, too notorious to need pointing out.

Will it be believed any where but in *Portugal*, where so many similar instances of judicious economy daily occur to keep this in countenance, that notwithstanding an additional duty of 4 per cent. has been levied on all merchandize, for these nine years past, towards building a Custom-house, the goods of other nations, as well their own, have till now been lodged in wooden barracks, hastily reared in 1756 for sugar ware houses ? The foundation of a stone building for this important purpose was laid some years ago, but the work was left off, and the money applied to the building of an arsenal, large enough for *France* or *England*, which can never be filled ; towards opening streets in the fields, and fields in the city ; in making new roads to O—as,

and building palaces and fountains in the R—a F—a.

Will it be believed that in those wooden barracks, the depository of such an immense value, drunken porters were suffered to ruminate the ware-houses with candles ; as was the case the evening before the fire, and in all probability the cause of it ?

Will it be believed, that after the fire was discovered by the centinels on duty, and the alarm given, nobody durst open the doors till an order, or the keys, should arrive from a person at several miles distance, to whom a messenger was despatched on foot ?

Will it be believed, that in consequence of these ridiculous formalities, and the absurd orders that ensued, though the impetuosity of those whose properties were at stake at last prevailed, in having the doors burst open, yet so much time was lost, that tho’ at first, by opening a breach in the wall upon the brink of the quay, a thousand bales might have been saved, by rolling them into the river, with no great damage, and many goods entirely, by throwing them into the boats that attended in great numbers, yet not a bale was saved from the flames ?

Will it be believed, that in the midst of this dreadful scene of havock, where the wealth of nations was perishing, a person of no less consequence than the President of the board of Trade should come and attempt to divert the attention of those who were endeavouring to stop the progress of the flames, which threatened a large district of the city, to such a ridiculous object as that of saving a few chairs belonging to the K—g ?

All this, as I have said, will scarcely be believed. Yet all this, and more, is true. Such is the country we reside in, and such the people we have to deal with. A certain great personage attended, with great pomp and parade of guards and trumpets ; and, it is said, was seen to shed tears at the sight of this dismal catastrophe. Crocodile’s tears. Or perhaps he wept sincerely, to see himself deprived in an instant, and by an accident, of the honour of accomplishing what he has been planning and projecting for years ; the ruin of the poor foreign merchants residing here.

What an inundation of galling regulations

tions! What a new load of impositions are we not now to expect! Such an event as this will not fail to produce a multiplicity of laws, decrees, edicts, &c.—So many fresh snares to the poor trader.

—By the same rule that we have been paying such heavy taxes till now, for buildings that have never been built, and lights that have never been lighted, we may now expect to pay rent for the new Arsenal, one corner of which, though built and unoccupied these three years, is found sufficient for a Custom-house, with all its appendages of stores, ware-houses, &c. built of stone, and vaulted.—By the same rule that our property has till now been so unjustly, so cruelly detained, and the value of effects violently seized from us, during, and since, the war, for cloathing and feeding the K—g's troops, may we not now expect to see it applied to the raising a new funeral pile for the future fortunes of some future factory? —The will of God, or rather the will of O—as, be done!—We are in his power.—My feelings choak my utterance!

"Consider my situation, my dear friend, and blame, if you can, the agony I betray. I was stript once already, you know, by the earthquake of 1755, though no man suffered by me. By industry and perseverance, honest industry and unremitting perseverance, I had struggled through a thousand difficulties to the prospect once more of acquiring a competency for my little family, and for old age, which is now approaching; when, behold in a few minutes, my labours are frustrated, my hopes blasted; and I and my family reduced again to—I know not what—Would to God I had no companions in this heavy misfortune: But alas! I have many. Most English houses are greatly hurt; and if our friends in England do not resolve, not only to spare, but to assist us, we are undone.

What has not this wretched place suffered within these ten years past! Earthquakes, conflagrations, conspiracies, imprisonments, confiscations, oppressive monopolies in trade, and a war worse than either of the other calamities, in its consequences, and the pretext it has given for the most grievous exaction of 10 per cent. which still continues to be levied on all denominations of property

and income, down to the pitiful pittance of a serving man.

I am, Dear Sir, &c.

*Having in a late Magazine (See p. 384)*  
taken notice of a memorial dispatched by express from the bay of Honduras to Jamaica, to solicit the assistance of governor Lyttleton; for extricating the Baymen out of their difficulties, the following extract of a letter from Mr. Lawrie, to Mess. Forster, Maud, and the Gentlemen of the Bay committee, will shew the result of that memorial.

Kingston in Jamaica, April 10, 1764.

YOUR dispatches to governor Lyttleton, and your letter to me, dated the 28th of February, by captain Belfour, I received, who arrived here on the 27th of March; I immediately waited on governor Lyttleton, and delivered them. I represented to him, in the strongest manner, the distresses of his majesty's subjects in the bay, and the miserable situation they were reduced to, by removing their families and effects into a river, in a manner deserted; exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without a hut to cover them: In short, I painted your distress in the strongest manner I was master of, and used every argument in my power, in order to incite him to give you immediate relief.

His reply to me was, that he had no instructions from the ministry, with respect to the Bay of Honduras. That he was very ready to do any thing in his power for their assistance, and asked me what method I thought the most speedy he could take for their relief; I told his Excellency, that a ship of war was, I thought, the most speedy and effectual method; he thought that too precipitate a measure, and did not apprehend that the Spaniards intended any violence. I told him that I knew no greater hardships that could happen to a subject, or so dreadful, as being driven from their habitations. I then asked him to send an officer to signify to the Spanish Governor and commandant, that the inhabitants were his Britannic Majesty's subjects, and had settled in consequence of the treaty of peace. He said that he had sent down an officer as ordered by his Majesty, that was not returned: That he had no fund

to

to pay any officer on such service, consequently could not command one without pay. I engaged in your behalf, to pay the expence, which he said he could not take upon him, having no instructions relative to the bay.

I then offered to carry his dispatches, if he would give me instructions, but said he would write to the Governor of *Jucatan*, and represent your situation to the ministry at home. I left him, and waited upon him according to his appointment, to receive his dispatches, which I have got, and returned, and related what happened to Mr. *Hall*, and some other of my friends. Not thinking his Excellency's letters sufficient (from what he related to me) to answer the urgency of your affairs, was advised to apply to the Admiral; accordingly got a friend of mine, and an acquaintance of the Admiral's, to wait upon him: He seemed inclined to give his assistance; I then set about drawing a petition, to be signed by merchants, which was presented to them on the 10th instant. I cannot pretend to say with any certainty, whether we shall be able to procure a ship from the Admiral or not, which has determined me to send you Governor *Lyttleton*'s letter of dispatches, to the Governor of *Jucatan*, which, if it has no other effect, will prevent you from being insulted till some remedy appears.

#### Interesting Letters respecting Commerce.

Paris, July 9.

**W**E were some time last year amused with an account of a new-discovered island, from which the people of this country proposed to themselves immense advantages; and which, as I remember, was treated on your side of the water as an absolute chimæra. It was not so *The Eagle*, of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. *Duclos Guyot*; and the *Sphinx*, of 10 guns, commanded by Capt. *Giraudais Chenard*, both under the Direction of M. *de Bougainville*, sailed last September to make the discovery; and it was at that time given out, that they were gone to the *East Indies*.

On the 25th of last month the *Eagle* returned, and having put M. *Bougainville* on shore at *Morlaix*, proceeded to *St. Malo*, while that gentleman came post to court, where he made his report. That, in pursuance of his instructions, he had

July 1764.

discovered a very fair and fruitful island, 200 leagues in extent, very advantageously situated; and from which great commercial benefits might be expected; that he had constructed a tolerable fort, defended by 14 pieces of cannon, a fair house, large magazines, and had left a sufficient garrison to maintain the possession, with the news of which he had dispatched the *Sphinx* to *Gaudaloupe*.

This island, it is said, lies 80 miles distant from the continent of *South America*, over-against the Straits of *Magellan*, in the latitude of 52 degrees. It is, however no new discovery, having been seen and visited by several ships of *St. Malo* in the first year of the current centuary, who by touching on several sides, & entering several ports, believed it to be a cluster of islands, to which they gave the name of *Isles Malouines*, or the *Islands of St. Malo*, in honour of that haven from which they were fitted out. It appears, however, now to be a single island, of the extent before mentioned, very fair and fertile, abounding with large woods, many fine harbours, all the necessaries of life in great plenty, & from whence, as you will easily perceive by its situation, a very extensive commerce may be carried on.

It is reported, that three ships of a considerable force are to sail as soon as possible to this new settlement, of which the most sanguine expectations are formed.

Jamaica May 5,

**T**HE commercial concerns in this part of the world were never known to be so bad as since the peace was concluded; for that part of trade which was the support of this island, and its credit at home, is entirely subsided, by orders from home, to suppress all commerce with the *Spaniards*, who were the only people that brought us money here for our *British* manufactures, and enabled us to make our remittances to *England*. Not a *Spanish* vessel can now come with money to this island, but what is seized by officers either under the Admiral or Governor. We have been prevented receiving in this island (since I arrived) near a million of dollars, in consequence of those orders being put in execution against the *Spaniards*. They now carry their money to the *French* and *Dutch* islands, which would otherwise have centered with us. What can be the reason of suppressing so beneficial a part of commerce, is a mystery to all peo.

Barbadoes, June 1.

people here, as what goods they took from us were chiefly *British* manufacture, and we in return received their specie. If this trade is not suffered, this island in a few years will be depopulated. We feel the effects already in a most sensible manner.

The accounts I have from *Havanna*, are, that the *Spaniards* are very active in repairing the fortifications, and are clearing all away from the city as far as the hill where the head quarters were ; are planning batteries to be erected in several places from thence to the hill ; and are going to level all the village of *Guadaloupe*. The citadel on the *Cavanas* is going on briskly ; they have already three 74 gun ships on the stocks, and all the ship-yards are full of timber. Every inhabitant is obliged to muster under arms from 9 o'clock in the morning to 12 at noon, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon ; and I am told, the militia is near as well disciplined now as the regulars. They have 7000 regulars.

Constantinople, June 14

THE English trade in these parts is reduced to a very low state, in comparison of what it was 30 or 40 years ago, when our wrought plate was preferred, and our watches greatly sought after ; but the plate trade is now of no consequence, and there has been of late such an inundation of watches brought hither, which were made at *Geneva* and other places, with *English* names to them, that the *English* watches are now no longer in the reputation they were with the *Turks*. But there is still a worse circumstance attending our trade in these parts, which is, that the *English* cloth is come into disrepute, and, indeed, it is no wonder it should do so ; for, during the late war, many *French* ships were taken in the *Mediterranean*, containing considerable quantities of *French* manufactured woollen cloth in bales : These cloths, when the prizes were sold, were many of them bought up by *Englishmen*, who, not having the reputation and good of their country at heart, most disingenuously sold them again to the *Turks*, in several ports, for *English* manufactured cloths. This fraud, however was soon discovered in wearing ; but it made the *Turks* every where jealous of being imposed on, and will, I fear, be a lasting hurt to this branch of commerce.

THE affair of the longitude engrosses a great deal of our conversation, as some astronomers are come over, by order of the lords of the admiralty, to make trials of *Mr. Irwin* and *Harrison's* several schemes. The marine-chair, invented by the former, is a very ingenious piece of mechanism ; and the watch, made by the other, is, as I am informed, a very curious time-piece : As to the rest we are quite in the dark, nothing having transpired respecting the success either of them has had. Some curious people here would willingly have seen the work of the movement, but the owner was too wise to shew it. It is said he sets out for *England* in a few days ; when the other learned astronomers will leave us I know not ; they say, however, that before they go, they are ordered to make some astronomical observations in this island, in order to correct some observations which were made many years ago respecting the longitude of some of our principal headlands, which cannot but be of infinite use to all navigators.

Quebec, May 24.

I Refer you to Capt. *Moore* for the particulars of our voyage : I can hardly describe to you the situation of affairs here at present, they are in such a bad way. Several circumstances have concurred to ruin our trade here this spring. The *Indian* war, which we were made to believe was at an end, rages with as much violence as ever, and as little probability of its being soon terminated. All communication with the upper countries, that great resource for consumption and remittances, is entirely blocked up, and you will have few or no furs from hence this year. All our hopes now depend on the speedy payment of the *French* paper currency. If that takes place, of which we are assured by our governor, (agreeable I hope to his orders from the ministry) and the *Indian* war takes a favourable turn, things may still answer our expectations ; if not, this valuable acquisition will be in a manner useless, at least for several years.

*The Fable of a new Poem, written by the celebrated M. GESNER, called, THE ORIGIN OF NAVIGATION.*

A Happy pair, with a lovely infant, lived in a rich and fertile country on

on the sea-coast. A dreadful earthquake separated from the continent their rural seat, which, after floating a long time, was fixed at the foot of an enormous rock, at a great distance from any shore. The unhappy family, cut off thus from human society, spent many years in the midst of insipid plenty, and languished in a tedious state of inactivity and solitude, without the smallest glimpse of hope of seeing again their country, or their friends. The father died, the daughter grew up, and her form and features received daily new embellishments from the hands of the graces. A secret voice of nature informed her, that she was not made to remain neglected and forgotten in this dismal solitude; but the apparent impossibility of changing her condition, filled her with anguish and despair. Her deliverance, however, approached. A young man, who lived near that part of the coast that had been carried away by the earthquake, hearing his father relate one day the disaster of his antient neighbours, and mention particularly the beautiful infant who shared their misfortune, and that, if she were yet alive, must be one of the fairest ornaments of her sex, formed the generous resolution of attempting to pass in the trunk of a hollow tree to the rock already mentioned, which appeared at a vast distance in the ocean. Love renders this amiable adventurer ingenious, animates his zeal, and quickens his invention. He builds his little bark, braves in it the foaming waves, arrives at the rock, perceives verdent pastures covered with flocks, and doubts no longer of his having found out the solitary retreat of the lovely fair. He lands in the island, advances some paces, and meets the charming object of his desires musing on the severity of her fate. She receives him as a guardian angel sent for her deliverance; and generosity, gratitude, and mutual love, unite this happy pair in the nuptial bonds.—Such is the plan of this delightful poem.

#### An H U E and C R Y.

To all Constables, Tything men, Headboroughs, Thirdboroughs, &c.

**B**E it known to ye, and every one of ye, that ye make diligent search after, and be aiding and assisting to each other, in taking and securing, and otherwise keeping in safe and close custody,

the body, and all that remains of the head, of the well-known GREGORY GREENFIELDS, Budget-Maker. He went off last Wednesday morning, and was not seen, nor heard of, till he got past the Scotch finger post pointing to W\*\*tt\*n. He is known by a stiff buckram air; and had on when he went off, a turned coat, of dirty Scotch green, a powdered grizzle-wig, and a roll of useless paper in his hand, intituled, *For the Encouragement of Seamen*. When ye, or any of ye, have taken the said GREGORY GREENFIELDS, Budget-Maker, ye are to bring him forthwith to the Unicorn Rampant, and the L—Couchant, near St. James's; or to the White Rose in full bloom, on Constitution-Hill; or to the Litchfield hero in Bloomsbury square; or to the Highlander in Scotland-yard; or to the withered Apple-Tree, in Old Palace-yard; or to the Finger and Key in Perjury-Court, Poor-Jury-Lane. Or if any other person or persons should take and seize the said GREGORY GREENFIELDS, Budget-Maker, and bring him in safe and close custody, to any of the above-mentioned places, he, she, or they shall be rewarded with six Budgets, written with the pen that signed the Peace at Versailles; ten grains of verdust, from the wooden head; half an ounce of JEMMY TWITCHER's Fidelity; (N. B. It is pawned, but may be redeemed) and a drachm of Honesty from an Old Fox.

#### A Description of Gaspee Island, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

**A**MONG the many cessions made to Great Britain by the late peace, the little island of Gaspee, situated in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, deserves the notice of those who are inclined to engage in the fishery. This island was scarce known to the British navigators till the landing of Gen. Wolfe upon it in his way to Quebec. That General found it wholly deserted, no fortifications upon it, only a few quintals of fish which the French had left behind them, and but one house. By which it should seem that the French themselves were not fully apprized of its importance.

The harbour, or bay, however, is perhaps the largest, the safest, and the most commodious for establishing a fishery of any under the government of Quebec.

The air is purer, and the island less subject to fogs than either Cape Breton or St. John. Fish abounds more about this island, and are caught and cured with more ease than at either of the above islands; and the reason why the French made so little use of it, seems to have been the difficulty of procuring provisions, and carrying on an illicit trade with the English; that trade, which was chiefly for meal, biscuit, pitch, tar, and several sorts of dry goods, was chiefly carried on at Louisbourg, and the adventurers at Gaspee were by that means laid under the double disadvantage of running them a second time, and buying them at an advanced price of their rapacious countrymen. A company, however, that would undertake the management of a factory there, might, with proper economy, establish a colony at a small expence, and to great advantage. By its situation, it lies more convenient for a furr trade with the savages on the continent, who, in the hunting season, visit the islands, than any other; and, by being near the mouth of St. Lawrence, Gaspee would soon become a place of call for all ships to refresh, that were bound to or from Quebec; the advantage of which is obvious to every one concerned in mercantile affairs.

The furr trade with the savages is of vast importance to the fishery. Where this trade is cultivated, there will be no want of inhabitants; and Gaspee bids the fairest for this trade, as it may here be carried on with less danger than elsewhere. There are no savages that remain here during the winter, by which means the settlers are in no danger of a surprise from them, the dread of which has deterred many from settling in Newfoundland and the adjacent isles. Corn may be sown here, and cattle bred upon this island, as there are many delightful meadows that afford good pasture in summer; and hay and straw may be laid up for the winter, by which the inhabitants will be under no apprehensions from famine. There are no ferocious animals upon the island, so that the settlers may range the woods and forests with safety in search of game, or to cut timber: In short, there are many reasons to believe, that a settlement in this little island would very soon become rich and flourishing: But it is sufficient, for my present purpose, to point out the island to the public attention.

Yours,

A. B.

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments from the 11th day of the fifth month, 1764, to the 16th of the same, inclusive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting of Friends and Brethren, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren!

WE tenderly salute you in our Lord Jesus Christ, who laid down his life, that all might witness redemption through his precious blood, and is now come in spirit and power to those that truly believe in, and look for Him, the second time, without sin unto salvation.

In a sense of his continued mercy and kindness renewed to us at this time, we have to acquaint you, that the affairs of this meeting have been transacted in much brotherly love and concord.

The account of friends sufferings brought in this year, being principally for tithes, and those called church-rates, amount in England and Wales, to three thousand three hundred and eighty nine pounds and upwards; and in Ireland, to upwards of one thousand six hundred and eighty three pounds.

In conformity to the righteous principle we profess, which leads to deny the receiving, as well as the payment of tithes, we have information, that two friends in different parts, who are intitled by law to claims of that nature, refuse, as others have heretofore done, to receive them.

The accounts brought in from the several counties, and the epistles from Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Rhode Island for New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Jerseys, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tortola, give us to understand, that some conviction hath appeared in divers parts since last year; and that a living concern seems to encrease amongst friends in many places, that all may experience preservation and advancement in the life and wisdom of truth, and that the necessary fence of our christian discipline may be rightly maintained.

We find it our concern at this time, briefly to revive in your remembrance, the Lord's gracious dealings with our predecessors, and the fruits of their obedience, that the careless and indolent may be stirred up, and the faithful encouraged,

When

When by the permission of Divine Providence, about the middle of last century, these nations were made as a field of blood, and terror and distress filled every corner of the land ; the Lord Almighty having secretly wrought, by the spirit of his son, in the hearts of the people, to prepare them for further manifestations of his light and truth, many were shaken from all earthly dependencies, and engaged to look for succour and support to that arm of power which made and sustains all things. In this day of general distress, a cry arose in many minds on this wise ; *Lord who shall shew us any good ?* And a longing desire was raised after the way to rest and peace.

High and specious professions of religion and godliness were often rendered subservient to temporal advantages, and the interests of ambition ; and many were crying, *Lo here is Christ, and lo there ;* to the turning aside of the feet of the simple, and leading them astray from the alone help.

Wearyed in the multitude of professions, and having compassed a mountain in the wilderness, they sat down in sorrow unprofited, having unavailably sought the living among the dead.

In this day of humiliation, anxiety, and godly sorrow, it pleased the Lord to visit many of their souls, by the manifestation of a divine principle in their own minds, which discovered to them their states, and gradually revealed the rock of strength and salvation, on which they might build with security, and obtain durable riches and righteousness, which they had vainly sought in the multiplicity of forms and traditions.

Through the word of his power in their hearts, the Lord begat in them an hunger and thirst after substantial virtue, and raised the language of a life, whereof he is the immediate author, and which ever seeks a food correspondent to its own nature, which is heavenly.

Being, through the light of the day-spring from on high, made truly sensible wherein all-sufficient help and wisdom consisted, and where it was revealed, they were inwardly gathered to wait for, and feel after its holy influence upon their minds, as a lively, powerful manifestation and searcher of the heart, whence they knew it to be the Light of life ; and dividing asunder between the precious and the vile, betwixt the son of the Bond-woman and the son of the Free, they also experienced it to be the word of truth.

Under the blessed influence of this most glorious, powerful word, they witnessed victory over their spiritual enemies, and a gradual advancement in the saving knowledge of Christ, as delivered for their offences, and raised again for their justification ; becoming also, in their experience, the author of eternal salvation, made of God unto them, wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption ; and, in them, the hope of glory.

Being thus favoured to partake of the hidden manna from his hand, whom God the father had sealed as the feeder and shepherd of his flock, they withdrew themselves from the formality of outward profession, which their experience had taught them to be vain and fruitless, and assembled together in his name to wait for his power who had called them, and to know the fresh renewings of that life which was their strength.

Being thus engaged, he who had mercifully regarded them in the day of their distress, when they cried to him in the bitterness of their captivity, graciously extended the joy of his salvation to their souls ; having brought them out of an horrible pit, out of the miry clay, he set their feet upon a rock, he established their goings, and put a new song into their mouths.

This heavenly virtue of the word of eternal life, thus wrought to the sanctification of individuals, and prepared many of them, as chosen vessels, to bear the Lord's name, and publish, from living experience, the power and all-sufficiency of that truth, in which they had most surely believed. They were sent forth, in the demonstration of the spirit and with power, to call to others who were asking the way to Zion : To preach good tidings to the meek ; to bind up the broken hearted ; to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that were bound. Thousands who were waiting for the consolation of the Israel of God, heard and received the glad tidings of the gospel, and were through their effectual ministry, turned from darkness to light ; and from the power of Satan to God.

Not only to the poor, the humbled enquirer, was the visitation of heaven extended ; but it became also a day of the trumpet, and of the alarm against the strong towers and fenced cities of many, who at first despised the simplicity of a message they could not comprehend in their

their natural wisdom. The principal tendency of their ministry was to gather the minds of mankind into an inward dependence upon, and feeling after the quickening spirit, the second *Adam*, the Lord from Heaven; that they might thereby receive power to become the sons of God, serve him in newness of life, and worship him in the beauty of holiness.

Under this engagement of mind they assembled together in solemn silence, to wait for the manifestation of divine light and life, which often was gloriously revealed to their inexpressible joy, the enlargement of their number, and their support under the trials of a stormy day of grievous persecution, which was raised against them on account of the exercise of a good conscience towards God, and for assembling to worship him in spirit and in truth.

With abundant evidence, that they had not followed cunningly devised fables, but in the holy certainty of the power and prevalence of this ever blessed gift, our worthy ancestors in the truth finished their course, having overcome through sufferings, and died in the Lord.

It hath pleased him, whose cause these worthy instruments were concerned to promote in their day, to raise up a succeeding generation to testify, from experience, to his saving powerful truth, by which our forefathers were supported; and a remnant are made living witnesses of the virtue and sufficiency thereof.

As many whom the Lord our God hath called by his grace, who through the obedience of faith have been brought to fellowship and communion with us, have been made to eat of this spiritual bread, and drink of the same fountain which is opened for sanctification and refreshment.

*Dear beloved Friends,* descendants of an highly favoured and faithful people, we find it weightily upon us to revive in your minds, and on those who by conviction have been brought into communion with us, ‘What it was by which we were raised up to be a people, and have hitherto been preserved;’ even the inward manifestation of grace and truth, which came by *Jesus Christ* for effectual redemption; the stay, strength, and succour of the true *Christian*; the foundation which God hath laid for all ages to build upon, as a rock against which the gates of hell can never prevail.

The immediate extendings of power and wisdom from on high; the instrumental ministry established by the master of our assemblies; the christian labour exercised amongst us in administering line upon line, precept upon precept; the deep and anxious concern of many amongst us yet preserved alive to God, and zealous for his honour, even travailing as in birth for the formation of *Christ* in many souls, are all united to recommend and enforce this principle object, that we may be gathered to God, and to the word of his grace, spiritually revealed as the bruise of the head of the serpent, a light to enlighten, a saving help to deliver, and unchangeable truth to direct, in our pilgrimage through this life, to an everlasting rest in glory.

Having thus briefly reminded you, by what means and for what end we were first raised up to be a people, we earnestly recommend it to your serious attention, and beseech you, beloved friends, to dwell near to the word of life, by which you will be enabled to adorn the gospel of *Christ*, and to shew forth his salvation to those in whom an enquiry after the way to the kingdom is raised; thus the necessity of more particular advices may be prevented, and by and through you, the testimony of the everlasting gospel be exalted to the honour of God, and the spreading of his saving health to others; that walking in his pure wisdom, you may shine as the brightness of the firmament, and having been instrumental to turn many to righteousness, as stars for ever and ever.

*Signed in and on behalf of the Yearly Meeting, By JOHN FOTHERGILL, Clerk to the Meeting this Year.*

*An Account of the Marquis de Fratteaux, who, in the year 1752, was seized, and carried off from England.*

THE seizure and carrying off of the Marquis de Fratteaux having lately made a great noise, our readers, we imagine, will not be displeased with the following account of that gentleman, upon the authenticity of which they may safely depend, the writer having had an opportunity of being an eye-witness of the whole transaction, and being intimately connected with the Marquis's family.

Mr. Bertin de Bourdeille had the Marquis

quis de Fratteaux by his first wife; and by his second, Mr. Bertin, now bishop of Vannes, and Mr. Bertin de Bourdeille, at present minister of state in France. Old Mr. Bertin is a gentleman of a very good family, and master of requests: he is a man of genius, a great enterprizer, a great calculator, and very devout, but immensely avaricious. He never rendered himself remarkable by any extraordinary act of patriotism; but on the other hand, he so increased his wealth, and turned his money to so good an account, that he may be esteemed one of the richest gentlemen in France. The Marquis, his son, is very captious, very brave, and very expensive, with very little judgment; his younger brothers are very sensible, very devout, and have great economy without any avarice. The character of the Marquis being so very different from those of his father and brothers, it was said (but I do not vouch it as a fact) the father declared publicly, that his child was changed at nurse, and the Marquis consequently was not his son, but that he perceived the deception too late to be able to prove it judicially; certain however it is, that the Marquis was never loved as a son.

The Marquis, having engaged in the army, was a captain of horse at the peace of 1748, and then retired to Paris, to live according to his income, but his debts, and the smallness of his pay, did not permit him to make any figure: his creditors and himself jointly addressed his father to pay his debts, and set him clear, but the old gentleman was long deaf upon that subject, till at length, by dint of entreaties, he gave him a rent charge of 3000 livres [about 131l. 5s. Sterling] a year, and also the Marquise of Fratteaux, which might produce about 1000 livres [about 45l. 15s. Sterling] more; but not being able to pay all his debts with this, he sold his commission, and gave the produce to his creditors.

The father immediately purchased the place of a master of requests for his youngest son, Bertin de Bourdeille; bought him a grand house in Paris, in the street called La Rue du Hazard, and furnished it magnificently; paid for his equipage and domestics; and gave him 50,000 livres [2187l. 10s.] a year for his table expences. Soon after this, he

and his son, the master of requests, by their interests procured the Bishopric of Vannes for the other brother, who was at that time vicar-general to the bishop Perigueux, built him an episcopal palace, and paid all the expences of his bulls from the pope, &c. Thus the poor Marquis, the eldest son and heir apparent of the family, lodged in a ready furnished chamber, eat from a cook's shop, and trudged on foot; while his younger brothers had their superb palaces, kept open tables, and splashed their elder brother with their coaches as he walked the streets. This behaviour of the father soon turned the few brains of the Marquis, who quitted Paris, and went and shut himself up in his castle at Fratteaux.

Bourdeille, where old Mr. Bertin dwelt, was half way between Fratteaux and Perigueux, the capital of the province, where the father and the Marquis often went; yet they never visited nor spoke to each other, but even shunned meeting together. But the Marquis talked loudly of his father's ill treatment of him.

While things were in this situation, a regiment of horse came to garrison the province, part of which were sent to Perigueux; this caused the Marquis to go thither more frequently than before; and it is reported that the father was told the Marquis de Fratteaux had gained over some cavaliers to shoot him through the head, in a little forest between Bourdeille and Perigueux; and that the Marquis being advertised of a certain day when his father was to pass that way, had sent his friends to way-lay him; but the father prevented the execution of their design, by taking the road to Vannes (to communicate this to his son the bishop) in the room of his former rout. The father and the bishop went together to Paris, to the other son, the master of requests, to concert the proper methods to get hold of the Marquis; and they obtained a lettre de cachet to confine him in the nearest fort to that province, which order was soon put in execution.

The public soon learned the news of the Marquis having been seized, and every one cried out against the father, especially the nobility of that province, who are very numerous: they were ignorant of the Marquis's attempt on the life of his

his father, and only attributed the cause to the indiscretions of the Marquis towards his father, who, they thought, had

carried his vengeance too far against his own child.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

**O**N Saturday June 9th the D. of York was entertained at an assembly in the palace, fitted up on purpose by the noble deputies of *Venice*. On Sunday, some of the nobles and the foreign residents had the honour to dine with his R. H. in his palace. In the evening was a concert of vocal and instrumental music, performed by girls at the hospital of the *Mendicanti*. On Monday the noble deputies gave a very magnificent ball in the great opera theatre at St. John *Chrysostom's*, proceeded by a cantata. The theatre was illuminated and decorated in a very superb and elegant manner. The company, which was very numerous, and brilliant, was served with all sorts of refreshments in great profusion, during the whole night; besides which, an elegant supper was served up to his R. H. at a table of about 24 covers, in a room adjoining to the theatre. The spectators in the boxes, and round the circle, were innumerable. His R. H. retired about three in the morning, and the ball continued till seven. On the 15th, the noble deputies waited upon his R. H. to take their leave. The eldest of them made his R. H. a very handsome compliment, praying his R. H. in the name of the senate, to assure his majesty of their great happiness in having an opportunity of testifying their inviolable attachment to the King and his royal family. His R. H. in return assured them how sensible he was of their great attention towards him, and that he would make a report of it to the King. On Saturday the 16th, his R. H. left *Venice*, and went up the *Brenta* to *Padua* in a large bur-chillo. When his R. H. arrived at the gates of the town, he was received by his excellency M. *Venaramin*, proveditor, who presented four nobles of *Padua* to attend his highness during his stay in town. From the gate his R. H. was conducted by the proveditor in his coach to the house

where he lodges. The proveditor had engaged a house for his R. H. but he was pleased to take up with that which Mr. *Murray*, his Britannic majesty's resident here, usually hires for the season. The same evening his highness went to the opera, where a large box, very elegantly furnished, was prepared for him; the four deputies attending always and refreshments were serving every night of the opera.

On Sunday the proveditor gave a most elegant ball. Within the circle there were great numbers of nobility and foreigners, and round the hall a great number of masks to see the dancers. At midnight his R. H. was conducted through a suite of apartments elegantly furnished upon the occasion to a supper of 40 covers. On Tuesday, the proveditor invited his R. H. to a dinner of forty covers, which was very magnificent; and after dinner there was a concert of music, and great services of refreshments. On the 21st his R. H. went to *Vicenza*, to see the feast of the *Corpus Domini*; his excellency M. *Paruta*, the podesta, waited upon his R. H. at his arrival, and presented him to Count *Volpi*, and three other nobles of *Vicenza*, to attend his R. H. during his short stay there. The solemnity consisted of a church procession, and a machine called the *Roue* carried about the town, made from a design of *Palladio*, which contains a number of people, with music, and children placed round it, and upon the top of it. It is higher than the tops of the houses, and is carried about by fourscore men. In the afternoon there was a horse-race, from which all the nobility went to the *Campo Martio*, a large and pleasant meadow, surrounded by beautiful hills covered with wood and houses, in the midst of which there is a large palace built expressly by Count *Volpi*, to entertain one of his royal highness's illustrious ancestors. There were 150 equipes extremely rich, which altogether formed

formed one of the most beautiful scenes that can be conceived. After this the company retired, to walk in a large garden, from whence his R. H. returned the same evening to the opera at *Padua*. His excellency the provost made several proposals to his R. H. of entertainments; but as the weather is extremely hot, his R. H. has declined accepting them.

*Sat. JUNE 23.* The corporation of *Bristol* unanimously voted the freedom of that city to the Right Hon. George Grenville, first Lord of the Treasury, as an acknowledgment of his services in general, and in particular of his attention to the commercial interests of this nation.

The same day a most terrible thunder storm alarmed *Oxford* and the country round it for many miles. It was attended with such a fall of rain as caused a temporary inundation, by which the cellars of several houses in *Oxford* were filled to the ceilings. At the same time large pieces of ice fell in many places; but these phenomena have of late been more frequent, and more fatal than ever was known in *England* before.

In *Berkshire* alone the damage sustained by the inhabitants, is estimated at 20,000*l.* This storm reached *Franckfort* in *Germany*.

*Sun. 24.* A terrible storm happened at *Dorway* in *France*. The hail stones that were as big as hens eggs destroyed the fruits of the earth, broke windows, and damaged houses. At *Heidelberg*, it was still more dreadful and the lightning set the Electoral Palace on fire, great part of which was consumed.

A seizure was made off *Margate* of 1500 *China* bowls, by Mr. Cooper surveyor of the *Custom-house* boats. Several were broke in the re-encounter, and the surveyors boat had like to have been run down by the smugglers.

*Mon. 25.* Mr. and Mrs. *Liddal*, at the *Green Dragon*, at *Harrowgate*, took the *Flitch of Bacon Oath*, and were most elegantly entertained there by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. They declared, that so far from repenting in a year and a day, they had never once had a wish of separation for the whole seventeen years they had been married. Every person present, except one, like the *Scotch* parson, at a wedding, gave a dish at the dinner, and he gave grace.

*Sat. 30.* A stag was incloed by toils July, 1764.

in the Duke's paddock at *Windfor*, and one of his highness's tygers let loose at him; the tyger attempted to seize the stag, but was beat off by his horns; he made a second attack at the throat, and the stag tossed him an astonishing height; a third time the tyger attempted to seize him, but the stag threw him as before, and then followed him. The tyger faced him no more, but ran under the toils, and pursued a herd of deer, one of which he instantly killed; but while he was devouring a part of him, two *Jackals* that followed him, threw a kind of hood over his head, and then fastened a chain about his neck, let him fill his belly, and led him quietly to his den.

*Sun. JULY 1.* The *Spanish* ambassador had the honour of a long conference with his Majesty at St. James's, on the subject, as it is supposed of the logwood cutters in the bay of *Campeachy*. Since this conference, the answer to the representations made by his majesty's ambassador at the court of *Madrid*, on that head, has been published by authority in the *London Gazette*, and is as follows :

" That they have not received any advices from their governor relative to this affair, but that it is certain the *Catholic* king has given positive orders to his governor at *Jucatan* to abide by, and observe the XVIIth article of the last treaty of peace, and that he will not approve of the conduct of his subjects who act in contravention to it. That it is the intention of his *Catholic* majesty, that no one shall impede the *English* in their cutting logwood in the stipulated place; and he will disapprove of his governors and ministers, whenever they act to the contrary, and renew the most strict orders to that effect."

At *Corunna* in *Spain*, *Gideon Prior* was apprehended for robbing Capt. *Bradshawe*, of whose ship he was steward, of money to the value of 150*l.* He had committed the robbery at *Oporto*, and had procured letters of recommendation from an *Irish* friar there, to an *English* gentleman at *Corunna*; to whom he was introduced under the character of a considerable merchant, but consul *Banks*, having for some time before his arrival, received an account of the robbery already mentioned, and a description of the robber, upon the first appearance of this pretended merchant, suspected him to be the villain,

M m m

and

and having invited him home, charged him bluntly with the fact. He at first affected passion, resented the indignity, and impudently asked the consul, *What He had to do in Spain, with a crime committed in Portugal?* The consul let him know that he was in the consulary-house of his Britannic Majesty, and that he should instantly order him in irons on board a ship for London, where he doubted not he would be very soon hanged. This so intimidated Prior, that he fell upon his knees, begged for mercy, and promised to return all the money he had, and to discover who had the rest, at the same time producing 400*l.* and charging Roger Scratch and his wife, who kept a public house at Porto with having all the rest. This Scratch, he said, persuaded him to commit the robbery, and said he would protect him and conduct him safe out of Portugal; and after concealing him several days, divided the money into three parts, one of which only he gave to him, and the other two he kept; one for himself and his wife, and the other for relations whom he employed as instruments in secreting and conveying him away. With this declaration the consul dispatched a messenger to Porto where Scratch's wife, her father and brother, were apprehended and committed to prison, but Scratch himself made his escape.

*Wed. 4.* Two villains stopped a wagon beyond Edmonton, and shot the waggoner through the arm without saying a word, then robbed him and rode off.

*Thurs. 5.* The Duke of Berwick, who lately arrived from Spain, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's.

The silver arrow annually shot for at Harrow school, was won by Master Mee.

*Sun. 8.* During divine service a fire broke out at a taylor's in Salisbury Court, which had like to have been attended with very fatal consequences; for a person coming into St. Bride's church, and whispering the church-wardens, one of them with his four daughters, went out. This occasioned a general alarm; every body dreading some fatal event from the late damage done to the church, pressed to the doors to get out. Words cannot describe the confusion. Ladies fainting, scrambling, screaming, children tumbling down, parents struggling to save them from being trampled on; in short,

the utmost distress and consternation ensued, till the cause being made known, and the danger from the fire abated, the minister returned to his desk, and the greatest part of the people to their pews, and divine service went on without further interruption.

*Mon. 9.* The trial of M. D'Eon came on before Lord C. J. Mansfield, at the King's Bench bar, for a libel on his Excellency Count de Guercy, the French ambassador; when he was found guilty.—This gentleman, at the time of his first coming over to England, was secretary to the Duke de Nivernois, and a captain of dragoons. The Chevalier behaved so much to the satisfaction of the Duke, that, upon his Grace's departure, D'Eon was appointed minister plenipotentiary in his room. In a little time after, however, on the Count de Guercy's being appointed ambassador, the Chevalier D'Eon received orders to resume his former station of secretary, by which, it is reported, he was greatly mortified; hence arose his quarrel with the Count de Guercy, by whom he was succeeded in that employ.

A gentleman at Buxton-Wells, in Derbyshire, shot a woodcock; a fact which we wish to have confirmed, with the circumstances, from some person of credit, who can ascertain it.

*Tues. 10.* A fire broke out at Freyberg in Saxony, by which 124 dwelling houses, besides public edifices, were reduced to ashes.

*Wed. 11.* John Henry Hareman and John Adams, were executed at Tyburn according to the sentence passed on them at the Old Bailey (see p. 384.) Hareman was a German aged 25, and a soldier in the first regiment of foot guards, whose comrades carried off the body, and buried it decently in Totbill Fields.

*Thurs. 12.* The Duke of Brunswick with his consort and the hereditary Prince with his consort, arrived at Berlin on a visit to his Prussian majesty. They were met afterwards by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; and all these sovereign princes dined together at Sans Souci, the summer palace of his Prussian majesty.

*Sat. 14.* An apprentice to an eminent haberdasher in Cheapside, was detected in defrauding his master to the amount of 1050*l.* which he did not dissipate, but laid by with an intent of setting up in the same way of business when the time of his servitude

vitude expired. He was discovered by the till's being empty, and his master putting a small sum into it, and being called upon for a bill, milled a guinea. No person being there but the lad, the master charged him with the fraud, and threatened him with *Newgate* if he denied the fact. This so intimidated him that he not only confessed this, but all that he had done, to the amount already mentioned, with which he had purchased bank stock, for which, with 150*l.* of his own fortune, he received interest. He was a remarkable sober lad, never dressed gay, nor went abroad, always in his business, very industrious, and highly esteemed by every body that knew him. We hear he is to go abroad.

*Sun. 15.* A poor woman at *Winterbourne*, in *Wilts*, being seized with a giddiness in her head, fell asleep, and continued to sleep seemingly sound till the 19th, when she expired. During the whole time she breathed free and easy, and looked healthy and pleasant.

*Mon. 16.* Count *de Guercy*, the French ambassador, set out for *Paris*, to be present, as is given out, at the review, of the regiment of which he is colonel; others assign a very different motive for his journey.

*Tues. 17.* This day the Marquis *de Blois*, minister from *France* in the absence of his Excellency the Count *de Guercy*, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

*Wed. 18.* The *Nottingham Fly* was attacked near *Holloway*, by two highwaymen, one of whom was dangerously wounded by the guard, who fired upon them, on which the wounded man quitted his horse, and the other rode off. This last being intimidated, has since turned evidence, by which means the wounded man has been discovered, and appears to be one *Hamilton Ball*, a native of *New England*, from whom two balls have been extracted. He lingered some time afterwards, but died in great torture. A few examples of this kind would do more to check highway robberies, than an hundred executions.

*Fri. 20.* The cause in which the Rev. Mr. *Entick* was plaintiff, and Mr. *Carrington*, king's messenger, defendant, for the seizure of papers, &c. was tried in the court of Common Pleas, and a verdict of 30*l.* damages given to the plaintiff.

*Sun. 22.* A man paying a visit to an acquaintance in *Bristol* goal, was, on some words rising between them, charged by the prisoner with a murder committed in *Moytait*; which after many evasions he confessed, but said the man was killed in fighting in the Tennis-Court, at *Brecknock*. A messenger was immediately dispatched to *Brecknock*, with an account of the fellow's being apprehended.

*Mon. 23.* A hog butcher at *Ubbly* in *Somersetshire*, was committed to *Ileseter* goal, for the supposed murder of two bastard children. From the frequent reproaches of this man's former house-keeper the neighbourhood suspected a more than ordinary familiarity between them, and some remains of a small skeleton being discovered by his servant-maid, she persuaded an acquaintance, when her master was from home, to assist her in searching farther: And finding the dry skull of a child divided as by a knife into three parts, they continued their enquiry, and presently found the head of another divided from the body: On which the man was apprehended and committed.

*William Morgan*, a noted young highwayman, who in 1762, received sentence of death for a highway robbery, and afterwards by his Majesty's clemency, was reprieved and ordered for transportation, from whence he found means to escape; and has since been apprehended for robbing the house of *James Hibbins*, Esq; of plate to a considerable amount, being removed to *Newgate* in order to take his trial at the present sessions at the *Oult-Bailey*, made his escape by breaking a hole thro' the back of the chimney of the room in which he was confined, and letting himself down by the bed-cord of his bedstead, tyed to the sheets on which he lay. This fellow, who is only 22 years of age, has made himself notorious for all manner of villainy, but being young, and having a tolerable person, many thoughtless people are pleased at his very unexpected escape.

*Tues. 24.* At a trial at *Guildhall*, which was brought on this day, before Lord *Mansfield*, it appeared that the minister and church-wardens of a parish in the city, had spent seven pounds out of twelve, which they had collected by billets for charitable uses.—It is said the defendants, during the trial, offered 100*l.* which the plaintiff's accepted.

*Tues. 26.* The trial of Mr. Williams, for re-publishing the *North Briton*, No. 45, came on at Gaol-bailey before L. C. J. Monfield, and a special jury; when after a long hearing, and the jury being out near two hours, brought in their verdict (not *secretly*,) but guilty of re-publishing the *North Briton* No. 45.

Mr. Karry's trial came on immediately after, for the original publication of the same paper, and the jury brought in their verdict, guilty.

*Wed. 28.* The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when four persons received sentence of death, viz. Margaret Weston for a street robbery; Archibald Weston for impersonating a tailor in order to receive his prize-money and wages; John Lacey and Thos. Edwards for a highway robbery, near Martham turnpike.

*Tues. JULY 5.* An oak was lately felled near Farmingham the body of which was perfectly sound, and contained 13 loads 35 feet of timber, wrungs (or pieces not less than 6 inches girt) 5 loads, round wood 5 loads, and faggots and small wood a proportionable quantity.

A young gentleman of Cremona in Italy having made some claims upon his mother's jointure, was lately found drowned in a river in the neighbourhood of Mantua. By some circumstances that have since been discovered, it is supposed the mother, who is of German extraction, had caused her son to be murdered in order to put an end to a suit which she was conscious would be determined against her. A fact, as the relater remarks, which must strike all mankind with horror.

An earthen pot full of silver Roman coin, has lately been found by a labouring man in digging on Warminster common.

The first barrel of Shetland herrings, sold in Holland for 5*l.* and the rest of the jagger's cargo at 2*s.* the small barrel.

The chief burgesses of Westminster have paid the treasurer of the Westminster infirmary 8*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* arising from a moiety of the fines, for false weights and measures, &c. for the year 1763.

A revolutionary grant of principal register of the high court of admiralty, and the same of principal register of his majesty's high courts of appeals and delegates, has been given by his majesty to the two sons of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Egmont.

Melancholy accounts have lately been received from Naples of the mortality that has exceeded the late famine in that city and kingdom. Upwards of 200,000 persons have died there in four months, 160,000 of whom have died in the city. The cause of this great mortality has maliciously been attributed to the unwholesomeness of *Festuca* flour.

About 80 of the students of the college of *New Haven* in *North America*, have been poisoned, as is supposed, by the French neutrals, to whom they had lately given some offence.

The river *Occa* in *Russia* rose lately 8 feet above its usual height, and laid the town of *Oral* under water, by which many men and cattle perished.

A contagious disorder is said to have broken out in the goals in *Paris*, owing to the intense heat of the weather and the multitude of prisoners breathing an impure atmosphere.

The ports of the two *Danish* islands, St. *Thomas* and St. *John*, in *America*, have been declared free for the importation of all *American* productions on paying 5 per cent. duty: But *European* goods are only to be imported in *Danish* ships.

By a letter from *Berlin*, dated the 17th inst. we learn, the nuptials of the Prince of *Prussia* with the Princess *Elizabeth-Christina Ulrica*, daughter of the reigning Duke of *Brunswick*, were to be celebrated at *Charlottenbourg* the next day.

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

The garrison of *Halifax* in *Nova-Scotia*, consisting of a company of the royal artillery, and the 40th reg of foot were under arms, April 23, when the articles of war were read, and his majesty's orders concerning the stoppages for provisions were intimated to all the troops, who dutifully acquiesced and behaved with great propriety on the occasion; the serjeant major of the 40th reg. presented a paper to the commanding officer, which he said contained the sentiments of the common men of the whole corps; expressing their duty to his majesty, reciting their faithful services, and intimating the hardships they had undergone in a forty years' state of banishment from their native land, with their desires to return home; and their grief at being deprived of their provisions in a country where it had always been allowed; but at the same time concluding with thinking it their indispensable

despensable duty most humbly to obey, and to rely on his majesty's gracious pleasure for relief.

The Indian war is not yet ended, many lives are daily lost on the back settlements, and the Indians are still highly incensed. A French writer of great candour and good intelligence, gives this account of the priests among the Indians, that they insidiously instil into their minds, ' That the English are the enemies of God, and companions of the Devil; you must therefore, say they, do them all the mischief you can. Our king could not avoid concluding a peace with them, which is not to be of long duration. But this peace does not relate to you all. Go on with your hostilities, till we think proper to assist you. To behave in this manner is your duty towards God, towards your neighbours whose blood calls out aloud for vengeance; and lastly, towards yourselves, since they aim at nothing but your total destruction.' By these inflammatory exhortations, the minds of the Indians are excited to revenge, and animated with the hopes of being powerfully assisted, they persist in the most horrid acts of cruelty whenever an opportunity offers.

#### WEST INDIES.

Letters from Jamaica bring most melancholy accounts of the effects of a long drought in that Island. The young canes are all burnt up, the ground crops (the subsistence of the freemen and slaves) have suffered in the same manner; the grass too is all burnt up, and it is lamentable to hear the lowings of the cattle, and the bleatings of the sheep for want of fodder; nothing in short, appears in prospect, but famine and desolation. The cry among the negroes is already loud. *Hungry, hungry,—kills me, kills me!* They have since had rains.

#### Foreign Article.

The accounts from Poland are so various and contradictory that little can be said with certainty concerning them. One thing, however, may be depended upon, that the Polish troops under the command of Prince Radzicewit have had an engagement with a body of Russians in Lithuania, in which the former have been defeated. One of the foreign prints affirms that to animate the troops on this occasion, the Prince's Radzicewit, who is newly married, and a litterer of the prince,

fought on horseback with sabre drawn, and set an example of unspeakable resolution and intrepidity.

*A letter from Dr. Anderson (one of the unhappy gentlemen massacred by order of Cossim Carron) to his friend Dr. Davidson, dated Patna, October 6, 1763, the day on which he was cut off. See p. 389.*

#### Dear Davidson,

Since my last his excellency has been compleatly defeated, and in consequence obliged to retreat to Jaffier Carron's gardens yesterday, and purposes coming into this city this day. Sumroo, with the seapoys, arrived here last night, and I suppose to effect his wicked designs; for last night Mr. Ellis, and forty-eight gentlemen with him, were massacred, and about an equal number of soldiers with us yet remain, I expect my fate this night.

#### Dear Davidson,

This is no surprise to me, for I have expected it all along; I must therefore, as a dying man, request of you to collect and remit my estate home as soon as possible; and write a comforting letter to my father and mother. Let them know I die bravely, as a christian ought, for I fear not him who can kill the body and no more; but I rejoice in the hopes of a future existence, through the merits of my Saviour.

#### Dear Davidson,

Do not be too anxious about a fortune, let mediocrity satisfy you, and go home and comfort your friends and mine. Endeavour to recover Mr. Ellis's money, if possible; but I believe the 40,000 rupees in Mr. Harewick's hands are safe, which will be a help to my poor friends. You may give Nicholas 200 rupees. If you can provide for him do it, he is a good boy. Now, my dear friend, I take my leave of you, hoping that friendship will still subsist; for why may not friendship subsist in a future state? Friendship founded in virtue must subsist for ever. Fare well, and may God give you satisfaction in life, and joy in death.

Yours affectionately,

(Signed) WILL. ANDERSON.

*List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

June 30, LADY of Lord George 1764. L Sackville, of a daughter.—July 11. Lady of Sir John Hynde Cotton,

ton, Bart. of two sons.—17. Dutchess of Grafton, of a son.—21. Lady of the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, brother to the D. of Grafton, of a son.

*List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

June 28, **C**Hristopher Hudson, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to Miss Davenport of Red-lion-square, 30,000*l.*—**J**uly 2. Lord Warkworth, eldest son to the Earl of Northumberland, to Lady Anne Stuart, second daughter to the Earl of Bute.—5. John Cave, Esq; mayor of Bedford, to miss Bennet of the same place.—17. Paul Orchard of Stoke Abbey, Devonshire, Esq; to Miss Lawley of Cavendish-square.—19. Lord Grosvenor, to Miss Vernon, neice to Henry Vernon, Esq;—Rev. Mr. Price, R. of Skyviog, Flintshire, to Mrs. Lloyd of Rhill.—22. Sir Cha. Wm. Biunt, Bart. to Miss Peers of Croydon, Sury.—25. Jacob Whitehead of Newington, Esq; to Miss Wheatley of Dulwich.

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

June **L**ADY Jane Jenoure, near Dunmow, aged 79.—Count de Podewils, major-general in the King of Prussia's service.—27. Dr. Stanley, R. of Winwick, Lancash. 900*l. per ann.* the Earl of Derby patron.—Rev. Sir Hadley D'Oyley, Bt. R. of Little Bealings and V. of Walton cum-Felixstow, Suff.—29. Ralph Allen, Esq; He has bequeathed Prior-Park and Claverton-estate, about 3000*l.* a year, to his widow for life; at her decease to his neice, Mrs. Warburton, and her issue; which failing, to Capt. Tucker, brother to Mrs. Warburton, and his issue; which failing, to Miss Mary Allen, and her issue; which failing, to go to the heir at law. The estates of Hampton and Tiverton, about 600*l.* a year, with 2000*l.* in money, to his brother Philip, post-master of Bath. To the Bishop of Gloucester, 5000*l.* To Mrs. Warburton, 5000*l.* besides 10,000*l.* she had on her marriage. To Capt. Tucker, 10,000*l.* and 500*l.* more on the decease of Mrs. Allen. To his neice, Miss Mary Allen, 10,000*l.* and 500*l.* more on the decease of Mrs. Allen. To his nephew, Mr. Philip Allen, 1000*l.* besides 6000*l.* he had on his marriage. To his nephew, Mr. R. Allen, 500*l.* To the Rt. Hon. Mr. Pitt, 1000*l.* To the Bath Hospital, 1000*l.* To be distributed in charity, at the direc-

tion of Mrs. Allen, 1000*l.* To each of the trustees, 200*l.* and to one of their sons 300*l.* Besides other small legacies to most of his servants & clerks—Sir And. Mitchel of West Shore, Bt.—**J**uly 1. Mrs. Harris, opposite St. Ann's church, Soho; believed to be the largest woman in Europe, weighing 320lb.—2. Edward Bracegirdle, Esq; a relation of the late celebrated Mrs. Bracegirdle.—Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Holmes, Baron of Kilmallock, Gov. of the Isle of Wight, and member for Yarmouth in that island.—8. The Rt. Hon. Wm. Earl of Bath, Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the county of Salop, F.R.S. and one of his majesty's most Hon. privy council, aged 82. In July 1742, his lordship was created Baron of Heyden, Visc. Pulteney, and Earl of Bath. Dying without issue the title is extinct; but his paternal estate devolves to his brother Lieut. Gen. Harry Pulteney. 400*l.* his lordship bequeathed to his cousin, Mrs. Johnston; a life annuity of 600*l.* a year to the celebrated Mr. Colman; and 500*l.* and his lordship's valuable library to the Rev. Mr. Douglas, who detected the detractor of Milton, and the fallacies of A. Bower.—Mr. Henry Walton, a considerable farmer in Devonshire. Among the many legacies which he bequeathed, having no relations, is the following remarkable one: “I give and bequeath unto JOHN WILKES, Esq; late member for Aylesbury, in Bucks, the sum of 5000*l.* as an acknowledgment to him, who bravely defended the constitutional liberties of his country, and checked the dangerous progress of arbitrary power.”—11. Rt. Hon. James Earl of Findlater, Vice Admiral of Scotland.—Lord Campbell, son to the Marquis of Lorn, in Scotland.—17. Wm. Skelton, Esq; register to the Bp. of London, in Doctors Commons.—John Jackson, a gardener at Exeter, aged 113.—19. Major Gen. Petitot, at Northallerton.—21. Relict of Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, Bart.—Mr. Dent, many years city butler.—Right Hon. Lady Irwin, near Windsor.—25. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart.—26. Dr. Woolaston, physician to the Queen's household.

*List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

**E**ARL of Powis, lord lieut. and custos rot. of Shropsh.—The Earl of Halifax, one of the governors of the charter-house.—Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Esq; Member

member for Midhurst, envoy extraordinary at Naples.—Wm. Popplewell, Esq; comptroller of the customs in West Florida.—Mr. Brown, surveyor to his Majesty's gardens and waters at Hampton-court.—Cha. Fearn, Esq; deputy secretary to the lords of the admiralty.—Rob. Chester, Esq; register to Bp. of Lond.—Frederick Smyth, Esq; chief justice of New Jersey in America.—Hans Stanley, Esq; member for Southampton, governor of the Isle of Wight. Hon. Edw. Percival, Esq; a captain in the first regiment of dragoon

guards.—Hon. Senhouse, Esq; deputy lieutenant of Westmoreland.—Henry Revel, Esq; one of the gentlemen ushers to her Majesty.—Hugh Griffith, Esq; ordnance store-keeper and pay-master for the islands of Grenado, &c.—Doctor Marriot of Doctors Commons, and master of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, his Majesty's advocate-general.—R. Vansittart, Esq; recorder of Newberry.—Steward, Esq; commissary of the musters in North America.—Dr. Wm. Burrell, chancellor of the diocese of Worcester.

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

JUNE, Tues. 28. A man and three horses were killed by lightning near Londonderry; two men in company were struck down, but soon recovered. At Kilkenny, the thunder and lightning were so excessive, that they never experienced the like, which happily went off by only alarming the inhabitants.

JULY, Tues. 3. About six o'clock in the morning, a fire was perceived in the Laboratory in the Lower Castle-Yard, which in a little time was communicated to some barrels of gun-powder, which blew up the building; the explosion was felt at a great distance, but passed off without any other mischief than destroying all the adjacent windows, breaking the lustres in the ball-room, and greatly alarming the inhabitants; one of the matroes behaved most undauntedly, in relieving his comrade, that was shut up in the house, who, regardless of his own safety, was intent on extinguishing the fire, when the door closed on him, which he had not power afterwards to open, until assisted by his companion, at the great hazard of his life, not knowing the moment the expected explosion would happen.

Mon. 9. His Excellency John Ponsonby, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. laid the first stone of the Queen's Bridge, over the Liffey.

Tues. 10. At the commencements of our University, the following degrees were conferred: *Doctors in Musick*, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Gardiner.—*Doctor in Divinity*, John Killin.—*Batcheler in ditto*,

John Forsayth.—*Honorary Doctor of Laws*, John Damer.—*Batchelors of ditto*, Edmund French, and Benjamin Hobart.—*Doctor of Physick*, William Usher.—*Batchelor of ditto*, John Heenan, and eleven Masters of Arts.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's premiums for the best exercise on the conquest of Canada, by the Students of Trinity College, were adjudged by the Provost and Fellows, viz. To Benjamin Hobart, and John Tydd, B. A. 30 guineas each; to William Gore, Fellow Com. and Alex. Alcock, Pens. of the second class, 20 guineas each.

Sat. 14. One hundred and sixty casks of tea were seized at Howth by the Revenue officers, of which they were able only to secure seven, as they were set upon by a very desperate gang of smugglers; one Higley was killed, and his brother secured, but was afterwards rescued; another of the gang has since died of his wounds.

Sun. 15. In a quarrel on the Lower Blind Quay, several persons were wounded, and the master of the *Halifax Bagno* killed: the son of Mr. Denny, Taylor, was wounded by a musket ball, (of which he died) as he passed along Ormond bridge, from the discharge of a soldier's musket, across the river.

On the same day in Cork, two men were killed by some soldiers, who were conveying prisoners to goal, which had been taken by the peace officers; the soldiers behaved with resolution, and a most becoming conduct, having taken every expedient in their power to prevent mischief, by first firing; powder, and then ball

over

over the rioters heads ; but this not having the desired effect, they were obliged to level their pieces, when two were killed, one of them with a stone in his hand, and the other (which is too often the case) an innocent passenger.

*Thur. 19.* The *Bursford*, Capt. *Logie*, arrived at *Cork* in 28 days from *Granada*, with the 63d regiment ; a few days before, she parted the *Fame*, with the 38th regiment on board from *Antigua*.

*Frid. 20.* The freedom of the city of *Dublin*, in general assembly was unanimously granted to Dr. *William Clements*, vice *Provost* of the university of *Dublin*, in approbation of his distinguished merit and faithful services in parliament, and to the Hon. Col. *Howe* for his intrepid behaviour in *America*, during the late War. The city directed 100l. to be given towards erecting a *Chapel* at the *Workhouse*.

*Mond. 23.* One *Ware*, a Trooper in the Green Horse, having some words with Mr. *Smith* a *Publican*, wounded him most dangerously in the breast ; a poor Woman was so unfortunate as to fall in his way, whom he killed with a stab of his sword, he was next day secured and delivereded to the civil power who committed him to *New-gate*, the inquest returned their verdict *wilful murder*.

#### *List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

*JULY 2.* **T**HE Lady of John *Bury*, Esq; nephew and Heir to the late Earl of Charleville, of a son.

#### *List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

*JULY 5.* **H**ENRY Palmer, of Cloghan, King's co. Esq; to the only dau. of Capt. George Stevenson of Birr.—Richard Baldwin, Esq; to Miss Evans, niece of the late Sir John Fieke, Bart.—19 Sir John O Flaherty, to Mary dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Boyse—27 Richard St. George Esq; M P. for the Bor. of Athlone, to the only dau. of Robert Perse of Roxborough co. of Galway Esq;

#### *List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

*JULY 3.* **R**EV. John Blachford, Minister of Lusk.—4 Rev. Richard Vincent, Minister of the Parishes of Monaghan and Rossory, dio of Clogher—11 Samuel Waring, Esq; one of the Attorneys of the Exchequer.—Lady Dow-

ager Strangford at Huesdon in Holland.—Rev. John Fetherston, Dean of Leighlin, and Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor.—At Bath, the Lady of John Putland, Esq;—Daniel Simpton of the King's co. Esq;—23 Cel. Joshua Paul.—30 Thomas Ligoe Card, Mercht.—31 Hon. Mrs. Barnwell.

#### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

**JULY.** **T**HE Rev. William Martin, D. D. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, coll. to the Preb. of Mallinhardt dio. of Dublin.—The Rev. Mr. Wisdom, presented to the Vic. of Lusk, (Rev. John Blachford dec.) 11 Rev. Richard Godley coll. to the Vic. of Castle-knock.—Mr. Thomas Harrison app. Surveyor of Kiltrush co. of Limerick.—Rev. John Jackson coll. to the Livings of Great Conall, Ladystown &c. dio. of Kildare.—George Macartney Portis, Esq; app. Collector of Belfast.—Hill Wilson the younger Esq; app. Comptroller of Carrickfergus.—20 The Rev. Dr. Hudson elect. Professor of Hebrew, in Trinity College, in the room of Dr. Martin promoted.

#### *ARMY PROMOTIONS.*

*F*obson's Mart. Tucker, Major. John Fian. Erskine Capt. —Severne's, Fian. Lascelles Major.—Wm. Stewart Capt.—Herve's Ch. Hamilton, Cor.—Hall's, Tho. Lea, Capt. Yelverton Peyton, Cap. Lt.—James Poole Lieut. Benj. Bunday Corn.—Ld. Drogheada's Wm. Scott, Lieut. Jam. B. Thornhill, Cor. Erskine's, John Maene, Capt. Rob. Dalrymple, Lsd.—R. Brudenell's Hen. Pallene Maj.—Ld. Forbes's, Thomas Preston Capt. Lt. Rich. Boyte, Lieut.—Lascelle's John Spital Lt. Col. Edw. Malone, Maj.—Milburne West, John Gordon, Jn. Stevenson, Capt. Paulus Aemili. Irving, John Mc. Kinnaen Lieuts, Matt. Plaince, Mich. Thedden, Enls. Webb's Rich. Bowyer, Wm. Anderson, Enls.—T. Brudenell's, John Elford, Lieut. Henry Lyngate, E. & Keppell's Ch. Valotton, Enls. Anstruther's John Bowes Benson Capt.—Gray's, Hamb. Gorges, Capt. And. Rocke, Enls.—Cary's Wm. Burton, Lt. Col. John Hazard, Lieut.—Lambton's Nathan James, Capt.—Colvill's Thos. Clements Lt. Col. Ben. Bromhead, Maj.—John Jesser Cap. Geo. Gray Lieut. Trapaud's Thomas Barrett Capt. David Hepburn app. Dep. Adjt. Gen. (Masterton, ref.)

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
M A G A Z I N E,  
For AUGUST, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

C O N T A I N I N G,

I. A Defence of the Minority, in the House of Commons, on the Question relating to General Warrants, by C—R—s T—WN—D, Esq;	462	—No. 111. on granting Costs against Attorney Generals, 498.—No. 112. on the Treachery of Ministers, 499.—No. 113. on the expulsion of the Logwood Cutters,	
II. A Letter to the leading Member of a late Minority, in the House of Commons,	462	XV. A Counter Address to the Public, on a late Dismissal, 501	
III. Critical Remarks on Mr. Churchill's 3rd. Book of GOTHAM, *473		XVI. A Letter on the Dismissal of a General Officer, 504	
IV. The Question on some late Dismissions, truly stated, *474		XVII. An Address to the Public on the Dismissal of a General Officer, 505	
V. The PATRON, a Comedy, by Mr. Foote, ib.		XVIII. A Narrative of the Experiments, made by Mr. Harrison's Time Piece, in his late Voyage with Remarks, 513	
VI. Improvements in Agriculture. Best Time of sowing Grass-Seeds *475—Pot-asb-Muck how to be used as a Manure, ib.—Great Advantage of Stable Drains, ib.—How to preserve Wheat in the Field, *476—How to drain Uplands, ib.		XIX. Remarkable Particulars collected for the Month, 515	
VII. An Epistle from an Half-pay Officer, *476		HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
VIII. Parliamentary History, Proceedings at the Conference, with the Lords, relative to the 45th Number of the North Briton, 469.—The joint Address on the Occasion, 470.—The King's Answer, ib.—The joint Resolutions on the Obstructions given to the burning, the N. Briton, 471.—Resolutions against Mr. Wilkes, 473		XX. Progress of the D. of York in his Tour, 5 7.—The Cavalry, for the future, to have their Horses with full Tails, ib.—Trials at the Assizes, 518.—Captain Sampson's Address, on receiving his Majesty's Mercy, ib.—Proclamation against Mr. Wilkes, ib.—Proceedings of the French at Tortuga, 520.—Death of Prince Ivan, ib.—Great Cruelty of the Indians in America, 521	
IX. Mr. Anderson's Chronology of Trade and Commerce, 474		XXI. The Companies Compliment, 521	
X. Mr. Churchill's Third Book of GOTHAM, entire, 477		XXII. The Report of the Florist's Committee, ib.	
XI. An Account of the M. de Frateaux, who was seized, and carried out of England, in 1752. 485		IRISH CHRONOLOGER.	
XII. Mr. Glass's Description of the Pike of Teneriffe, 487		XXIII. Amount of the Benefactions for Mr. Eaton's Children, 523.—Proceedings at the Commission and Assizes, ib.—Benefactions to the charitable Foundations, ib.—Recovery of a Child that appeared to be drowned, 524	
XIII. Characters of Dr. Osbaliston, Dr. Heyter, and Dr. Sherlock, the three last Bishops of London, by Dr. Moss, 490		XXIV. Cement for China, 524—Recipe for Eruptions in the Face, 524	
XIV. The N. Britons No. 108 & 109, 495 No. 110, Remarks on the Wallet, 496.		XXV. List of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Promotions, for England, 522.—For Ireland, 524	

D U B L I N:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

The seriousness with which the following question has been debated, and the importance of it to LIBERTY, has induced the publisher to lay before his readers, the following piece, (entire) said to be the performance of an able writer; and with it the letter, which occasioned the defence.

*A Defence of the Minority in the House of Commons, on the Question relating to general Warrants. The Fifth Edition. Pr. 15. id.*

FTER the many arts employed, and the occasional writings lately published, and diligently circulated, to establish an opinion favourable to the views of the Ministry, upon the motion made and rejected in the last session of parliament, for declaring the illegality of certain general warrants, issued by Lord Halifax; it will probably not be thought extraordinary, that there should be found one man in this kingdom, who, from his attachment to the reputation and merit of the 220 members of the minority of that day, so grossly injured in these writings, is unwilling to acquiesce in silence under so general and wilful a misrepresentation, both of the subject itself and of their conduct.

One of these writers, who seems to bear some marks of authority, begins his work\* with this observation: "That it is not

\* To the leading Members of a late Minority of the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,

That some of your constituents should not be perfectly acquainted with the motives to that question, which you brought into the House of Commons, viz. Whether a general warrant from a Secretary of State, be warrantable by law or not? is nothing singular; but that you, in your answers to the thanks of those constituents, for your conduct in that affair, should declare, That you were defending the undoubted and indisputed birthright of the subject, is an astonishing instance, either of your ignorance in the nature of the question, or of your intent to impose on the understanding of the community.

In order to evince the truth of the above assertion, I shall place this object in its just point of view, and fairly lay before you the circumstances which preceded,

singular, that some of the constituents of the members of the minority should not be

and those which followed your introduction of the above question into the house.

By the verdict which had been given on the trial of Mr. Wilkes against Mr. Wood, it was manifest, that the L. C. J. of the Common Pleas had determined the seizure of persons and papers, on a general warrant to be illegal. But as by this verdict it appeared, that one only of the twelve judges was of that opinion, and as the object was of too great importance to be rested in the single determination of one man, warrants of that kind having been granted by Secretaries of State for a long course of years, exceptions were taken by the counsel for the defendant, in order to bring the consideration of the legality or illegality of such warrants before the whole bench of judges, and to receive their opinions on that head.

Such being the true state of things, it was the duty of every man who formed a part of the legislative body of this kingdom, to wait the decision of the judges, without attempting to interfere, or to influence it by any means whatever. If, by the result of their judgment, such warrants were declared to be illegal, every thing was already accomplished which the love of liberty could desire; but, if legal, it became the indispensable duty of every friend to liberty to obtain some law by which they should be made illegal. That such were the intentions of the ministry, will appear by what follows; and it will be evident also, that your sentiments were diametrically opposite.

Mr. Wilkes, whose conscious guilt would not permit him to stand the decision of the laws, had fled from justice, and the trials were to come before the proper tribunal. (See p. 518.)

Things being thus circumstanced, you vainly imagined, that by sinking the name of Wilkes, and by displaying the banner of sedition with liberty, and no seizure, written upon it, the cause of freedom would appear to animate those measures, which malevolence, the lust of dominion, and the resolution to serve him whom you were ashamed to name, had incited you to adopt. You conceived, that if the House of Commons should vote such general warrants to be illegal, it might serve your

be perfectly acquainted with the motives to the question, which was this year

brought into the house, considering their distance from the scene of action, and the dili-

your blasphemous minion in a double view; it might influence the jury on his trials, and even some of the judges, who were to deliver their sentiments on the legality or illegality of general warrants, and with this design only, the question was brought into the house. This is evident from your declarations at that time, *That you had no intentions, either to censure or to punish the authors of them.* And this seeming tenderness was affected, because you knew yourselves and favourites were obnoxious to the same accusation, and you hoped it might facilitate the obtaining the vote.

That this was your real design, was easily discovered; and one gentleman, the honesty of whose sentiments gave dignity to the roughness of his expressions, declared, that had he the honour of sitting on the bench of judges, he would regard a vote of the House of Commons no more than that of a company of drunken porters.—His reason proceeded from the love of freedom and of the constitution. He knew, if that House assumed the power of explaining the laws, otherwise than by new acts of parliament, and of influencing the judgment of the executive part of the legislature, that, from that moment, not only property, life, and liberty, lay at their mercy, but that the constitution was absolutely subverted.

Besides the above motives, there was yet another, which induced you to bring the above question into the House. You perceived that there were some members, who, more in love with the name of *Liberty*, than skilled in the idea of it, and not penetrating your true designs, had conceived the carrying this question, of importance to the preservation of freedom, and were therefore inclined to join you in that vote. By their assistance, you fallaciously hoped to become a majority in the House, to force yourselves into place, and power over his majesty and your fellow-subjects, the enjoyment of which alone can appease the malignancy of your opposition, as it formerly did of those with whom you are united, and of those from whom you are descended.

In this expectation, happily for our sovereign and his people, you were disappointed by the well timed and judicious

declaration of Sir John Philips, who penetrating the insidiousness of your designs, for which you will never forgive him, pledged his honour, that, provided the Judges should not determine such general warrants to be illegal, that he would then adopt the most effectual method to suppress the future practice of them, by a bill to render them indisputably illegal.

The effect which this declaration produced, proved fatal to your sinister measures: It did not indeed prevent your endeavours to obtain a vote of the illegality of such warrants; but it removed the veil, which till then had concealed your true designs from the eyes of many members; they were convinced, that the attempt to obtain a vote in preference to a bill, must proceed from the desire of acquiring some temporary and unjustifiable precedent, and not from that of securing the rights and liberties of the subject; for these reasons they deserted your cause, united with those who were determined to establish freedom by law, opposed the question, and defeated your malevolent purposes.

Mr. Wilkes being now found guilty of libel and blasphemy, your creatures give out, that neither the ministry nor the majority had entertained the least idea of bringing in a bill to establish the illegality of general warrants: To shew the falsehood of such assertions, a bill to regulate the practice of the secretaries of state, in issuing warrants in cases of libels, and to render the use of general warrants illegal, was immediately moved for; and it was then known, that the ministry were strong friends to it. On this occasion, you had the hardiness to declare, that since you had failed in the vote, you had no inclination to passing the bill; and that as the affair was gotten into other hands, you declined all farther concern in it.

Thus your falsehoods and machinations were openly exposed, and the bill was dropped for that time, till the Judges shall declare their opinions on such general warrants; but if they should not determine the illegality of them, a bill will be again moved for by Sir John Philips, supported by the ministry, and the liberty of person and papers perfectly established.

Such being the true state of things, let

diligence used in the misrepresentation of facts." He next accuses some particular members of ignorance or insincerity, for having declared in their answers to the address of thanks from their constituents; " That they were defending the undoubted and indisputed birth-right of the subject," and then states the motion lately made in the House of Commons to have been this, " Whether a general warrant from a secretary of state be warrantable by law or not."

Now if it should happen to be true, and (and I undertake to shew it) that *no such motion* was made in the House of Commons, and that this *favourite proclamation* of the ministry is, in every fact, inference and argument, false as applied to things, and unjust as applied to persons; it will then indeed not be thought extraordinary,

me ask you who are the *friends of liberty*; you who would have passed a vote of the Commons, in order to influence the Judges, and explain the laws to your purposes? or the ministry and the majority, who were determined, that the due course of law should proceed, unbiased and uninfluenced?

Ask your veterans in ministerial mischief, whether they can mention the time in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Administration, have intended an act so essential to the existence of liberty, as that of making the general warrants of a Secretary of State illegal; and of extirpating that practice, in which those veterans and their predecessors have so long and so wantonly indulged themselves, to the destruction of right and liberty? As no instance can be brought of similar attachment to the promotion of personal freedom, and security of property, is it not audaciousness in extreme, to accuse the present ministers of having extended the prerogatives of the Crown?

If gentlemen have been dismissed his majesty's service, for attempting to obtain, by a vote of the commons, an influence on the Judges, to predetermine the judgment of the laws, and for opposing a bill which was to establish the subjects rights and liberties: have they not in fact been dismissed, because they were enemies to the laws, freedom, and constitution of the realm? And is not the Sovereign, who shews his displeasure of such conduct, the father of his subjects?

that constituents at a distance should be sometimes misled by diligence in the misrepresentation of facts. It will be clearly discerned, upon what grounds these writers have proceeded to charge others with ignorance and wilful fallacy, for differing from them upon a great national question, the terms of which they have not yet learnt, and the meaning of which they have not comprehended; and consequently how far they are themselves in the predicament, either of those, whom they condemn for ignorance, or of those, whom they accuse of falsehood.

It is become incumbent upon me to demonstrate the truth of this assertion, unless I would be ranked in the same class of confident writers: Nevertheless I enter upon the proof with no other apprehension, than what the difficulty of the subject naturally creates; where so many proceedings in parliament and judicature are to be stated, and where every step, the motives of every measure, and the consequences, are to be explained with some precision, both in argument and language.

In the first place then I am to shew, that the motion, stated in the letter to the leaders of the minority, never was made in the house of commons: to prove which, I need only transcribe from the votes: the motion made on the 14th of February, which was, " That a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warrantable by law."

It is obvious to every body, how far this question differs from that stated by the author, not in form but in substance. His question is general; it extends to all cases of emergency, in the instant of any supposed public danger or confusion; and the determination of it in the negative would preclude the use of general warrants issued by secretaries of state, in every *extreme* case, which imagination can put, or which necessity would justify. Whereas the question, actually moved in the house, confines itself to general warrants issued in the case of a *seditious libel*; it is precise; it decides not upon the exercise of the same power in cases not included; it was formed thus to avoid the very objections now made to the question as stated by the author, and perhaps has since been misrepresented in the political writings of these times, merely for the opportunity of mak-

making such objections. There is so essential a difference between these two questions, that it is evident, a thinking and an honest man might very fairly and consistently have voted for the one, and against the other. For example, in the case of high treason, I may think it justifiable in consideration of the public danger, the nature of the offence, the necessity of secrecy and dispatch in preventing such conspiracies against the public weal, to connive at the use of general warrants of apprehensions; but in the case of a libel already published, where the mischief is done, where the degree of public danger is comparatively so small, and the offence itself, to the reproach of our laws, so very vague and undefined, I may, and do, think, that such an unlimited power, over the persons and goods of all subjects, is neither necessary or expedient to be lodged in any hands. The minority saw this distinction, They adopted it. They conformed their question to it. So far were they from making the proposition, which these writers impute to them, that they framed their motion upon the case before them; confined it to a seditious libel; and had both too much sense and too sincere a regard for public tranquility to stir captiously so delicate a question of government, as that which they are now, with so little candor, charged with having actually agitated.

Having thus absolutely misunderstood and mis-stated the question, the same author proceeds, as he says, "To evince the truth of this assertion, to place the subject in a right point of view, and to prove, that the minority did not act from any such liberal motive, as the desire of securing the person of the subject, or his papers, against illegal seizures in such cases."

To demonstrate this, he sets out with assuming, that the lord chief justice of the common pleas had, in the cause of *Wilkes* against *Wood*, determined the seizure of papers, under such warrant, in such cases, to have been illegal. He then assumes, in the second place, that bills of exceptions presented in appeal from the decision of the chief justice of the common pleas, upon the legality of the warrant, have ever since been actually depending before the whole bench of judges; and at last, being now in possession of the advantage ground, to carry which he before assumed

all these preliminary points, he roundly asserts that, in this situation, and matters thus depending, it was the duty of the minority to have waited the issue of that appeal. We have seen some instances of the writer's exactness in stating the motion in parliament; let us now enquire, if he is more accurate in his detail of the proceedings in the court of common pleas.

In the first place then I maintain, in contradiction to these assertions, that the question of the legality of the warrant is not now sub judice, nor has ever yet been in a course of legal determination; to prove which I will state fairly and precisely the rise and nature of the several bills of exceptions, either actually tendered or prepared, and then leave the reader to determine by his own judgment.

In the action brought against the messengers, by the servants of the printers, a bill of exceptions was, I admit, tendered; but it should be also remembered, that the only question depending upon that bill is, whether the secretary of state be a justice of the peace within the equity of the act of the 24th of George the second; which is a point very material in the defense of the messengers acting under orders, but has no connection with the question upon the legality of the warrant itself\*.

In

\* The bill of exceptions tendered in this cause, after reciting the pleadings, and stating the evidence produced on the part of the defendants, goes on thus: "Whereupon the said council for the aforesaid defendants, did then and there insist before the Chief Justice aforesaid, on the behalf of the defendant abovenamed, that the said several matters so produced and given in evidence on the part of the said defendants as aforesaid, were sufficient and ought to be admitted and allowed as decisive evidence, to intitle the said defendants to the benefit of the statute made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, intituled, "An act for rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants; and, that therefore, the said William Huckell ought to be barred of his aforesaid action, and the said defendants acquitted thereof, and thereupon, the said defendants by their coun-

cil

In the action brought by Mr. Wilkes against Mr. Wood, after Mr. Wood had

cil aforesaid, did then and there pray of the said Chief Justice to admit and allow, the said matters and proof so produced and given in evidence for the said defendants as aforesaid, to be conclusive evidence to intitle the said defendants to the benefit of the statute aforesaid, and to bar the said *William* of his action aforesaid. But to this, the council learned in the law, on behalf of the said *William Huckell*, did then and there insist before the Chief Justice aforesaid, that the matters and evidence aforesaid, so produced and proved on the part of the said defendants as aforesaid, were not sufficient nor ought to be admitted or allowed to intitle the said defendants to the benefit of the statute aforesaid, or to bar the said *William Huckell* of his aforesaid action; and that neither the said defendants, or any of them, nor the said Earl of Halifax were or was within the words or meaning of the statute made in the seventh year of the reign of his late majesty king *James* the first, intituled, *An act for ease in pleading against troublesome and contentious suits prosecuted against justices of the peace, mayors, constables, and certain other his majesty's officers, for the lawful execution of their office*; nor of the statute made in the twenty-first year of the reign of the same late king, intituled, *An act to enlarge and make perpetual the act made for ease in pleading, against troublesome and contentious suits prosecuted against justices of the peace, mayors, constables, and certain other his majesty's officers, for the lawful execution of their office*, made in the seventh year of his majesty's most happy reign; nor of the said statute made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king *George* the second; nor in any ways was intitled to the benefit of any of those statutes. And the council for the said *William Huckell* further insisted, that the seizure and imprisonment of the said *William Huckell*, were not made or done in obedience to the said warrant, nor had the said defendants, or any of them in that behalf, any authority thereby: and the said chief justice, did then and there declare and deliver his opinion to the jury aforesaid, that the said several matters so produced and proved on the part of the said defendants, were not upon the whole

pledged as the messengers had done in the former case, and rested his whole defence on the general issue, and the cause stood ready for trial; the court of Common Pleas was moved on the part of the defendant, that he might be permitted to justify under the warrant, *in order to bring the matter fully and fairly before the court*; which the court after consideration, for that reason, and that only, allowed. But when the cause came to be tried, Mr. Wood, by the advice of his council, or attorney, and to the surprize of the chief justice, deserted his justification; declined the opportunity which the court had indulged him with, of bringing the validity of the warrant into debate; and resorted to the old objection, namely, that the secretary of state was a justice of the peace, and therefore ought to have been made a party defendant in the suit. In consequence of which, the bill of exceptions offered in this, as in the former action, turned only upon the same single point, and the question of the legality of the warrant was a second time avoided\*.

In

case, sufficient to bar the said *William Huckell* of his aforesaid action against them, and with that opinion left the same to the said jury; and the jury aforesaid, then and there gave their verdict for the said *William Huckell*, and three hundred pounds damages: Whereupon the said council for the said defendants, did then and there on the behalf of the said defendants, except to the aforesaid opinion of the said chief justice."

\* The bill of exceptions in this cause, recites the special justification, and in that respect differs from the former; but the conclusion, which is the material part of the bill is substantially the same: "Whereupon the said council for the said Robert Wood, having proved the several matters aforesaid, did then on behalf of the said Robert, alledge and insist before the chief justice abovenamed, that the said several matters so produced and given in evidence on the part of the said Robert Wood, were sufficient and ought to be admitted and allowed as decisive evidence, to intitle the said Robert Wood to the benefit of the statute, made in the seventh year of the reign of king *James* the first, intituled, *An act for ease in pleading against troublesome and contentious suits prosecuted against justices*

In the cause, in which Leach the printer was plaintiff, the messengers pleaded *the general issue*, and, at the same time, a *special justification*, stating the warrant of Lord Halifax, and the acts which they had done to have been in obedience to, and in the execution of that warrant. At the trial, they entered at large into the proof of the facts alledged in their *special justification*, which led the Chief Justice, in stating the evidence to the jury, to declare it as his clear opinion, that if the facts of the justification *had been proved*, the warrant, under which the messengers had acted and justified, was illegal. But as the jury, by their verdict, were of opinion, that the defendants *had failed in their proof*, no bill of exceptions could lie upon the question of the validity of the warrant, as no facts were found by the

jury, upon which the law could arise, or the exceptions be supported.\*

After this representation of the proceedings in these three trials, which, we persuade ourselves, will be found to be candid and exact, upon comparing it with the bills of exceptions inserted in the notes, it will probably be admitted, that the only question now in legal issue, or that can be brought before the court, upon these several bills of exceptions, is whether a secretary of state be a justice of peace.

But it may be asked, Will not this great question be brought to issue in the cause now depending between Mr. Wilkes and Lord Halifax ? (See p. 518. Saturday 5.)

That it may is certain, that it will, I think,

### N O T E.

Justices of the peace, mayors, constables, and certain other his Majesty's officers, for the lawful execution of their offices : And also, to the benefit of the statute made in twenty-first year of the reign of the same King James the first, intituled, *An act to enlarge and make perpetual the act, made for ease in pleading against troublesome suits, prosecuted against justices of the peace, mayors, constables, and certain other his Majesty's officers, for the lawful execution of their office, made in the seventh year of his majesty's most happy reign :* And likewise, to the benefit of the statute made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King George the second, intituled, *An act for rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants ; and therefore, that the said John Wilkes, ought to be barred and precluded from his aforesaid action, and the said Robert Wood acquitted thereof.* And thereupon, the said Robert Wood, by his council aforesaid, then prayed of the said chief justice, to admit and allow the said several matters and proofs so produced and given in evidence for the said Robert Wood as aforesaid, to be sufficient and competent evidence, to intitle the said Robert, to the benefit of the said several statutes, and to bar and preclude the said John Wilkes from his action aforesaid."

\* The bill of exceptions in Leach's case, recites the special justification of the messengers, and the evidence produced by them in support of it. But the point put in issue by the conclusion of it, is the same without the least difference, as in the former bills of exceptions : "Whereupon the said council for the said defendants, did then and there insist before the Chief Justice aforesaid, on the behalf of the defendants abovenamed, that the said several matters so produced and given in evidence, on the part of the said defendants as aforesaid, were sufficient and ought to be admitted and allowed as decisive evidence, to intitle the said defendants to the benefit of the statute, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the second, intituled, *An act for rendering justices of the peace, more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants ; and that therefore, the said Dryden Leach, ought to be barred of his aforesaid action, and the said defendants acquitted thereof ; and thereupon the said defendants by their council aforesaid, did then and there pray of the Chief Justice, to admit and allow the said matters and proof so produced and given in evidence, for the said defendants as aforesaid, to be conclusive evidence, to intitle the said defendants to the benefits of the statute aforesaid, and to bar the said Dryden Leach of his action aforesaid."*

think, is *doubtful*. Who knows how much longer a farther use of the advantages of privilege on one side and distress on the other may continue to retard the course of this trial. And such a contingency as this to be cited in proof of a positive assertion, that the question itself was *actually in issue*, when the motion was depending in the house of commons? Will any man have the assurance to argue, that the house of commons could not, consistently with their duty or dignity, have refused to acquiesce under such an unconstitutional and illegal exercise of an uncontrolled power *in office*, grounded on no sound principles or authorities of law, made requisite by no necessities of state, incompatible with personal freedom, and frequently condemned by former parliaments, upon the distant and precarious suggestion, that it was possible, that *in some future action*, to be postponed, in some degree at the will of the party accused, this great national point might come to issue? Yet thus do the advocates of the present ministry, and the defenders of this question humiliate the two houses of parliament; not only to increase the power of the crown, (that might carry some air of principle and system with it) but to cover the error of a minister, infringing the rights of the subject in the most essential article of liberty, upon the authority and example of secret and *unadjudged* precedents in the modern practice of a *modern* office; seeking refuge in the courts of law from the interposition and resentment of parliament, and yet to the utmost regarding the issue of that very appeal to judicature, upon the full and public assurances of which the majority of the house of commons were persuaded to leave this great question in reference.

Under the former head we have proved, that the question moved in the house of commons has been mis-stated: Under this we have shewn, that the proceedings of the court of common pleas have not been less misrepresented: That there is no authority for the assertion so confidently published, that bills of exception have been *actually tendered upon the question of the legality of the warrant*; and that the court of common pleas, at this very instant, (many months after it was resolved, that the house ought not to take cognizance of the question, upon the single consideration and assurance, that it would have

a speedy hearing and determination at law,) finds itself under the necessity of reverting to the ancient statute law, in preference to modern practice, in order to give a *real* force to its issues for compelling Lord *Halifax* to such an appearance, as will bring the matter to decision.

But, it seems, whatever was the apparent conduct of the minority, They could not be sincere; because, after losing this question, they refused a bill moved by Sir John Philipps, to regulate the practice of Secretaries of State in issuing warrants; which bill, it is alledged, the leaders of the minority opposed, and, upon the evidence of that opposition, they are now arraigned for insincerity. Here too the same writers are unfortunate, and again led into another false triumph by their original ignorance of the question moved in the house of commons. They would otherwise have recollect, that the minority held the "general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, to be illegal," and from thence have seen, how little they could vote for a bill to regulate, what they did not admit to be legal.

Can it be seriously believed, that Sir John Philipps or the ministry expected to be supported by them in bringing in a bill to regulate, what they had asserted neither did nor ought to exist? No: They could have no right to suppose the minority would not adhere to their declared opinion; and they must have recollect, that if they acted uniformly, they would necessarily confine themselves to the *single case* before them. By what other conduct could they have hoped to execute the plan upon which they professed to act? To provide at once for private liberty and public safety; by condemning the wanton use of an *usurped* power, in the instance under consideration, which, in their judgment, had no circumstances to justify it; and by leaving uncensured, the use even of *illegal* warrants *in those extreme cases*, which it is impossible to describe and distinguish before they happen; but which the wisest legislators of all times, and the framers of the law of *England* in particular, have ever thought it most expedient and safe to consider as deviations from the general law; to be made at the peril of the persons acting, and to be explained in the exception, and defended

defended in the exercise, by the allegation and proof of those extraordinary circumstances, which the minority argued might justify, but ought always to accompany such cases. They alledged that extraordinary provisions might else be extended to all times, and an authority, granted reluctantly even in the minute of *imminent danger*, might in secure peace, be made destructive to freedom.

This method of reasoning is the more conclusive, because no danger can follow to the servants of the crown from leaving the law upon this footing ; for should a Secretary of State, upon intelligence of any crime, really formidable to the commonwealth, and of a nature requiring dispatch and secrecy, be under a necessity of issuing such a warrant as is now complained of ; and should his messengers, in pursuit of the offenders, take up an innocent man ; is it reasonable to suppose, that any jury would be found so narrow in their notions of government, as not to attend to a distinction clearly made and well supported upon the peculiar circumstances of such a crisis ? Or should prejudice or ignorance influence the determination of juries, would not the officers thus suffering for the public be relieved by the interposition of parliament ?

Let us recollect, what has passed in the matter now depending. The warrant itself has been generally held illegal. The offence against the state was no higher than publishing a libel : no circumstances to make a general warrant necessary in the method of apprehending the author : The proceedings in the execution of it aggravated by every circumstance of wantonness, negligence and oppression : nevertheless, it has not yet incurred the censure of parliament. Where then would be the difficulty of defence, in a case which bad circumstances of real justification to alledge, or in which a warrant, not strictly legal, could be shewn to have been necessary, or the danger imminent ? Thus many in the minority reasoned, and thus reasoning, they proved themselves the true and temperate friends of liberty, no less when they refused, by regulating this power, to furnish it with the sanction of a statute, than when they proposed, by a declaratory motion, grounded in the circumstances of a transaction before them, to confirm, as far as the resolution of one house would go, the common law of the

August, 1764.

land ; leaving the use of warrants, which, in the case before them, had no justification, but were supposed to be possibly necessary in other cases, at present by them neither condemned nor justified, to be hereafter censured or excused, as the same law should decide, and such cases should require. But in one part of this praise, let not the ministry be deprived of their just share ; for no real design of passing the bill appeared amongst them ; Sir John Philipps himself opening cursorily the regulations of this bill, had the ill fortune to make little impression upon the body even of the majority of the house, and the whole conduct of the day fully demonstrated, that it was thought, even by that majority, to be a doubtful proposition, resulting more from a sense of shame, than any serious or concerted plan of either vindicating the law or establishing the antient hereditary right of the subject against future similar oppression.

Another reason alledged to prove the minority not sincere in their wishes to secure the freedom of the subject, is drawn from their proceedings by *motion* in the house of commons. But it is difficult to comprehend the force of this singular objection. Perhaps these writers do not know, that nothing is more usual or regular, in both houses of parliament, than to take up important matters of public administration separately in either house ; to express the sense of that house by a general resolution, and, upon that resolution, to bring in a bill. If this be real ignorance of the subject, and not contrived to mislead the public upon so national a question, “*by hardness in propagating false facts*,” by substituting a motion never made, in the place of a motion moved in the house of commons, by sacrificing the characters of the minority, the fair report of the proceedings of the commons of England, and truth itself, to their own vain and impracticable hope of vindicating an embarrassed, and, in that day, vanquished administration ; perhaps they will forgive a stranger, if he should for their satisfaction, and for clearing this part of the argument, favour them with some, out of many, instances of this method of proceeding, and supply them with that knowledge their friends have so unfairly concealed.

They have forgot to apprise them of the case of Lord Chief Justice Keeling in

O o o \*

the

the reign of Charles the second, \* when, upon the information of a private member of the house, of illegal acts committed by the chief justice in the treatment of juries, the house ordered him to attend at the bar, and finding the chief justice defending himself by precedents, the practice of the courts, and the opinion of the judges, they accepted those authorities *in excuse of the judge, whom they accordingly discharged*, but they came to the following resolution, “Received, that the precedents and practice of hind juries is illegal.”

It may not be improper to observe that, in this case, the Commons proceeded upon the information of a private member of the house, stating a public grievance: That they proceeded by *resolution*: That they decided against precedents and practice and the *opinion of the judges*: And that they thought it not inconsistent to condemn the Thing and acquit the person.

They should have been informed also, that in 1689 †, upon complaint made to the house of the custody of the Earl of Danby, by a warrant issued by secretary Nottingham, the house calling for the warrant, and finding that it bore date one day before the information given, and receiving no satisfactory answer upon the point from the secretary of state, resolved, That the taking Lord Danby, by that warrant, was illegal.

That in 1680 ‡, chief justice Scroggs, having issued several general warants, unpowering officers and their assistants, from time to time, to seize and take into custody all persons, whom they shall suspect of writing and publishing seditious libels, &c. the commons, in this instance, also interposed, and, by resolution, declared the said warrants to be arbitrary and illegal; and thereby taught that despotic and corrupt judge, who, in his age, perhaps affected to regard the resolutions of either house of parliament no more than the Resolutions of a parcel of drunken porters, that the just resentment of parliament, will, in all cases, sooner or later, overtake the enemies, and vindicate the constitution of these kingdoms.

\* Commons Journals, 13 December 1667. A. Gray's Debates.

† Commons Journals, 28 June, 1689.

‡ Commons Journals, 23 Dec. 1680.

More instances, I am assured, of the same kind might be urged in justification of the interposition of the commons in cases of this nature of the proceeding by rekolation in the first instance, and of the motion for censuring the general warrants, by a declaration of their illegality; but the strength of precedents turns not so much upon the number, as upon the application of them.

I trust the cases I have cited will be thought apposite, if not exactly appropriate to every point, yet, in the whole and taken together, conclusive to every material circumstance in the proceeding of the last year; and therefore I will finish this part of my answer with remarking, that such was the opinion of the house of Lords in 1640 \*, of these general warrants, such their idea then of their jurisdiction, and such their jealousy then of their personal freedom, that, the persons of two of their own members having been seized, under one of these warrants, they declared it a breach of privilege; the officer executing it was brought upon his knees at the bar, and satisfied an was made to the injured lords †. In 1692, in the case of Lord Marlborough, confined without legal evidence, it was resolved, that the power exercised in that case was illegal. And it was also resolved, that the resolutions of the house be entered in the books, as a standing direction to all future Judges, and to cut off all excuse for any such illegalities in times to come ‡. And let it not be forgot, that the commons, in the same year, rejected a bill sent down to them by the Lords, and grounded upon the case of Lord Marlborough, “for indemnifying secretaries

\* Parliamentary History, Vol. IX. p. 34, 35, 36, 37. Rapin, Vol. X. p. 420. Whitelock, p. 37.

† It appears from Rapin, Whitelock, and others, that the pockets and studies of these Lords were searched upon the suspicion of holding correspondence with the Scots, then actually in arms, and that their persons were not taken into custody, even upon this charge, and in those times; and the whole proceedings of the Lords in resentment of this, which they then held to be a breach of their privilege, are related at large in the parliamentary history.

‡ Lords Journals, 14 Nov. 1692.

Secretaries of state for such commitments in treasonable cases, and to limit their powers by law ;” the house of commons then reasoning, and prudently acting, upon the same principles, and with the same discretion, which are in these times resented and condemned in the late minority, following the example of their ancestors in a case very similar \*.

It is not unpleasant to observe, how earnestly the writers upon this subject labour to make the case of Mr. Wilkes pass for the cause of opposition, (*See the proceedings in parliament thereon, p. 408.*) and to represent Him not only as the idol, but as the object of the minority in the stand they made upon this very question. Yet if I may be allowed to make a remark upon the wisdom of this plan, I think it is rather deficient. The kingdom has been tried upon this topic, and the art has failed : The manner of the expulsion, the conduct of numbers now in the minority, (*See the list, p. 72.*) uniformly kept throughout that enquiry, and the evidence of time, all confute the calumny, insomuch that one should think the ministers themselves would advise these writers another time not to hang upon a topic, which they have long ago called in, and at first perhaps urged so warmly, more from an officious, and, I am confident, a vain hope of soothing the mind of one man, by an attack upon his nearest relations, than with any serious expectation of being able to make the late minority pass, either in this age or in the judgment of posterity, for the factious suite of any man : A minority composed (as it certainly was upon that day) of men, whose ancestors, in their times, and

\* The debate went off in a bill, that indemnified the ministry for those commitments, but limited them for the future by several rules ; all which rules were rejected by the commons. They thought those limitations gave a legal power to commit, in cases where they were observed ; whereas they thought the safer way was to indemnify the ministry, when it was visible they did not commit any but upon a real danger, and not to set them any rules : Since as to the committing of suspected persons, where the danger is real and visible, the public safety must be first looked to, and supersede all particular laws. Burnet, Vol. 2. p. 103.

of others, who, in their own persons, have most eminently contributed to the defence of this constitution and country, against foreign and domestic enemies, from the revolution to this hour.

I have now gone through the several assertions of these injudicious advocates, who, guided by an intemperance similar to that, which lately urged their patrons to advise the dismissal of General Conway, (*See p. 504.*) have, in this instance, as their patrons did in the other, revived a just and general discontent, which might else, probably, have subsided in this inconstant country.

Yet to conclude here, would not be adequate to the cause ; nor indeed would it be justice to the persons injured. The same public, which has seen the 220 calumniated members of the late minority charged with so many things, which they never did, and with designs, which they never formed, should now be fully and fairly informed of their *actual* conduct, and their *real* views, in moving the question of the legality of the warrants.

Let those then learn, if there be any yet sensible to the feelings, and open to the call of national liberty, that it appearing, in the course of the proceedings against Wilkes, that a subject had been taken into custody by a general warrant of apprehension, issued by Lord Halifax, his papers seized, and his person kept in closest custody, upon the charge of a seditious libel, the public instantly took the alarm, and the illegality of such warrants, and such custody, in such an offence, became universally the topic of discourse, and ground of apprehension and complaint. When therefore the proceedings against Mr. Wilkes were finished, when the honour of the crown and the dignity of parliament, traduced and injured by the licentious paper complained of, were both vindicated and satisfied, and not till after the expulsion ; two gentlemen of distinguished worth, taileurs and consequence in their country, stepped forth ; expressed their opinion of the illegality of the proceedings of Lord Halifax, and took that method, which to them seemed the best, of bringing the great question, which had so much interested the minds of all ranks of men, and upon which, they alledged, they thought the essence of private and personal liberty depended, to an amicable debate and candid discussion, for the satisfaction

faction of this age, and, as they trusted, for the security of future times.

The house adopted the idea : The administration acquiesced ; a day was named ; the ministry called for various papers, and volumes of records ; and when the hour of debate came on, Sir William Meredith moved the following question “*That a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law.*”

It is said, and universally believed, that in the debate neither the minister himself, nor the attorney general defended the legality of the warrant. The Marquis of C. and many others who voted for adjourning the debate, expressly declared their detestation of the practice, and their sense of the necessity of preventing a measure so dangerous to liberty ; and the whole defence of that day consisted in arguing upon the impropriety of deciding in parliament a question then depending in a court of judicature. They, who maintained the propriety and necessity of the motion, endeavoured to shew the fallacy of this reasoning, and dwelt upon the importance of the question, the violence of the proceeding, the power of parliament exercised in similar cases, and the reproach of leaving the liberty of the subject, in a case of such notoriety, suspended by a court of law, upon the pretence of bills of exceptions, which, when examined, would be found to turn upon other points, and where the decision, in this matter of universal interest, might be long kept in suspense, at the will even of the very party accused. Upon a motion being made for adjourning the debate for four months, the numbers were found to be 234 for the question and 220 against it ; by which this great constitutional question, perhaps the most important that ever animated the spirit of a free people, has been put, as it is now phrased, into a due course of trial at law ; in consequence of which candid reference every method has been taken, to delay the suit and to avoid decision. Some seem to think it not impossible, that the cause may be thus put off till the next session, in which case I am free to declare, I think the minority of 220 will deserve every calumny, which they have hitherto undeservedly borne, if they do not make this great question the

very first measure of the year ; hopeless, as the public would then be, of any redress or decision, from the candor of the minister, or from the course of law.

Thus this great question took its rise, thus the Minority moved it, the Ministry avoided it, the house referred it, the servants of the crown have prosecuted it in the courts below, and in this situation our most essential liberty, our undoubted birth-right, stands, I beg pardon, hangs, at this hour. For at this instant of time, Lord Halifax, from a perseverance (which some would celebrate for true spirit) may issue out another general warrant, upon the pretence of the last libel, the Budget ; (see it entire in our Mag. for May) by that warrant he may order, as he before did, six messengers, his official instruments, without knowledge to guide, or property to restrain them, in the abuse of unlimited power, to enquire for the author of that seditious work also, and to seize on any person, whom they may think proper, and his papers ; and what law remains in allowed force at this instant, to deter them from seizing, upon the ground of received opinion, the person of that honourable gentleman, whom some people alledge they know, and many believe, to have been, in part at least, the author of that excellent and unanswered work ? from entering his house abruptly, alarming his family, keeping him in close custody ; tumbling his most secret and confidential papers and deeds carelessly into a sack, as in the former instances, and trusting them to the hand of a common and irresponsible person, without schedule or security for recovery of them ? In this case it is true, the outcry would be great and general, from the character of the person thus treated ; his ancient family ; his extensive, though concealed generosity, and his popularity in that large, manufacturing, and wealthy county, which he represents with such entire satisfaction to his constituents, and so much reputation to himself. But, on the other hand, what would not Lord Halifax have to say in his defence ? It would now be alledged in his favour, not only that there are numberless precedents upon the file of office, in justification of this practice, and that, if it be not legal by the written letter of the statute law, it is lawgrown out of long usage, “but that the House of Commons, in the very last winter, thought it to necessary a pow-

er in magistracy, that they refused to condemn or to abrogate it." It would be confidently asked, "whether their acquiescence in the exercise of it, upon an express motion, and after long debate, does not prove, that they thought the power itself neither illegal nor dangerous? Whether, after this sanction given to it by the indecision and reference of the House of Commons, it is not to be considered as law, until the courts of judicature have pronounced it is not? It is the duty of magistrates fully to exert whatever authority is vested in them, for the neglect of which they are accountable, as well as for the abuse: And, however Lord Halifax might have hesitated upon the legality of general warrants before the question came under consideration of the Commons last year, from his own doubts of the validity of precedents of office, to constitute law against the temper of the constitution and the freedom of the subject; yet at this time, a secretary of state stands obliged to consider this practice of office as authorised by the consent and sanction of the two houses of parliament given to the continuance of it, until it shall be annihilated judicially." This would certainly be his vindication, and, I think, a very plausible, if not a sufficient one. Beside, the rank of the person makes no difference in the outrage, though it would in the public reception of it. The law is no respector of persons; the libel of a man of parts, of rank and esteem, is more dangerous, than that of an inferior; the same reasoning and the same precedents, that justified one, must be admitted in justification of the other; and this may be done upon every reason, upon which that was done, as the law now stands, and suspended as the determination is now unhappily left. To prevent this uncertainty in so fundamental an article of our constitution, in which, in their judgment, to be in doubt is to be in danger, the 220 calumniated members of the Minority honourably, tho' ineffectually contended. And let the impartial public now decide, whether they are most indebted to those, who laboured to bring this their great interest to an immediate determination, or to the 234 members of the majority of that day, who prevailed in having it referred to a future trial at law: A method of decision, which, it seems neither the importance of the question, nor the recollection of the most solemn

assurances, given in full senate, nor the utmost endeavours of the party injured, nor the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, nor the authority of the illustrious and truly patriot judge presiding in that Court, have, as yet, been sufficient to bring on.

### F I N I S.

*Critical Remarks on Mr. Churchill's Third Book of Gotham, which we have given entire, P. 477.*

**W**HEN Mr. Churchill's poetry is equally scurrilous and unharmonious, it is impossible to read it without disgust; but when he sacrifices to the muses without making private characters his victims, the sense and spirit of his writings make some amends for the want of that ease and melody which are so essential to the excellence of poetical composition. Had we never known a Dryden or a Pope; and were our versification in the same state wherein it was left by Sandys and Hall, Mr. Churchill's numbers might be read without impatience; but there is such a charm in poetical harmony, that we cannot bear with any thing beneath that standard of excellence we have once known.

The third book of Gotham, tho' not so lame in this respect as the wretched rhymes of the Farewell, (see p. 365) is yet extremely defective.—One would think it impossible for any writer, who had the least idea of composing a verse, to suffer such a one as the following to escape him:

" If one must die, t'other's not fit to  
" live."

Or two such couplets as these addressed to study:

" Nor in one hand, fit emblem of thy  
" trade,

" A rod, in t'other, gaudily array'd

" A hornbook, gilt and letter'd, call I  
" thee,

" Who dost in form preside o'er A,B,C."

Yet in this book, where the author reflects on his high station as King of Gotham, and considers the great duties of his royal office and appointment, there are many just and noble sentiments; and tho' they have nothing of novelty or originality, many valuable lessons for the conduct of kings. Some of the political sentiments, however, are by no means justifiable, and others have an insolent tendency which cannot be mistaken.

Few of our readers, possibly, may aspire,  
with

with Mr. Churchill, to the honours of a crown, and, therefore, we shall not instruct them from this poem, in the duty of a king; but the following contrast of the conditions of royalty and rustic poverty, may not be unentertaining:

"The Villager, born humbly and bred  
"hard."

L. 20. 1 Col. P. 479.—End with,

"Croaks forth aloud—sleep was not  
"made for kings."

Rural scenery, fancy, and description, are not very commonly to be met with in Mr. Churchill's writings.—The passages that follow may, therefore, be considered as something new:

"When the fresh morn bade lusty na-  
"ture wake."

L. 7. P. 482. 2d Col.—Ending with,

"Have chid the night, which fled so  
"fast away."

There is likewise much poetical imagery in the following description:

"When am'rous Spring, repairing all  
"his charms."

L. 12. P. 485. 2d Col.—Ending with,

"And to the stock she brings her booty  
"home."

From the first and second books of Gotham it was scarce possible to perceive whether the Author had any plan or not: if, as appears from the third, his view were to lay down a system of duty for Kings, the design was certainly very great, but very vain.

#### Account of New Books, Pamphlets, &c.

**T**HIS Question, on some late Dismissions, truly stated. By a Friend to the Army and the Constitution. In Answer to An Address to the Public.

A friendly and sensible Defence of General Conway, against the Author of the Address;—(see P. 504)—whom the present writer charges, not only with having depreciated the fair character of an officer, by the most pitiful insinuations, and palpable misrepresentations of his conduct, but also with having endeavoured to propagate the most arbitrary principles, the most abject and slavish tenets: in defiance of the sacred liberties of this free country, and to the eternal scandal of the administration under whose banner he is enlisted.

In respect to the grand question concerning Mr. Conway's dismission, he has stated it in such a manner, as seems to set the conduct and character of that gentleman in a most unexceptionable light. His

censure falls very heavy on the Ministry; but in regard to an higher authority, he palliates the matter by some general reflections on the hard lot of Princes, 'who are excluded from the general commerce of mankind, and who commonly hear, and see, and know, and take their impressions of men and things, through the false medium of the most depraved and interested opinions.' From hence, he adds, 'are the most excellent dispositions of Monarchs often totally prevented, their favours squandered upon the most worthless minions of ministers, and their indignation turned against their most faithful and affectionate subjects.'

In considering how far the army have reason to look upon themselves as concerned in this dismission, he takes notice, that General Conway is already the fourth officer dismissed for parliamentary behaviour, since the beginning of the last session: the Earl of Shelborne, Col. Barré, both officers of distinction; Gen. Acourt, after thirty years unexceptionable service; and General Conway at the end of twenty-seven. And when he comes to consider what injury the public may be said to have received by Mr. Conway's dismission, he mentions the affair of the bill presented to the house by the Duke of Marlborough in 1733, for securing the constitution, by preventing officers of the land forces, &c. from being deprived of their commissions, otherwise than by a court-martial. The bill was rejected, and a protest, formed in the strongest terms; and from this protest our author has given some extracts, peculiarly applicable to the present occasion. He concludes with this alarming reflection: 'It is ridiculous to talk of liberties and constitution—if the parliament ever becomes enslaved or corrupted, so as to be subservient to the will of a M—r, it is no longer a parliament, it is no more the representative of the people, than the M—r himself is, by whose orders they act: it is he that makes laws, it is he that raises taxes; our liberties and properties are his, and at his sole disposal; nor is England a whit freer in effect than France or Muscovy.'

*The Patron, a Comedy, in Three Acts. As it is performed at the Theatre in the Hay-market. By Samuel Foote, Esq;*

Not greatly inferior to any of Mr. Foote's former humorous productions; altho' it cannot be ranked with his Mayor of Gaist. The character of the Patron

is that of a superficial coxcombly pretender to wit and learning; who, being a man of fortune and fashion, affords his countenance and protection to a set of contemptible witting, for the sake of the intense cherishing by them to his vanity. There are some other ridiculous characters in the piece, particularly Mr. Rust the Antiquarian, who falls in love with a fine young lady, because he thought the tip of her nose resemble that of the Prince's Poppaea. Sir Peter Pepper-pot, the rich West-Indian, is likewise brought in, to divert the audience with his account of barbecues and turtle feasts; and Dastyl the poet, with Mr. Pett the Bibliopolian, have a pleasant currey, in order to expose the art and mystery of book-making and publishing.

*An Account of Proposals for the Encouragement of Agriculture, &c. (Continued from p. 415.)*

A.R.T. **T**HAT Michaelmas, or the end of the summer, is the fittest time to sow grass seeds, as is commonly believed, is an error. Experience has proved that late sowing will not succeed once in five times, nor spring sowing fail once in the same number.

It is also a general opinion that grass seed should never be sown with corn. This also is a mistake with respect to light soils, for in these it is better for the land, and more advantageous to the farmer to sow them together.

Let ground be ever so well tilled there will remain in it a considerable quantity of the seeds of annual weeds: These, on the land's resting, will immediately sprout, and about Midsummer become a considerable crop; and if not mown, will shed their seeds, and fill the ground for a crop equally plentiful next year.

But; if seeds are sown with corn, the corn being of quick growth will prevent many of the weeds from coming up, and the farmer may weed out the rest; by this means the ground will be clear for the growth of grass seeds the following year, not to mention that the standing stubble will be a shelter in winter for the young plants.

The person who communicates this article, says, that he has frequently sown, by way of experiment, part of a field one way, and part the other, and that, in general, the seeds sown with corn make the cleanest and best sward. He adds,

that Timothy and Burnet will have their run; that Timothy is a rank weed in this country; but as his letter has no local date, the reader cannot tell what country; this is; and he adds, that so much pains is requisite in the management of Burnet, that Mr. Roque will get more by selling the seed at two shillings a pound, than all the purchasers of it put together.

**I.** Pot-ash-muck, which is woodashes after the lees have been drawn from them, is an excellent manure for cold and loose wood-cock ground, and, has produced great crops of corn, and still greater of pease.

After the peas are set, cast the potash-muck over the ground, afterwards run a brush-harrow over it, which will fill up the holes.

**II.** A keeper of a considerable inn in the great North road communicates the following particulars relative to a pretty large farm that he keeps in his own hands.

He never uses yard-dung, which always contains numberlets seeds of weeds; his land, therefore, is remarkably clean.

He has laid drains from all his stables, his cow-house and kitchen, into a large reservoir sunk and bricked, in which he has fixed a good pump.

In this reservoir he preserves the horse-stale, pot-liquor, brine, and chamber-lye made in his house, stables, and yard.

This compost used with caution is his best manure.

The caution necessary he thus describes: Fill the water-cart half full with pond-water; then fill it quite from the pump fixed in the reservoir. Sprinkle this on the ground immediately after Christmas for grass, and compleat the dressing before the end of February.

For wheat use this manure in April, for barley in May. To sprinkle the ground with this mixture, fix at the tail of the water-cart two leather pipes about four feet long, at the end of which fasten a tin rose, like that used in watering pots; fasten these roses to the two ends of a stout stick, so as to keep them about half a yard a funder; to the middle of this stick tie one end of a strong line, about two yards long. When the cart is brought into the field, the horses must move in a strait line, and a boy behind the cart must by means of the string, keep swaying the roses from side to side, by which the land will be sprinkled at least twice the width

of the watering cart ; so that the land is less trodden by half than if a watering trunk was fixed at the tail, which could only sprinkle a stripe equal to the width of the cart.

This method produces great crops, and a considerable gain also rises by sale of the yard-dung.

This person says, that he derives equal benefit from this contrivance in his kitchen-garden, where he never uses any yard dung, but when it is trenched and thrown up in winter, gives it a good dressing with this manure : His onions come sooner, and are larger and sweeter than any other onions except Spanish ; his cabbages, beans, and pease are better, and the plants in his asparagus beds appear earlier, and the heads are larger and better tasted than any that are produced in the common way.

It is also of great benefit to fruit-trees, but then it must be full three parts water, except for vines, which will bear it without any mixture of water at all.

**IV.** To secure wheat in the field from damage by wet, after it is cut and bound, the following method, said to be practised in some part of Gloucestershire, is recommended.

Procure a slide to be drawn by one horse, made of two poles about ten feet long, fixed in the manner of a thill for a waggon, by five or six cross bars fastened by their ends in each of the poles ; bearing on the hindermost of these cross bars, let there be a tail-ladder, in the manner of those fixed to carts ; let the horse be put to this machine by placing him between the poles as in a thill.

Load on this slide about 30 sheaves, and draw them to some convenient spot, and there unload them, and do this till there are 30 or 40 tything brought together.

Then let two men slack them in the following manner : Lay four of the sheaves cross each other, the ears of the one resting on the middle of another, so as to preserve the ears from touching the ground ; then let one man, kneeling with one knee on the ear of these sheaves, and standing with the other foot on the butts of them, lay other sheaves, being supplied with them by the other man, in a circular manner, letting the butts of the sheaves in each ring project a little, till he is got about four feet from the ground ; then he is to lay every ring shorter than another, till he has brought the stack, or mow, to a point, the last laying, or ring, containing not

more than six or eight sheaves, and those made small on purpose ; on this a sheaf of longish straw wheat, of a middling size, being bound near the but-end for that purpose, and the ears spread in a circular manner, is placed as a cap, or hickler, to defend the others.

When this is done shear down the mow with a reap-hook, and carry the shearings to put under the next stack : The corn thus secured, a waggon-load being put in each stack, may remain months in the field without damage from rain.

**V.** The following method of draining uplands that abound with springs, has been practised with success in Berkshire.

Dig a trench two feet deep, one foot wide at the top, and nine inches wide at the bottom, with a sharp descent to a ditch running along the bottom of the grounds, made of a proper width and depth to receive the water and convey it away.

Within these trenches lay pieces of chalk cut nearly in the size of a brick, so as to form a channel ; cap them with other pieces, and fill the crevices with its chippings : But make the mouth of the channel where the water falls into the ditch, with brick or flint, for chalk will not bear frost, to which the mouth of the channel must be exposed.

Upon the top of the channel lay a thin coat of wheat straw. The passage for the water will be something more than three inches. The price of digging the trenches, laying the chalk, and finishing the drain, is eight-pence a pole.

The workmen should always lay the best earth on one side by itself, that it may be put uppermost when the trenches are filled up again.

*An EPISTLE from an HALF-PAY-OFFICER to his friend at Newcastle.*

**C**Urse on the star, dear Joe, that first betray'd  
My choice from law, divinity, or trade,  
To turn a rambling brother of the blade !  
Of all professions, sure the worst is war.  
How whimsical our fortune ! how bizarre !  
This week we shine in scarlet, and in gold ;  
The next the cloak is pawn'd—the watch  
is sold.

To-day we're company for any Lord ;  
To-morrow not a soul will take our word.  
Like meteors rais'd in a tempestuous sky,  
A while we glitter, then obscurely die.  
Must heroes suffer such disgrace as this ?  
Oh ! curs'd effects of honourable PEACE,

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therin determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.*

**T**HIS important resolution being thus agreed to, the two resolutions relating to the *North Briton*, No. 45, agreed to on the 15th, were upon motion read, and it was ordered, that the said two resolutions, together with the resolutions now agreed to, should be communicated to the lords at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto; and that the lord Strange should go to the lords, and desire the said conference; after which, it being now near two o'clock on Friday morning, the 25th, it was ordered, that the further consideration of the matter communicated by his majesty's message should be adjourned till this day at 12 o'clock; on which day, the Lord Strange reported, that the lords had agreed to a conference, and had appointed the same immediately, in the painted chamber; and a committee being appointed to manage the conference, it was ordered, that the paper intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45, be communicated to the lords at the said conference, to which the managers went immediately, and being returned, the Lord North reported, that they had been at the conference, and had communicated to their lordships the resolutions of that house of the 15th and 24th instant, and also the said paper, all of which they had left with their lordships. The orders of the day being then read, it was ordered, that the further consideration of the said matter should be further adjourned to the 28th, and that the said complaint should be heard upon the same day; but that day they were both further adjourned to the 1st of December; as their lordships had adjourned the consideration of the report of their said last conference with the commons from the said 25th to the 29th of November, on which day it was resumed by their lordships, and the reader may see an account of their proceedings thereupon, together with the protest of several lords upon that occasion, in your Magazine for May last.

On the 1st of December their lordships, by message, desired a present conference  
August, 1764.

with the house of commons, in the painted chamber, upon the subject-matter of the last conference; and this conference being agreed to by that house, the messengers from the lords were again called in, and the speaker acquainted them therewith; after which it was ordered, that the managers, who managed the last conference, should manage this conference: Accordingly, their names being first called over, they went to the conference, and, being returned, the Lord North reported their having met the lords at the conference; which was to acquaint that house, that the lords had taken into consideration the printed paper intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45, delivered by the commons on the 25th, at the conference, as also the three resolutions of the house of commons thereupon, communicated at the same conference; which resolutions the lords had agreed to, by filling up the blanks with "Lords spiritual and temporal and." Upon this it was resolved, *That the printed paper, intitled, The North Briton, No. 45, which was communicated to the lords at the last conference, be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, at the Royal Exchange in London, upon Saturday next, at one of the clock; and that the sheriffs of London do then attend, and cause the same to be burnt there accordingly.* To this resolution the concurrence of the lords was ordered to be desired; and then it was resolved *nemine contradicente* that an humble address be presented to his majesty, in the terms then moved for, which was ordered to be drawn up by a committee consisting of the managers, who managed the last conference, who, according to order, withdrew immediately into the speaker's chamber for that purpose; and being returned, the Lord North reported the address they had drawn up, which was agreed to *nemine contradicente*; and the concurrence of the lords thereto being ordered to be desired, the said address, together with the resolution that day agreed to, were ordered to be communicated to the lords at a conference; which the Lord Strange was sent to the lords to desire, who upon his return reported, that the lords had agreed therunto, and had appointed the same presently in the painted chamber; whereupon the managers who managed the last conference, being ordered to manage this, upon their return the Lord North reported, that they had

In the said address and resolution with their lordships; and, in a very short time, their lordships, by message, desired a present conference with the commons, in the painted chamber, upon the subject matter of the last conference, whereupon the same managers being appointed, upon their return, the Lord North reported, that the conference was to acquaint that house, that the lords had agreed to the said resolution, and had directed the paper to be transmitten to the sheriffs of London to be burnt accordingly; and that their lordships had also agreed to the said address, by filling up the blank with "Lords spiritual and temporal and".

The address thus agreed to by both houses was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"WE your majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, having taken into our consideration a late false, scandalous and seditious libel, intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45, think it our indispensible duty to express our surprize and indignation at finding, that neither the publick nor private virtues which so eminently entitle your majesty to the highest veneration, as well as to the most grateful and loyal attachment of all your subjects, nor the gracious expressions of your tender care and affection for your people, in your majesty's speech from the throne at the end of the last session of parliament, which has been thus infamously traduced, should have been sufficient to secure your majesty from so insolent and unexampled an indignity.

"Such, indeed, has been your majesty's uniform adherence to the principles of our happy constitution, and such the uninterrupted harmony and good correspondence between your majesty and your parliament, that it is no wonder to see that the same audacious hand which hath dared thus grossly to affront your majesty, should, at the same time, violate the other sacred regards prescribed by the laws and constitution of this country; alpering and ca-luninating every branch of the legislature, and endeavoring to excite, amongst all ranks of your subjects' subjects, such a spirit of discord and disobedience, as could end in nothing but the total subversion of all lawful government.

"Permit us also to express to your majesty our firm persuasion and just confidence, that this most extravagant and out-

rageous attempt will prove as impotent as it is wicked; that instead of answering those purposes for which it appears to have been calculated, it will, on the contrary, serve to excite in your faithful subjects the abhorrence of such dangerous practices, to unite them more firmly in their zealous attachment to your majesty's person and government, and in a due reverence for the authority of the legislature; and lastly, that in consequence of your majesty's directions to prosecute the authors of this infamous libel, it will bring such punishment upon those who shall be found guilty of so atrocious a crime, as the laws of their country have prescribed, and as the public justice and safety shall demand."

As soon as their lordships had agreed to this address, they sent the lords with white staves to know when his majesty would be attended with the same; and next day they, by message, acquainted the commons, that his majesty had appointed Monday the 5th, at a quarter after one o'clock, to be attended with the address of both houses of parliament, at his palace of St. James's; and that the lords intended to be there at that time; accordingly on that day both houses attended the presenting of the said address; to which his majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The very affectionate zeal, which you express, for the vindication of my honour, and your declared resolution to support the authority of parliament, cannot fail of being extremely grateful to me. It has been hitherto, and it always shall be, my care to regulate my conduct according to the principles of the constitution. I will not therefore be wanting in carrying the laws into execution, against all who shall presume to violate any of those principles; and in this resolution I doubt not of receiving the hearty concurrence and support both of my parliament and my people."

Now to return to the proceedings in this affair: on the 1st of December, the order of the day being read, for taking into further consideration the matter communicated by his majesty's message of the 5th of November, notice was taken, that in the examinations laid before the house, relating to the printed paper intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45 John Wilkes, Esq; (a member of that house) was mentioned, as having been concerned in the writing and

and publishing thereof; and the house being informed, that there was evidence ready to be produced at the bar, charging the said Mr. Wilkes with being the author and publisher of the said printed paper; and that the said Mr. Wilkes was at present unable, upon account of his health, to attend his duty in that house; it was thereupon ordered, that the said Mr. Wilkes should attend that house, in his place, to answer the said charge, upon that day sevennight, if his health would then permit; soon after which the other order of the day being read, for hearing the matter of the complaint of a breach of privilege against the said Mr. Wilkes, it was ordered to be heard likewise on that day sevennight.

In the mean time, that is to say, on Monday, December the 5th, presently after the two houses had returned from attending his majesty with their address, the commons received a message from the lords, desiring that they would give leave to Mr. Alderman Harley, one of the sheriffs of the city of London, (a member of their house) to attend their lordships next morning, in order to give an account of the obstructions made to the execution of an order of both houses of parliament on Saturday then last. Whereupon it was resolved by the commons, that Mr. Alderman Harley (a member of their house) should have leave to go to the lords next morning, if he thought fit, to give an account of the obstructions made to the execution of an order of both houses of parliament on Saturday then last; and the messengers being again called in, Mr Speaker acquainted them therewith. Accordingly next morning Mr. Alderman Harley, and also Richard Blunt, Esq; the other sheriff of London, who had been summoned by their lordships order for that purpose, attended the house of lords, and as upon their examination it appear'd, that a riotous and tumultuous meeting of great numbers of people, on the Saturday then last, had abused and insulted the said sheriffs, and endeavoured to obstruct them in carrying into execution an order of both houses of parliament for burning *The North Briton*, No. 45. their lordships came to the following resolution, viz.

" Resolved, by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, that all persons concerned in

the riot at the burning of *The North Briton*, No. 45. on saturday last, their aiders and abettors, are perturbators of the public peace, dangerous to the liberties of his country, and obstructors of the national justice."

This information and resolution were on the 7th communicated to the commons at a conference, and the concurrence of that house desired to their resolution; whereupon it was by that house ordered, that Mr. Sheriff Harley be desired to attend, in his place, the next morning, at which time the said Mr. Sheriff Blunt, and several other persons, were ordered to attend; and it was ordered, that the report of the conference should be taken into further consideration the next morning; when the house, after having had a full account of the riot from Mr. Alderman Harley, Mr. Sheriff Blunt, and several other persons, and after having had the resolutions of the lords read a second time, resolved *nemine contradicente*, that the house doth agree with the lords in the said resolution; whereupon the blank being filled up with the words, " and commons," a conference was ordered to be desired with the lords upon the subject matter of the last conference, and the Lord Strange was ordered to go to the lords and desire the said conference, presently after which it was resolved *nem. con.* That the sheriffs of London and Middlesex had conducted themselves with proper spirit and vigour, in the execution of the orders of both houses of parliament, for burning *The North Briton*, No. 45. on Saturday last; and that Mr. Speaker do return them the thanks of that house, for their good behaviour therein; and Mr Alderman Harley being in the the house, Mr. Speaker acquainted him with the said resolution, and gave him the thanks of the house accordingly; as he afterwards did by letter to Richard Blunt, Esq; and received a very polite answer, which he communicated to the house on the 13th. And on the said 8th, as soon as the Speaker had given the thanks of the house to Mr. Harley, it was resolved, likewise *nem. con.* That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that the most effectual method may be taken, for discovering the persons concerned in the late dangerous riot upon the burning of *The North Briton*, in pursuance of a sentence passed unanimously O o o 2 by

by both houses of parliament, together with their aiders and abettors; and next day, upon the report of the Lord Strange, the lords were, at a new conference, made acquainted, that the commons had agreed to their resolution, and the resolution, so filled up, was left with them accordingly.

I must now return to the 7th of December, on which day the house was informed that Dr. Brocklesky, a physician, and Mr. Graves, a surgeon, were attending at the door, who could give the house some information, relating to the indisposition of John Wilkes, Esq; a member of that house: We must from hence suppose, that the abovementioned letter from Mr. Wilkes to the Speaker was to acquaint him with his being so much indisposed that he could not attend his duty in that house, and was probably sent with a view, that in the debate adjourned to that day, his necessary absence might be pleaded as one reason for adjourning the debate to a farther day; but as what had been moved for was a general resolution, and as he did not, we may suppose, in his letter acknowledge his being the author, or any way concerned in the publishing of the paper which the house had already declared to be a false, scandalous and seditious libel, and as there was then no particular order for his attendance, the house could take no notice either of his absence or his letter, nor would his letter have been, of itself alone, a sufficient excuse for his not attending the next day, as there was now a particular order for his attending on that day, therefore he now took care to provide a more proper excuse for his non-attendance, by sending his physicians, who, being called in, gave the house an account of the present state of his health, whereupon the said order for his attending was put off till the 16th, as was likewise the order for hearing his complaint of breach of privilege.

In the mean time, that is to say, on the 9th, complaint was made to the house, that, in breach of the privilege of that house, Alexander Dunn had several times lately threatened violence against the person of John Wilkes, Esq; a member of that house, and that he did on the Tuesday then last (the 6th) endeavour to force into the house of the said Mr. Wilkes; and the house being informed, that the said Dunn was then in custody of Mr. Richard Elston, tipstaff to Sir Eardley

Wilmot, knt. one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the said Mr. Justice Wilmot; it was therupon ordered, that the said Elston should bring the said Dunn, in safe custody, to that house, the next morning, and that Mr. Speaker should issue his warrant accordingly; and two persons then named were ordered to attend the house at the same time, for proving the facts complained of: But next day as soon as the reading of this order of the day was moved for, the house being informed, that several persons attended at the door, who could prove the lunacy of the said Dunn, they were called in, and being examined at the bar, they so plainly proved the man's lunacy, that it was resolved *nem. con.* to discharge Mr. Elston from any further attendance on that house with the said Dunn; and, indeed, if we consider, that the man was then in custody, and that from his behaviour he plainly appeared to be mad, we must think, that it was ridiculous to trouble the house with a complaint of a breach of privilege; but the complaint served to make a noise among the mob, and this answered the political end of the complainer, as well as the ambitious end of the madman; for a madman may be ambitious of being talked of, even for a villainous action or design, which his madness makes him think honourable, and a rogue often gets money by being talked of for an action or design which he knows to be villainous but not illegal.

On the 16th, as soon as the said order of the day for Mr. Wilkes's attending in his place was read, the house being informed that the physician and surgeon, beforementioned, were attending at the door, according to the orders made by the house on the 14th, they were called in, and at the bar gave the house an account of the then present state of Mr. Wilkes's health, whereupon it was ordered, that the said Mr. Wilkes should attend that house, in his place, upon Tuesday the 19th of January next, if his health would then permit; and as soon as this was agreed to, a motion was made, that Dr. Heberden, the physician, and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, one of his majesty's serjeant surgeons, be desired to attend John Wilkes, Esq; from time to time, at proper intervals,

vals, to observe the progress of his cure; and that they, together with Dr. Brocklesby, and Mr. Graves, do attend this house, to report their opinion thereupon, on the 19th of Jan. next, in case the said John Wilkes, Esq; be not then able to attend in his place. Tho' the house was now become thin (probably because no such motion was expected, which shews the necessity of gentlemen's close attendance if they resolve to do their duty to their country and constituents) yet this motion was strenuously opposed, and the previous question moved for, which, after debate, was put, and carried in the affirmative by 71 to 30; after which the main question being in course put, was agreed to, and it was ordered accordingly; and then the hearing of Mr. Wilkes's first complaint of a breach of privilege was put off to the same day.

As the house, on the 20th of December, adjourned to the 16th of January then next, nothing further happened in this affair until the 19th of that month, when the order of the day for Mr. Wilkes's attending in his place being read, Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had, on the 17th, received a letter, by the general post, from Mr. Wilkes, dated Paris the 11th instant, inclosing a paper, in the French language, purporting to be a certificate of one of the French king's physicians, and of a surgeon of the said king's army, relating to the state of Mr. Wilkes's health, subscribed with two names, but not authenticated before a notary public, nor the signature thereof verified in any manner whatsoever.

What reason Mr. Wilkes gave in this letter for his journey to Paris, at such a critical time, does not appear upon the votes, but soon after his departure, that is as soon as it was known at London that he had embarked at Dover on the 25th of December, (for it was at first said, he had gone to stay a few days with a friend in the country for the recovery of his health) it was given out by his friends, that he had gone to Paris only to see his daughter, who was dangerously ill, and that he would certainly be back by the 16th of January: If this was the reason he gave in this letter, the certificate he sent should have had a relation to his daughter's health as well as his own: But whatever was the reason he gave, it is surprising that he did not apply to get the sig-

nature of the physician and surgeon attested by the certificate of the British minister at Paris, who, if he believed what the physician and surgeon attested, and that Mr. Wilkes was really resolved to return to London as soon as possible, would not have refused; or if the minister had doubted, and therefore refused to grant the favour, Mr. Wilkes might have got the signature attested by some of the best known British subjects then at Paris; but without either of these, surely he could not expect, that the certificate of two persons whose character and hand writing were not known to any man in this kingdom, could have any other effect than that of making a noise among the very lowest and most inconsiderate vulgar of this country, where, thank God, even such people have still a liberty to express their sentiments freely, if they do it with any tolerable decency.

Accordingly, after this letter had been read, and Mr. Speaker had, by direction of the house, stated the purport of the said paper; and after Drs. Heberden and Brocklesby, the physicians, and Messrs. Hawkins and Graves, the surgeons, had been examined; and also after a motion for adjourning the further consideration of the said order of the day, till next morning had been over-ruled by a great majority; it was resolved, that John Wilkes, Esq; a member of this house, having been required, by the repeated orders of this house, to attend, in his place, to answer the charge of being the author and publisher of the printed paper, intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45; and having been, from time to time, excused from his attendance, upon the days appointed, on the representations made to this house of his utter inability to attend, in respect of his health; and after refusing to admit the physician and surgeon appointed by this house, to observe and report the state of his health, having withdrawn himself into a foreign country, without assigning a sufficient cause, is guilty of a contempt of the authority of this house; and that this house will therefore now proceed to hear the evidence upon the matter of the said charge.

As soon as this resolution was agreed to, which, after a long debate, it was by 239 to 102, another of the said papers, intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45. was produced and delivered in at the table; and

and then the examination of the several persons who had been ordered to attend on that day, for that purpose, was begun, but was no less than three times interrupted by motions for adjourning the debate, which was often carried in the negative by a still greater majority, though it was past two o'clock in the morning of the 20th, before the last of these motions was made; and all the witnesses having at last been severally examined and withdrawn, a motion was made to resolve, that it appears to this house, that the said John Wilkes, Esq; is guilty of writing and publishing the paper, intituled, *The North Briton*, No. 45, which this house has voted to be a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, containing expressions of the most unexampled insolence and contumely towards his majesty, the grossest aspersions upon both houses of parliament, and the most audacious defiance of the authority of the whole legislature, and most manifestly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traitorous insurrections against his majesty's government.

This motion occasioned some new debate, but was, notwithstanding the time of the morning, at last agreed to by a considerable majority; presently after which it was resolved, That the said John Wilkes, Esq; be, for his said offence, expelled this house; and then it being half an hour after three o'clock on Friday morning, (the 20th) the house adjourned till that morning, eleven o'clock; on which day, as soon as the house met, and the Speaker had taken the chair, it was ordered, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ, for the electing of a burgess to serve in this parliament, for the borough of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, in the room of John Wilkes, Esq; expelled this house.

(To be continued in our next.)

*Mr. ANDERSON's Chronology of Trade and Commerce. Continued from p. 441.*

1693 THE New Orphan Company erected, and 8,000l. a Year laid on London for its Support, in order to make good the deposit that had been formerly put into their care.

1694 London Hackney Coaches and

Chairs, taxed.—Bank of England erected.

1695 The Hospital at Greenwich began to be erected.—Bank of Scotland erected.—Rise of the Million Bank.

1696 Exchequer Bills introduced.—Sixteen Million, supposed to be the current Cash of Great Britain.—Lords Commissioners of Trade erected.—Began to build the Eddystone Light-house.—A Law to prevent the Exportation of English Wool, and the Importation of Irish.—Hemp, Flax, Linen, Thread and Yarn, from Ireland, admitted duty free: [This law was what first gave rise to the now happy state of the manufacture in that kingdom.] and a bounty granted on the exportation of British sail-cloth.—French protestants settle in Ireland, and improve the linen manufacture there.

1697 Rise of the stock brokers.—The peace of Ryswick.

1698 The African trade laid open.—The woollen manufacture of Ireland discouraged, and the linen countenanced, at the request of both houses of parliament: in return for what, the Irish parliament had the year before relative to their woollen manufacture.—The French first settle at the mouth of the Mississippi

1699 Wheat at 3l. 4s. the quarter.—Wool and woollen manufacture of Ireland and America to be exported to England only.

The net proceeds of the post-office re- venue,	£. 90,504 10 6
Exports from England,	
Imports, - - -	6,788,166
Value of their wool- len manufacture exported,	5,640,506
Increase of our ex- ports since 1662,	2,932,292
Value of the wool- and its manufac- ture,	4,765,334
	8,000,000

1700 India silks prohibited to be worn in England.—Flanders lace admitted, provided the same indulgence is given to the woollen manufactory and corn, on exportation.

End of the seventeenth century.

1701 The Hanover succession to the crown of England, enacted.—Prussia ducal, erected into a kingdom.

1702 Death of K. William, when the

na-

national debt amounted to above fourteen millions.—The two East India companies united.

1703 Bounties granted by England for railing naval stores in America, owing to the ill usage of the Northern crowns.

1704 Battle of Blenheim.—Gibraltar taken.—The linen manufacture of Ireland admitted to be exported to America, from that kingdom.—Enacted, that promissory notes to be secured in like manner, as bills of exchange.

1706 Act of bankruptcy commences.—The union between England and Scotland.—Bank of England began to circulate Exchequer bills.

1707 Specie in Scotland said to amount to 900,000l.

1708. The island of Minorca taken by the English.

1709 A general naturalization of foreign protestants enacted in England.—Five hundred Palatine families sent into Ireland, where 24,000l. was granted for their support and establishment.—The bank of England double their capital, and for that purpose dispose of 2,201,171l. 10s. at the rate of 115 per cent. which was compleated between the hours of nine in the morning and one in the afternoon.

1710 The port of Liverpool greatly benefited by their Watt dock.—The new law for adjusting the assize of bread, that in Henry the III. being out of use.—Value of the money coined in England, between 1659 and 1710, of gold and silver, 21,419,307l.—Bank of Holland said to contain in specie, 36,000,000l; sterling.

1711 The general post-office and postmaster appointed for the three kingdoms; the revenue of the office in 1710, 111,461l. 17s. 10d.—Increase of the London exports for four years, viz. 1707 to 1710, both inclusive, amounted to, 2,389,872l.

—Hackney coaches and chairs put under the regulation of five commissioners, when 800 coaches were licensed at 5s. weekly, and 200 chairs at 10s. a year.—Rise of the South Sea scheme began, which was no other than an imaginary traffick to the S. Seas, for which they sold stock to raise a fund: this scheme is imputed to the Earl of Oxford, who framed it by that in 1697, for doubling the capital of the bank of England. In the year 1717, their first annual ship sailed for the S. Seas, and in the year 18, they suffered a loss of 200,000l. by the Spaniards seizing their ship, which was never effectually made good. At the latter end of the year 1719, stock sold for 114 per cent. and while the bill depended for enabling them to increase their fund; stock rose to 126l. per cent. and on taking up some of the government's securities, it rose to 319 per cent. and in the memorable year 1720, June 2, stock was sold for 890 per cent. but before night it fell to 640, and in the evening it got up to 770, and on the 6th to 820; and for a third subscription they were offered 1000 per cent. At this time there were eighty different schemes in agitation, which obliged the S. Sea directors to apply to parliament for their suppression by a *Scire Facias*. Lands at this time were at 35 and 40 years purchase. On the 29th of September, their stock came down to 175l. and their bonds at 25l. per cent. discount, and towards the close of the year, the people began to perceive the fatality of the scheme, when many (but lately very opulent and of the highest credit) died of a broken heart, having lost their whole substance. We shall close this article with a distinct account of the several payments in their original value, and what they sold for in Change-Alley in 1720.

South Sea Stock, first Subscription,  
Ditto, 1st Money-Subscription, at 300 per cent,  
Ditto, 2d      ————— at 400  
Ditto, 3d      ————— at 1,000  
Ditto, 4th      ————— at 1,000

Original Money paid.	Highest Price sold 1720
—	100
—	120
—	80
—	100
—	200

1713 Peace of Utrecht.—Hudsons bay ceded to England.—Nova Scotia ambiguously given up.—Death of Q. Anne.—National debt, 50 million.—Value of black silk for hoods and scarves amount-

ed to 300,000l. a year, which before were purchased from the French.—The brave Catalans abandoned by the British ministry, contrary to their solemn engagements, who, after a long time struggling for liberty

berty against the united powers of France and Spain, were necessitated to submit.

1714 A parliamentary reward for discovering the longitude.—Legal interest reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.—Rise of the Ostend company.

1715 Death of Lewis the XIVth.—Balance of trade in favour of England in 1713 and 1714, 2,103,148l.—Iron first made in Virginia.

1716 The current cash of France supposed to be 17 millions, notwithstanding the bank is obliged to stop payment, in order to fill the king's treachery, to the ruin of the people, as were others of the funds, having their capitals retrenched by edict, so that the public securities were reduced to 50l. 80 and 90 per cent. they thus paid off the national debt of France.

1717 British made linen exported duty free.—The guinea reduced from 1l. 1s. 6d. to 1l. 1s.—Government securities lowered from 6 to 5 per cent. by a new complicated sinking fund: this saving of one per cent. and one penny per cent. per day on the future exchequer bills, was the beginning of the famous sinking fund, which amounted to 322,434l. 7s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year.—The Mississippi company erected in France under the direction of Mr. John Law, of Scotland, being no other than a copy of the Earl of Oxford's scheme of the S. Sea company in 1711, and was as effectual in ruining the people: their stock in July sold at 1000l. per cent. which was mostly disposed of by the KING, and Mr. Law for the company; and in order to extend the scheme, a further subscription was opened in August, and each share subscribed into a hundred parts, so that the very lowest of the people were taken in, when each share rose to 500l. but upon a rumour of Mr. Law's indisposition, they fell to 445l. and on his recovery, they rose to 610l. and in some little time after, to 1000l. and lands sold at 50 years purchase; the stock at length rose 1300l. and in November 1200 new coaches were set up, with the greatest shew of finery; but in a few months more, not any thing was to be seen, but the utmost desolation.—The right of British subjects to cut logwood again asserted.—The Dutch trade in the Baltic with 1200 ships.—The buccaneers of America suppressed.

1719 Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine set up at Derby, and the secret purchased at 14,000l.

1720 The national debt of France, at the death of Lewis the XIV. 1,977 million of livres, and their annual interest amounted to near 90 millions per annum.

1721 Printed calicoes prohibited to be worn, also buttons and button-holes made of cloth.—A public bank attempted by parliament to be erected in Ireland.—The silk manufacture of England increased to the amount of 700,000l. per annum since the revolution.

1722 Gross amount of?	}	201,804 1 8
the post-office revenue,		
Franks }		
deduct. } 33,397 12 3	}	103,793 13 8
Expen. }		
of con } 70,396 1 5		
duct.		
Nett proceeds,      £. 98,010 8 0		

—A bounty granted on the exportation of silken manufactures.

1723 Woods's halfpence coined for Ireland.

1724 The pragmatic sanction, for uniting the dominions of Austria under one head.

1726 One hundred hackney chairs added to the number, now amounting to 400.

1727 Death of Sir Isaac Newton, in March.

1728 Dr. Berkley, (since bishop of Cloyne,) attempts to erect an university at Barmuda.—Number of shipping that arrived at London, between Christmas 1727 and 1728, viz. British, 1829; Foreign, 213; Coasters, 6,837; in all, 8,889.

1730 The Levant company export 10,000 pieces of broad-cloth.—Credit of the English manufacture of silk so great in Italy, that at Naples, in order to recommend their goods, they said they were English.

1731 Law pleadings in English.—Hat-manufacture discouraged in America.

1733 The Irish Incorporated Society erected.

Protestant families in Dublin,	8,823
Papists, ditto,	4,119

Ten to each house	129,420
-------------------	---------

Protestant families in Cork,	2,569
Papists, ditto,	5,398

Seven to a house,	55,769
-------------------	--------

C. Wil-

1734 K. William's observation to D. Schomberg, on his arrival into Ireland, was, that it was an island worth fighting for.

1734 Forging or counterfeiting acceptances or bills of exchange, made felony.

1735 The Derwentwater estate appointed for the support of Greenwich hospital.

Exported from  
Cork,      } 107,161 Barrels of Beef.  
              } 7,379 ditto of Pork.  
              } 12,461 Caks } Butter  
              } 83,727 Feikins }

1736 First act of parliament for the bridge at Westminster.

1737 Number of souls in Paris, 536,712.—The city of Venice made a free port.

1739 The duty on wool and bay-yarn imported from Ireland, taken off.—Number of people employed in the woollen manufacture of Great Britain, 1,500,000 at 6d. each for 313, the working days in a year, amounts to 11,737,500l.

1740 The Swedes erect a board of manufactures.—Lord Anson goes out on his expedition against the Spaniards, and sails round the world in near four years.—Value of 100l. sterl. in the paper currency of the British colonies.

New England, viz. Massachu-		l.
set's Bay, Connecticut, Rhode		525
Islands and New Hampshire,		
New York, — — —	160	
The Jerseys, — — —	160	
Pennsylvania, — — —	170	
Maryland, — — —	200	
N. Carolina — — —	1,400	
S. Carolina — — —	800	

1741 Value of Irish linen exported, 600,000l. which only amounted to 6,000l. at the accession of King William.

1742 An additional duty was laid on foreign cambricks, out of which a bounty was to be paid on the exportation of the British and Irish linens, being one penny per yard on linens, at 6d. to 12d. and one halfpenny for linen under 6d. and in 1744, a further bounty was granted of one halfpenny a yard on linen the value of 5d. to 12d. and 1d. halfp. on linen from 12d. to 1s. 6d.

1743 Eleven million of money was raised on the people in France, for six years, ending with the year 1743.

August, 1764.

Land forces in France, May 1743, horse and dragoons	37,164
Foot, — — —	182,600
Total of Regulars, —	219,764
Militia, — — —	75,000
Invalids, — — —	9,296
Total Land Forces, —	304,060
Seamen of all denominations, Bombardiers and Marines, — — —	42,440

1744 Annual Expence of France, —	14,850,000
'The clear Revenue, —	6,000,000

Annual debt, — £.	8,850,000
Annual Expence of Eng- land, —	7,300,000

1745 Foreign cambricks and French lawns prohibited to be imported.—Value per annum of the French fishery at Cape Breton and near it, 981,692l. 10s. and employs 414 ships with 24,520 seamen.

[To be continued.]

### G O T H A M.

#### B O O K III.

By C. CHURCHILL.

(Entire, Price, 2s. 8d. halfp.)

CAN the fond Mother from herself depart,  
Can she forget the darling of her heart,  
The little darling whom she bore and  
bred, [fed?  
Nurs'd on her knees, and at her bosom  
To whom, she seem'd her ev'ry thought  
to give, [live?  
And in whose life alone, she seem'd to  
Yes, from herself, the mother may de-  
part,  
She may forget the darling of her heart,  
The little darling, whom she bore and  
bred, [fed,  
Nurs'd on her knees, and at her bosom  
To whom she seem'd her ev'ry thought to  
give,  
And in whose life alone, she seem'd to live;  
But I cannot forget, whilst life remains,  
And pour's her current thro' these swelling  
veins, [shrine,  
Whilst Mem'ry offers up at Reason's  
But I cannot forget, that GOTHAM's  
mine.

P p p

Can

Can the stern Mother, than the brutes  
more wild, [child,  
From her disnatur'd breast, tear her young  
Flesh of her flesh, and of her bone the  
bone,  
And dash the smiling babe against a stone?  
Yes, the stern mother, than the brutes  
more wild, [child,  
From her disnatur'd breast, may tear her  
Flesh of her flesh, and of her bone the  
bone, [stone;  
And dash the smiling babe against a  
But I, forbid it Heav'n, but I can ne'er  
The love of GOTHAM, from this bosom  
tear,  
Can ne'er so far true Royalty pervert  
From its fair course, to do my people hurt.  
With how much ease, with how much  
confidence,  
As if, superior to each grosser sense,  
Reason had only, in full pow'r array'd,  
To manifest her Will, and be obey'd,  
Men make resolves, and pass into decrees  
The motions of the mind! with how much  
ease  
In such resolves, doth passion make a flaw,  
And bring to nothing, what was rais'd to  
law.

In empire young, scarce warm on Go-  
THAM's throne, [known,  
The dangers, and the sweets of pow'r, un-  
Pleas'd, tho' I scarce know why, like  
some young child,  
Whose little sensè each new toy turns wild,  
How do I hold sweet dalliance with my  
crown, [down,  
And wanton with dominion, how lay  
Without the sanction of a precedent,  
Rules of most large and absolute extent;  
Rules, which from sente of public virtue  
spring, [KING.  
And, all at once, commence a PATRIOT  
But, for the day of tryal is at hand,  
And the whole fortunes of a mighty land  
Are stak'd on me, and all their Weal or  
Woe [flow,

Must from my Good, or Evil Conduct  
Will I, or ev'n I, on a fair review,  
As I assume that name, deserve it too?  
Have I well weigh'd the great, the noble  
part [Heart,  
I'm now to play? Have I explor'd my  
That labyrinth of fraud, that deep, dark,  
cell [dwell  
Where, unsuspected e'en by me, may  
Ten thousand follies? Have I found out  
there  
What I am fit to do, and what to bear?

Have I trac'd ev'ry passion to its rise,  
Nor spar'd one lurking seed of treach'rous  
vice?  
Have I, familiar with my nature grown,  
And am I fairly to myself made known?  
A PATRIOT KING—Why 'tis a name  
which bears, [which wears  
The more immediate stamp of Heav'n,  
The nearest, best resemblance we can shew  
Of God above, thro' all his works below.  
To still the voice of discord in the land,  
To make weak faction's discontented band,  
Detected, weak, and crumbling to decay,  
With hunger pinch'd, on their own vitals  
prey; [warm'd,  
Like brethren, in the self-same int'rests  
Like diff'rent bodies, with one soul in-  
form'd,  
To make a nation, nobly rais'd above  
All meaner thoughts, grow up in com-  
mon love;  
To give the laws due vigour, and to hold  
That sacred ballance, temperate, yet bold,  
With such an equal hand, that those who  
fear [clear;  
May yet approve, and own my justice  
To be a Common Father, to secure  
The weak from violence, from pride the  
poor;  
Vice, and her sons, to banish in disgrace,  
To make corruption dread to shew her  
face,  
To bid afflicted Virtue take new state,  
And be, at last, acquainted with the great;  
Of all Religions to elect the best,  
Nor let her priests be made a standing jest;  
Rewards for Worth, with lib'ral hand to  
carve, [starve;  
To love the Arts, nor let the Artists  
To make fair Plenty through the realm  
increase,  
Give fame in War, and happiness in peace,  
To see my people virtuous, great and free,  
And know that all those blessings flow  
from me,  
O 'tis a joy too exquisite, a thought  
Which flatters Nature more than flatt'ry  
ought. [hard,  
'Tis a great, glorious task, for Man too  
But not less great, less glorious the re-  
ward, [giv'n,  
The best reward which here to man is  
'Tis more than Earth, and little short of  
Heav'n;  
A task (if such comparison may be)  
The same in nature, diff'reng in degree,  
Like that which God, on whom for aid I  
call, [all.  
Performs with ease, and yet performs to  
How

How much do they mistake, how little know [which flow  
Of kings, of kingdoms, and the pains From royalty, who fancy that a crown Because it glistens, must be lin'd with down. [caught  
With outside show, and vain appearance They look no farther, and, by Folly taught, [find  
Prize high the toys of thrones, but never One of the many cares which lurk behind. The gem they worship, which a crown adorns, [thorns.  
Nor once suspect that crown is lin'd with O might Reflection Folly's place supply, Would we one moment use her piercing eye, [deur springs,  
Then should we learn what woe from gran- And learn to pity, not to envy kings.  
The villager, born humbly and bred hard, Content his wealth, and Poverty his guard, In action simply just, in conscience clear, By guilt untainted, undisturb'd by fear, His means but scanty, and his wants but few,  
Labour his business and his pleasure too, Enjoys more comforts in a single hour, Than ages give the Wretch condemn'd to Pow'r. [day,  
Call'd up by health, he rises with the And goes to work, as if he went to play, Whistling off toils, one half of which might make  
The stoutest ATLAS of a palace quake ; 'Gainst heat and cold, which make us cowards faint, [plaint  
Harden'd by constant use, without com- He bears, what we should think it death to bear ;  
Short are his meals, and homely is his fare ; His thin'it he flakes at some pure neigh- b'ring brook, [cook.  
Nor asks for sauce where appetite stands When the dews fall and when the sun re- tires, [fires,  
Behind the mountains, when the village Which, waken'd all at once, speak supper nigh,  
At distance catch, and fix his longing eye, Homeward he hies, and with his manly brood [coarse food,  
Of raw-bon'd cubs, enjoys that clean, Which, season'd with Good Humour, his fond Bride  
'Gainst his return is happy to provide. Then, free from care, and free from thought, he creeps  
Into his straw, and till the morning sleeps.

Not so the King — with anxious cares oppressed, His bolom labours, and admits not rest. A glorious Wretch, he sweats beneath the Weight Of Majesty, and gives up ease for state. E'en when his smiles, which, by the fools of pride, [side Are treasur'd and preserv'd from side to Fly round the court, e'en when, compell'd by form, He seems most calm, his soul is in a storm ! CARE, like a spectre, seen by him alone, With all her nest of vipers, round his throne [bids sleep, By day crawls full in view ; when Night Sweet nurse of Nature, o'er the senses creep, When Mility herself, no more complains, And slaves, if possible, forget their chains, Tho' his sense weakens, tho' his eye grows dim, [to him, That rest which comes to all, comes not E'en at that hour, CARE, tyrant CARE, forbids, The dew of sleep to fall upon his lids ; From night to night she watches at his bed ; [head, Now, as one moop'd, sits brooding o'er his Anon she starts, and, borne on raven's wings, [for kings. Croaks forth aloud—Sleep was not made Thrice hath the Moon, who governs this vast ball, Who rules most absolute o'er me, and all, To whom, by full conviction taught to bow, At new, at full I pay the duteous vow, Thrice hath the moon her wonted course pursu'd, [renew'd Thrice hath she lost her form, and thrice Since (blessed be that season, for before I was a mere, mere mortal, and no more, One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away) Since I became a king, and GOTHAM's throne, [own ; With full and ample pow'r, became my Thrice hath the Moon her wonted course pursu'd, [renew'd, Thrice hath she lost her form, an thrice Since Sleep, kind Sleep, who like a friend supplies [eyes. New vigour for new toil, hath clos'd these Nor, if my toils are answer'd with suc- cess,  
And I am made an instrument to bless P p p : The

The people whom I love, shall I repine ;  
Then's be the benefit, the labour mine.  
Mindful of that high rank in which I stand,  
Of millions Lord, sole ruler in the land,  
Let me, and Reason thail her aid afford,  
Rule my own spirit, of myself be lord.  
With an ill grace that monarch wears his crown,  
Who, stern and hard of nature, wears a Gaint faults in other men, yet all the while,  
Meets his own vices with a partial smile.  
How can a King (yet on record we find  
Such kings have been, such curies of man-kind)  
Enforce that law, 'gainst some poor sub-  
Which Conscience tells him he hath broke himself?  
Can he some petty rogue to Justice call  
For robbing one, when he himself robs all?  
Must not, unles's extinguish'd, Conscience Into his cheek, and blatt his fading eye,  
To scourge th' oppressor, when the State, distressed  
And sunk to ruin, is by him oppres'd ?  
Againt himself doth he not sentence give ;  
If one must die, t'other's not fit to live.  
Weak is that throne, and in itself unsound  
Which takes not solid virtue for its All envy pow'r in others, and complain Of that which they would perish to obtain.  
Nor can those spirits, turbulent and bold,  
Not be aw'd by threats, nor bought with gold,  
Be hush'd to peace, but when fair, legal iway,  
Makes it their real int'rest to obey,  
When kings, a & none but fools can then rebel,  
Not leis in Virtue, than in Pow'r excell.  
Be that my object, that my constant care,  
And may my Soul's best Wishes center Be it my talk to seek, nor seek in vain,  
Not only how to live, but how to reign,  
And, to those Virtues which from Reason spring,  
First (for strict duty bids my care extend,  
And reach to all, who on that care de-  
Bids me with servants keep a b'ady hand,  
And watch o'er all my proxies in the land)

First (and that method Reason shall support)  
Before I look into, and purge my Court,  
Before I cleanse the stable of the state,  
Let me fix things which to myself relate.  
That done, and all accounts well settled here,  
In Resolution firm, in Honour clear,  
Tremble ye Slaves, who dare abuse your trust,  
Who dare be Villains, when your King is Are there, amongst those officers of State,  
To whom our sacred pow'r we delegate,  
Who hold our Place and Office in the Realm, [Helm,  
Who, in our name commission'd, guide the Are there, who, trusting to our love of ease, [crees,  
Oppress our subjects, wrest out just de- And make the laws, warp'd from their fair intent, [meant,  
To speak a language which they never Are there such Men, and can the fools de- pend  
On holding out in safety to their end ?  
Can they so much, from thoughts of dan- ger free, [me,  
Deceive themselves, so much misdeem of To think that I will prove a Statesman's tool, [rule ?  
And live a stranger where I ought to What, to myself and to my State unjust, Shall I from ministers take things on trust, And, sinking low the credit of my throne, Depend upon dependants of my own ? Shall I, most certain source of future cares, [their's,  
Not use my judgment, but depend on Shall I, true puppet-like, be mock'd with State,  
Have nothing but the Name of being great, Attend at councils, which I must not weigh, [state, say,  
Do, what they bid ; and what they dic- Enrob'd, and hoisted up into my chair, Only to be a royal Cypher there ? Perish the thought—tis Treason to my throne— [be known,  
And who but thinks it, could his thoughts Insults me more, than He, who, leagu'd with hell, [rebell.  
Shall rise in arms, and 'gainst my crown The wicked Statesman, whose false heart pursues [views,  
A train of Guilt, who acts with double And wears a double face, whose base de- signs [dermines Strike at his Monarch's throne, who un- E'en

E'en whilst he seems his wishes to support,  
Who seizes all departments, packs a court,  
Maintains an agent on the Judgment  
Seat [complete,  
'To screen his crimes, and make his frauds  
New models annies, and around the  
throne  
Will suffer none but creatures of his own,  
Conscious of such his baseness, well may  
try,  
Against the light to shut his master's eye,  
'To keep him coop'd, and far remov'd  
from those, [disclose,  
Who, brave and honest, dare his crimes  
Nor ever let him in one place appear,  
Where Truth, unwelcome Truth, may  
wound his Ear.  
Attempts like these, well weigh'd, them-  
selves proclaim,  
And, whilst they publish, baulk their  
Author's aim.  
Kings must be blind, into such snares to  
run, [done.  
Or worse, with open eyes must be un-  
The minister of Honesty and Worth,  
Demands the Day to bring his actions  
forth,  
Calls on the Sun to shine with fiercer rays  
And braves that trial which must end in  
praise. [Night,  
None fly the Day, and seek the shades of  
But those whose actions cannot bear the  
Light ;  
None wish their King in Ignorance to hold,  
But those who feel that knowledge must  
unfold [dispell'd  
Their hidden Guilt, and, that dark mist  
By which their places and their lives are  
held,  
Confusion wait them, and, by Justice led,  
In vengeance fall on ev'ry traitor's head.  
Aware of this, and caution'd 'gainst the  
pit [submit  
Where Kings have oft been lost, shall I  
And rust in chains like these ? Shall I  
give way,  
And whilst my helpless subjects fall a prey  
'To pow'r abus'd, in Ignorance sit down,  
Nor dare assert the honour of my crown ?  
When stern REBELLION, (if that odious  
name  
Justly belongs to thine, whose only aim  
Is to persecute their Country, who oppose  
In honour leagu'd, none but their Coun-  
try's foes, [Cause  
Who only seek their own, and found their  
In due regard for violated laws,)

When stern REBELLION, who no long-  
er feels,  
Nor fears Rebuke, a nation at her heels,  
A nation up in arms, tho' strong not  
proud, [loud  
Knocks at the Palace gate, and, calling  
For due redress, presents, from Truth's  
fair pen,  
A list of wrongs, not to be borne by men,  
How must that King be humbled, how  
disgrace  
All that is royal, in his name and place,  
Who, thus call'd forth to answer, can ad-  
vance  
No other plea but that of IGNORANCE.  
A vile defence, which, was his All at  
stake, [make ;  
The meanest subject well might blush to  
A filthy source, from whence Shame ever  
springs ;  
A Stain to all, but most a Stain to Kings.  
The Soul, with great and manly feelings  
ward, [form'd,  
Panting for Knowledge, rest not still in-  
And shall not I, fir'd with the glorious  
zeal, [jects feel,  
Feel those brave passions, which my sub-  
Or can a just excuse from Ign'rance flow  
To Me, whose first, great duty is—To  
KNOW.  
Hence IGNORANCE—they settled, dull,  
blank eye [why—  
Would hurt me, tho' I knew no reason  
Hence IGNORANCE—thy slavish shackles  
bind [mind—  
The free-born Soul, and lethargy the  
Of thee, begot by PRIDE, who look'd  
with scorn  
On ev'ry meaner match, of thee was born  
That grave Inflexibility of Soul,  
Which Reason can't convince, nor Fear  
controul, [can reach,  
Which neither arguments, nor pray'rs  
And nothing less than utter Ruin teach—  
Hence IGNORANCE—hence to that depth  
of Night, [gleam of light  
Where thou wast born, where not one  
May wound thine eye—hence to some  
dreary cell [dwell,  
Where Monks with superstition love to  
Or in some college soothe thy lazy pride,  
And with the Heads of colleges reside,  
Fit mate for Royalty thou can't not be,  
And if no mate for kings, no mate for me.  
Come STUDY, like a torrent swell'd  
with rains, [the plains  
Which, rushing down the mountains, o'er  
Spreads

Spreads horror wide, and yet, in horror kind,  
Leaves seeds of future fruitfulness behind,  
Come STUDY—painful tho' thy course  
and slow,  
Thy real worth by thy effects we know—  
Parent of Knowledge, come—not Thee  
I call,  
Who, grave and dull, in college or in hall,  
Dost sit, and solemn sad, and moping weigh  
[can't repay—  
Things, which when found, thy labours  
Nor, in one hand, fit emblems of thy  
trade,  
A Rod, in t'other, gaudily array'd  
A Hornbook, gilt and letter'd, call I Thee,  
Who dost in form preside o'er A, B, C—  
Nor, Siren tho' thou art, and thy strange  
charms,  
As 'twere by magic, lure men to thy arms,  
Do I call Thee, who thro' a winding maze,  
A labyrinth of puzzling, pleasing ways,  
Dost lead us at the last to those rich plains,  
Where, in full glory, real SCIENCE reigns.  
Fair tho' thou art, and lovely to mine  
eye,  
Tho' full rewards in thy possession lie  
To crown Man's wish, and do thy fav'rites  
grace,  
Tho' (was I station'd in an humbler place,) I could be ever happy in thy sight,  
Toil with thee all the day, and thro' the  
night [eye,  
Toil on from watch to watch, bidding my  
Fist rivetted on SCIENCE, sleep defy,  
Yet, (such the hardships which from em-  
pire flow)  
Must I thy sweet society forego,  
And to some happy rival's arms resign  
Those charms, which can alas! no more  
be mine.  
No more, from hour to hour, from day  
to day,  
Shall I pursue thy steps, and urge my way  
Where eager love of SCIENCE calls, no  
more [trod before.  
Attemt those paths which Man ne'er  
No more, the mountain scal'd, the desert  
crost,  
Losing myself, nor knowing I was lost,  
Travel thro' woods, thro' wilds, from  
Morn to Night, [delight,  
From Night to Morn, yet travel with  
And having found thee, lay me down con-  
tent, [spent.  
Own all my toil well paid, my time well

Farewell ye MUSES too—for such  
mean things [Kings—  
Must not presume to dwell with mighty  
Farewell ye MUSES—tho' it cuts my  
heart  
E'en to the quick, we must for ever part.  
When the fresh Morn bade lusty Na-  
ture wake;  
When the Birds, sweetly twitt'ring thro'  
the brake, [neighb'rинг bloom,  
Tun'd their soft pipes; when from the  
Sipping the dew, each Zephyr stole per-  
fume; [inspir'd,  
When all things with new vigour were  
And seem'd to say they never could be  
tir'd; [Rhime  
How often have we stray'd, whilst sportive  
Deceiv'd the way, and clipp'd the wings  
of Time, [see,  
O'er hill, o'er dale! how often laugh'd to  
Yourselves made visible to none but me,  
The clown, their Work suspended, gape  
and stare, [Air!  
And seem to think that I convers'd with  
When the Sun, beating on the parched  
soil  
Seem'd to proclaim an interval of toil,  
When a faint languor crept thro' ev'ry  
breast, [for rest,  
And things most us'd to labour, wish'd  
How often, underneath a rev'rend oak,  
Where safe, and fearless of the impious  
stroke [grove,  
Some sacred DRYAD liv'd, or in some  
Where with capricious fingers FANCY  
wove [while  
Her fairy bow'r, whilst NATURE all the  
Look'd on, and view'd her mock'ries with  
a smile [taid,  
How we hold converse sweet! how often  
Fast by the Thames, in HAM's inspiring  
shade, [train,  
Amongst those Poets, which make up your  
And, after death, pour forth the sacred  
Strain, [grey,  
Have I, at your command, in verse grown  
But not impair'd, heard DRYDEN tune  
that lay, [his sphere,  
Which might have drawn an Angel from  
And kept him from his office list'n'g  
here.  
When dreary NIGHT, with MOR-  
PHEUS in her train,  
Led on by SILENCE to resume her reign,  
With Darkness covering, as with a robe,  
This scene of Levity, blank'd half the  
globe, [How

How oft', enchanted with your heav'nly strains,  
Which stole me from myself, which in soft chains  
Of Musick bound my soul, how oft' have I, Sounds more than human floating thro'  
the Sky, [Will, Attentive sat, whilst NIGHT, against her Transported with the harmony, stood still!  
How oft, in raptures, which Man scarce cou'd bear, [there? Have I, when gone, still thought the Muses Still heard their Music, and, as mute as death,  
Sat all attention, drew in ev'ry Breath, Lest, breathing all too rudely, I should wound,  
And marr that magic excellence of sound: Then, Sense returning with return of day, Have chid the Night, which fled so fast away. [yore,  
Such my Pursuits, and such my Joys of Such were my Mates, but now my Mates no more.  
Plac'd out of Envy's walk, (for Envy sure Would never haunt the cottage of the Poor, Would never stoop to wound my home-spun lays) [share of Praise, With some few Friends, and some small Beneath Oppression, undisturb'd by strife, In Peace I trod the humble vale of Life.  
Farewel these scenes of ease, this tranquil state; [wait. Welcome the troubles which on Empire Light toys from this day forth I disavow, They pleas'd me once, but cannot suit me now; [free, To common Men all common things are What honours them, might fix disgrace on me.  
Call'd to a throne, and o'er a mighty land Ordain'd to rule, my head, my heart, my hand [stood, Are all engross'd, each private view with And task'd to labour for the Public Good; Be this my study, to this one great end May ev'ry thought, may ev'ry action tend.  
Let me the page of History turn o'er, Th' instructive page, and heedfully explore [wrote, What faithful pens of former times have Of former kings; what they did worthy note, [tomb What worthy blame, and from the sacred Where righteous Monarchs sleep, where laurels bloom

Unhurt by time, let me a garland twine, Which, robbing not their Fame, may add to mine.  
Nor let me with a vain and idle eye Glance o'er those scenes, and in a hurry fly [night, Quick as a Post which travels day and Nor let me dwell there, lur'd by false delight,  
And, into barren theory betray'd, Forget that Monarchs are for action made. When am'rous SPRING, repairing all his charms, [arms, Calls Nature forth from hoary Winter's Where, like a Virgin to some lecher soid, Three wretched months, she lay benumb'd and cold; [from the breath When the weak Flow'r, which, shrinking Of the rude North, and, timorous of Death, To its kind Mother Earth for shelter fled, And on her bosom hid its tender head, Peeps forth afresh, and, chear'd by milder skies, [rise; Bids in full splendour all her beauties The Hive is up in arms—expert to teach, Nor, proudly, to be taught unwilling, each [catch; Seems from her fellow a new zeal to Strength in her limbs, and on her wings dispatch, [she flies, The BEE goes forth; from herb to herb From Flow'r to Flow'r, and loads her lab'ring thighs [which left, With treasur'd sweets, robbing those flow'r's Find not themselves made poorer by the theft, [fair, Their scents as lively, and their looks as As if the pillager had not been there. Ne'er doth she lit on Pleasure's silken Wing, [of Spring Ne'er doth she, loit'ring, let the bloom Unris'd pass, and on the downy breast Of some fair Flow'r indulge untimely rest. Ne'er doth she, drinking deep of those rich dews [faith abuse Which Chymist Night prepar'd, that Due to the hive, and, selfish in her toils, To her own private use convert the spoils. Love of the Stock first call'd her forth to roam, [Home. And to the Stock she brings her booty Be this my Pattern—As becomes a King, Let me fly all abroad on Reason's wing,

Let mine eye, like the Light'ning, thro'  
the Earth [Worth,  
Run to and fro, nor let one deed of  
In any Place and Time, nor let one Man  
Whose actions may enrich Dominion's  
plan, [day  
Escape my Note; be all, from the first  
Of Nature to this hour, be all my prey.  
From those, whom Time at the desire of  
Fame [flame;  
Hath spar'd, let Virture catch an equal  
From those, who not in mercy, but in  
rage, [to age,  
Time hath repriv'd to damn from age  
Let me take warning, lesson'd to distill,  
And, imitating Heav'n, draw Good from  
Ill.  
Nor let these great researchers in my breast  
A monument of useless labour rest,  
No—let them spread—th' effects let Go-  
THAM share, [care,  
And reap the harvest of their Monarch's  
Be other Times, and other Countries  
known,  
Only to give fresh Blessings to my own.  
Let me (and may that God to whom I  
fly,  
On whom for needful succour I rely  
In this great Hour, that glorious God of  
Truth, [youth,  
Thro' whom I reign, in mercy to my  
Assist my weakness, and direct me right,  
From ev'ry speck which hangs upon the  
Sight, [remain  
Purge my mind's eye, nor let one cloud  
To spread the shades of error o'er my  
Brain) thought,  
Let me, Impartial, with unwear'y'd  
Try Men and Things; let me, as Mo-  
narchs ought,  
Examine well on what my Pow'r depends,  
What are the gen'ral Principles, and Ends  
Of Government, how Empire first began,  
And wherefore Man was rais'd to reign  
o'er Man. [Source  
Let me consider, as from one great  
We see a thousand rivers take their course,  
Dispers'd, and into diff'rent channels led,  
Yet by their Parent still supply'd and fed,  
That Government, (tho' branch'd out far  
and wide,  
In various Modes to various lands applied)  
Howe'er it differs in its outward frame,  
In the main Ground-work's ev'ry where  
the same;  
The same her view, tho' different her plan,  
Her grand and gen'ral view, the Good of  
Man.

Let me find out, by Reason's sacred  
beams,  
What system in itself most perfect seems,  
Most worthy Man, most likely to conduce  
To all the purposes of gen'ral use;  
Let me find too, where, by fair Reason  
try'd,  
It fails, when to Particulars apply'd,  
Why in that mode all Nations do not  
join, [mine.  
And, chiefly, why it cannot suit with  
Let me the gradual Rise of empires trace  
Till they seem'd founded on Perfection's  
base, [their way  
Then (for when human things have made  
To Excellence, they halten to decay)  
Let me, whilst Observation lends her clue,  
Step by Step, to their quick Decline  
pursue,  
Enabled by a chain of Facts to tell  
Not only how they rose, but how they fell.  
Let me not only the distempers know  
Which in all states from common causes  
grow, [Fate,  
But likewise those, which by the will of  
On each peculiar mode of Empire wait,  
Which in its very Constitution lurk,  
Too sure at last, to do its destin'd work;  
Let me, forewarn'd, each Sign, each Sys-  
tem learn,  
That I my people's danger may discern,  
E'er 'tis too late wish'd Health to re-assure,  
And, if it can be found, find out a cure.  
Let me (tho' great, grave Brethren of  
the gown, [son down,  
Preach all Faith up, and preach all Rea-  
Making those jar, whom Reason meant to  
join,  
And vesting in themselves a right divine)  
Let me, thro' Reason's glass, with search-  
ing eye,  
Into the depth of that Religion pry,  
Which law hath sanction'd; let me find  
out there [vagrant Air,  
What's Form, what's Essence; what, like  
We well may change; and what, without  
a crime, [Time.  
Cannot be chang'd to the last Hour of  
Nor let me suffer that outrageous zeal,  
Which, without knowledge, furious Bi-  
gots feel,  
Fair in pretence, tho' at the heart unsound,  
These sep'rete points at random to con-  
found. [dar'd to tread,  
The Times have been, when priests have  
Proud and insulting, on their Monarch's  
head,  
When,

When, whilst they made Religion a pretence,  
Out of the World they banish'd common sense,  
When some soft King, too open to deceit,  
Easy and unsuspecting, join'd the cheat,  
Dup'd by mock Piety, and gave his name  
To serve the vilest purposes of shame.

Fear not, my people, where no cause of fear  
[here,

Can justly rise—Your King secures you  
Your King, who scorns the haughty prelate's nod,  
[of God.

Nor deems the voice of priests, the voice  
Let me (tho' Lawyers may perhaps forbid  
[wish hid,

Their Monarch to behold what they  
And, for the purposes of knavish gain,  
Would have their trade a mystery remain)  
Let me, disdaining all such slavish awe,  
Dive to the very bottom of the Law;  
Let me (the weak, dead letter left behind)  
Search out the principles, the Spirit find,  
Till, from the parts, made master of the whole,

I see the Constitution's very Soul.

Let me (tho' Statesmen will no doubt resist,  
[know

And to my eyes present a fearful list  
Of men, whose wills are opposite to mine,  
Of men, great men, determin'd to resign)  
Let me (with firmness, which becomes a King,  
[spring,

Conscious from what a source my actions  
Determin'd not by worlds to be withheld,  
When my grand object is my Country's Good)

Unravel all low Ministerial scenes,  
Destroy their jobs, lay bare their ways and means,  
[know

And track them step by step; let me well  
How Places, Pensions, and Preferments go,  
Why Guilt's provided for, when Worth is not,

And why one Man of merit is forgot,  
Let me in Peace, in War, Supreme preside,  
And dare to know my way without a Guide.

Let me (tho' Dignity, by nature proud,  
Retires from view, and swells behind a cloud,

As if the Sun shone with less pow'ful ray,  
Less Grace, less Glory, shining ev'ry day;  
Tho' when she comes forth into public sight,

Unbending as a Ghost, she stalks upright,  
With such an air as we have often seen,  
And often laugh'd at in a tragic queen,

Nor, at her presence, tho' base Myriad crook

The supple knee, vouchsafes a single look.  
Let me (all vain parade, all empty pride,  
All terrors of Dominion laid aside,  
All ornament, and needless helps of art,  
All those big looks, which speak a little Heart)

[known)  
Know (which few Kings alas! have ever  
How Affability becomes a Throne,  
Destroys all fear, bids Love with Rev'rence live,

[give.  
And gives those Graces Pride can never  
Let the stern Tyrant keep a distant state,  
And, hating all Men, fear return of Hate,  
Conscious of Guilt, retreat behind his throne,

Secure from all upbraidings but his own,  
Let all my Subjects have access to Me,  
Be my ears open as my heart is free;  
In full, fair tide, let Information flow,  
That evil is half cur'd, whose cause we know.

[wretched Thing,  
And thou, where e'er thou art, thou  
Who art afraid to look up to a King,  
Lay by thy fears—make but thy grievance plain,

[Reign  
And, if I not redress thee, may my Close up that very Moment—to prevent  
The course of JUSTICE, from her fair intent,

[plead,  
In vain my nearest, dearest friend shall  
In vain my mother kneel—my soul may bleed,  
[draws the dart,  
But must not change—When JUSTICE  
Tho' it is doom'd to pierce a Favourite's Heart,

'Tis mine to give it force, to give it aim—  
I know it Duty, and I feel it Faine.

#### THE END OF THE THIRD BOOK.

*An Account of the Marquis de Fratteaux, who, in the year 1752, was seized, and carried off from England. (Concluded from p. 452.)*

THE noblesse of the province formed a project to deliver the Marquis from his confinement, and a large association was made, which was very secretly kept; and they assembled at an appointed day, at a neighbouring place in the forest. That no one might have any suspicion of their design they cloathed themselves in the uniform of the Maréchaussé, and carried with them a man bound and fettered like a criminal, with a pretended order from the King. Thus prepared they came to the fort, distributing themselves so as to hinder

hinder the centinels from opposing them, or from alarming the main guard : they then knocked at the gate, and being let in, told the goaler he must put that pretended criminal in the same place with the Marquis de Fratteaux. The goaler accordingly carried the criminal, accompanied with these pretended officers of the Marachaussé, to the very chamber where the Marquis was ; upon which, clapping a pistol to the goaler's head, they forbid him to speak a word on pain of death : they then took the Marquis with them, and shutting all the goalers into the prison, and carrying all the keys away with them, they got safe to the forest.

This affair made no noise, nor was it enquired after, because some of the noblest families of France were in the plot ; but the Marquis would have been soon retaken, had he not got immediately into Spain. On his arrival at Madrid he waited on the Bishop of Rennes, who was at that time ambassador from France to that court, and was received as his rank required. He gave the bishop a distinct account of his misfortunes, and besought him to mediate between him and his father, which the bishop immediately undertook, and wrote accordingly to court. But how was the good man surprised when he received, for answer, express orders not to permit the Marquis to visit him. The bishop sent at midnight to desire the Marquis would come no more to him, for reasons which he could not be ignorant of, and which he begged leave to be excused from repeating, and advised him privately not to stay above a week at farthest in Spain, or his person would not be in safety. The Marquis took his friendly advice, and without any further information set out the next day for England, where he arrived shortly after.

It is the custom in France to pass over in silence many affairs, of which the too close examination would produce fatal consequences. When they are thoroughly acquainted with any designs, they are careful to prevent them, and wait, though it should be a long time, for a favourable opportunity to punish the authors of them. Some days before the battle of La Feldt, a scheme was laid to seize and carry off the King of France from the camp ; but it was timely discovered by the vigilance of Mr. de Se-

chelles, then intendant of the army, and consequently prevented. The carts which carried the uniforms of the body guards, and which were to have been made use of in the execution of the plot, were all seized and burnt, without even the chests, &c. being opened, that the army might not ask for what these uniforms were designed. Immediately one Fontauban, a spy of the two armies, a man of an intriguing genius, who had helped to ruin many of the nobility, by the usurious bonds, he had made them contract, and by the pleasures he had procured for them, not daring to return to Paris, thought he should be safe at Lille, in Flanders ; but he was taken up under the pretence that he had tried to negotiate several bills of sundry Lords who were yet minors, and under guardianship ; he was carried to M. de Sechelles, who had in his hands sufficient proof of his manifold guilt, and he was interrogated in the cabinet of the minister, who was assisted only by a discreet secretary. After six hours examination, he was sent to prison, and an order given to a priest to go and prepare him for that death he was to suffer in three hours after. A gallows was fixed in the market-place, and twelve regiments of foot were ordered to surround the place, and that the very moment the criminal appeared the drums should beat to arms, and never cease till the execution was over, that no person whatsoever might hear what he said. All this was done, and the dead body was burnt at the foot of the gallows, with all the papers of the proceedings of that affair.

The French are often surprized at the choice their kings make of ministers and favourites ; it is he alone who, by secret proceedings, is able to know his subjects, and he very often leaves the curious public ignorant of the cause of his preferring a silent punishment : for in the above plot there were more French than English or Germans.

In like manner, if the Marquis de Fratteaux was guilty of the attempt on his father's life, his father could not take too many secret precautions to seize him ; and thereby not only preserve his own life, but shun the ignominy a public punishment would have cast upon his own family ; and therefore the steps he took were the most wise and prudent : for if

he had accused his son in a court of justice, he would have been punished according to all the rigour of the law, and the father would not have been able, either by his interest or his riches, to take him then out of the hands of justice. Parricides in France are punished by the wheel and fire; and the King, with all his authority, could not have pardoned him: the only favour which could have been granted, would have been a transmutation of his sentence to beheading; and the scandal following such a crime would have been an indelible blot upon the father and the whole family.

In considering impartially this affair, it is very easy to perceive, that if the Marquis had not been chargeable with this attempt, he had been guilty of some other capital crime; and the coldness with which the English ministry acted in sending after him, shews that they were somewhat in accord with the court of France, and were not willing that he should be brought back to England: because he being free in London, might have found there bad people, as capable to execute his design upon his father, as his father had found to seize and carry off his son.—These are the charges of accusation brought against Mr. Fratteaux, which neither the court of France, nor that of England, thought fit to make public.

It has been said that, after the M. de Fratteaux was carried off, he languished in the Bastile; which is totally false: he is now actually at liberty at his estate at Fratteaux; for when his brother, Mr. Bertin de Bourdeille, was made intendant of Lyons, he obtained his liberty, upon giving his word of honour to Mr. Bertin de Bourdeille, to remain at his estate at Fratteaux, and never to go above six miles from it, without leave from his father. Two months after his arrival there, his father went to see him, and he had leave to return the visit at Bourdeille. He has kept his word of honour strictly, and lives at present in cordiality with his whole family.

*The Pike, or high mountain, on the island of Teneriffe, (one of the Canary islands) has long been famous for its prodigious height, and has been variously estimated: Some will have it to be higher than the Alps, or even mount Atlas.*

We therefore presume that the following account of this lofty mountain will not be disagreeable to the Reader: especially as Mr. Glas has determined the height of this celebrated pike beyond all contradiction, and made several observations with regard to natural history, and other curious particulars, in his journey up and down the mountain.

In the beginning of September, 1761, about four o'clock in the afternoon, I set out on horseback, in company with a master of a ship, from Port Orotava, to visit the Pike. We had with us a servant, a muleteer, and a guide: after ascending about six miles, we arrived, towards sun-set, at the most distant habitation from the sea this way, which was in a hollow. Here we found an aqueduct of open troughs or spouts, that conveys water down from the head of the hollow. Here our servants watered the cattle, and filled some small barrels with water, to serve us in our expedition. While they were thus employed, we alighted and walked into the hollow, which we found to be very pleasant, abounding with many trees that sent forth an odoriferous smell. Near the houses are some fields of maize or Indian corn: in several places on this side of the island, the natives have two crops of this grain. Mounting again, we travelled for some time on a steep road, and got into the woods and the clouds just as it grew dark; we could not well miss our way, the road being bounded on both sides with trees or bushes, which were chiefly laurel, savine, and bresos or brushwood: having travelled about a mile, we came to the upper edge of the wood above the clouds, where we alighted, made a fire, and supped; some time after we lay down to sleep under the bushes. About half an hour after ten, the moon shining bright, we mounted again, and travelled slowly two hours, through an excessive bad road, resembling ruins of stone buildings scattered over the fields. After we got out of this road, we came upon small, light, white pumice-stone, like peas or shingle. Here we rode at a pretty good pace for near an hour. The air now began to be very sharp, cold, and piercing, and the wind blew strong about southwest or west-south-west. Our guide advised us to alight here, as it was a convenient place, and rest till four or five in the

the morning. We followed his counsel, and entered into a cave, the mouth of which was built up to about a man's height, to prevent the wind and cold from getting in. Near this place we were so lucky as to find some dry withered retamas, which was the only shrub or vegetable we saw hereabout; with these we made a great fire to warm ourselves, and then fell asleep, but were soon awaked by an itching of the skin, which we imagined proceeded from fleas, but was owing to the cold thin air, want of rest, and sleeping in our cloths; a thing I have known happen to myself on such expeditions. We passed away the time here as well as we could; but while we crept so near the fire that one side was almost scorch'd, the other was benumbed with cold.

About five in the morning we mounted again, and travelled slowly about a mile, for the road here was rather too steep for travelling on horseback, and our horses were now fatigued. At last we came among some great loose rocks, where was a sort of cottage built of loose stones: the name of this place, our guide told us, was Elancia de los Ingleses, (i. e. the English Pitching-place) so called, I imagine, from some English people resting there, on their way to visit the Pike, for none go that journey but foreigners, and some poor people of the island, who earn their bread by gathering brimstone; the Spanish genty having no curiosity of this kind. Here we alighted again, the remainder of our way being too steep for riding, and left one of our servants to look after the cattle, and then proceeded on our journey afoot. We walked hard to get ourselves a heat, but were soon fatigued by the steepness of the road, which was also loose and sandy. When we got to the top of this rising or hill, we came to a vast number of loose great stones, whose surfaces were flat: each of those stones or rocks was, on a medium, about ten feet every way. This road was not so steep as the other, but we were obliged to travel a considerable way over the rocks, leaping from one to another, for they were not quite all close to each other. Among these is a cavern, where is a well, or natural reservoir, into which we descended by a ladder, which the poor people placed there for that purpose. This cavern is spacious within, being almost ten yards wide, and twenty in height: all

the bottom of it, except just at the foot of the ladder, is covered with water, which is about two fathoms deep, and was then frozen towards the inner edges of the cave: we attempted to drink of this water, but could not, by reason of its excessive coldness; however, our guide filled a bottle, which he had purposely brought from the Elancia. After travelling about a quarter or half a mile upon the great stones or rocks, we came to the bottom of the real Pike, or sugar-loaf, which is very steep; and to add to the difficulty of ascending, the ground is loose, and gives way under the feet, and consequently extremely fatiguing. For although the length of this eminence is not above half a mile, yet we were obliged to stop and take breath, I believe, thirty times: at last we got to the top, where we lay about a quarter of an hour to rest ourselves, being quite spent with fatigue. When we left the Elancia in the morning, the sun was just emerging from the clouds, which were spread out under us at a great distance downwards, appearing like the ocean. Above the clouds, at a vast distance to the north, we saw something black, which we imagined to be the top of the island of Madeira. We took the bearings of it by a pocket-compass, and found it to be exactly in the direction of that island from Teneriffe; but before we got to the top of the Pike it disappeared. We saw from hence the tops of the islands Palma, Gomerá, Hierro, and Gran Canaria; they seemed to be quite near, but we could neither perceive Lancerota or Fuertaventura, because they are not high enough to pierce the clouds. Unfortunately we did not find the air quite clear and free from clouds, otherwise I know not but we might have seen Madeira, Porto Santo, and even the nearest part of Mount Atlas, which is about an hundred leagues distant from hence; for although I said before, that viewing the Pike from the ocean, it could not be distinguished from the sky, farther off than an hundred and fifty or an hundred and sixty miles; yet it must be observed, that the air above the clouds is by far thinner, more pure, and freer from vapours than the air below; for before we came to the Elancia de los Ingleses, we observed the moon and stars to shine with uncommon brightness; besides, the spherical figure of the earth could not prevent our seeing mount Atlas,

las, because its summit and that of Teneriffe, by reason of a minute height, (although so far apart) would yet be far exalted above the horizon. But whether or not vision extends so far as what I am now hinting, I leave to others to determine.

After we had rested some time, we began to look about and observe the top of the Pike. Its dimensions seemed to be exactly described by Mr. Eden, whose journey to the Pike we find related in some of our accounts of the Canary Islands. He says the length is about an hundred and forty yards, the breadth an hundred and ten. It is hollow, and shaped within like a bell subverted. From the edges or upper part of this bell, or cauldron, as the natives call it, to the bottom, is about forty yards. In many parts of this hollow we observed smoke and steams of sulphur issuing forth in puffs. The heat of the ground in some particular places was so great, as to pierce through the holes of our shoes. Seeing some spots of earth or soft clay, we tried the heat with our fingers, but could not thrust them in farther than half an inch; for the deeper we went, the more intense we found the heat. We then took our guide's staff, and thrust it into a hole or porous place, where the smoke seemed to be thickest, and held it there about a minute, and then drew it out, when we found it burned to charcoal. We gathered here many pieces of most curious and beautiful brimstone of all colour, particularly azurine blue, green, violet, yellow, and scarlet. But what chiefly engaged the attention of my companion, was the extraordinary and uncommon appearance of the clouds below us, at a great distance; they seemed like the ocean, only the surface of them was not quite so blue and smooth, but had the appearance of very white wool; and where this cloudy ocean, as I may call it, touched the shore, it seemed to foam like billows breaking on the shore. When we ascended through the cloud, it was dark; but when we mounted again, between ten and eleven, the moon shone bright; the clouds were then below us, and above and about us; we could then distinctly see them for the light, and wondered to see it so near; nor did we durst ever make until the sun arose. When we descended to the clouds, in returning from the Pike,

and entered within them, they appeared to us as a thick fog or mist, of the consistency of those we frequently see in England; all the trees of the fore-mentioned woods, and our cloaths, were wet with it.

The air on the top of the Pike was thin, cold, piercing, and of a dry parching nature, like the south-easterly winds which I have felt in the great desert of Africa, or the Levanters in the Mediterranean; or even not unlike these dry easterly winds which are frequent in the northern parts of Europe, in clear weather, in the months of March or April.

In ascending the highest part of the mountain, called the Sugar-loaf, which is very steep, our hearts panted and beat vehemently, so that, as I observed before, we were obliged to rest above thirty times, to take breath; but whether this was owing to the thinness of the air causing a difficulty of respiration, or to the uncommon fatigue which we suffered in climbing the hill, I can not determine; but believe it was partly owing to the one, and partly to the other. Our guide, a slim, agile, old man, was not affected in the same manner with us, but climbed up with ease, like a goat; for he was one of those poor men who earn their living by gathering brimstone in the Cauldron and other volcans, the Pike itself being no other, though it has not burned for some years past, as may be easily understood by the nature of its substance; and indeed all the top of the island shews evident marks of some terrible revolution that has happened in Teneriffe; for the sugar-loaf is nothing else than earth mixed with ashes and calcined stones, thrown out of the bowels of the earth; and the great square stone, before described, seem to have been thrown out of the cauldron or hollow of the Pike, when it was a volcano. The top of the Pike is inaccessible in every way but that by which we went up, viz. by the east-side. Its steepest part is on the north-west, towards Garrachica. We enabled some loose rocks down from that quarter, which rolled a vast way, till we lost sight of them.

Having surveyed every thing worthy of observation, we returned to the Eitancia, where our horses were left; the whole time spent in descending from the top of the Pike to this place was only half an hour, although the ascent took us up about

bout two hours and a half. It was now about ten in the morning, and the sun shone so excessively hot as to oblige us to take shelter in the cottage; being exceedingly fatigued, we lay down there, intending to sleep, but could not for the cold, which was so intense under the shade, that we were obliged to kindle a fire to keep ourselves warm.

After taking some repose, we mounted our horses about noon, and descended by the same way that we went up, and came to some pines, situated above the clouds: between these pines and the Pike grows no herb, shrub, tree, or grass, excepting the forementioned retama. About 5 o'clock in the evening we arrived at Orotava, not having alighted by the way to stop, only sometimes to walk where the road was too steep for riding. The whole distance we rode in the five hours spent in coming down from the Estancia to Orotava, we computed to be about fifteen English miles, travelling at the rate of three miles an hour: suppose we then deduct five of these for windings and turnings, the distance from the sea to Estancia, in a strait line, will be about ten miles; which, if carefully compared with the ascent of the road, I reckon will make the perpendicular height of the Estancia to be about four miles; to which add a mile of perpendicular height from thence to the Pike, the whole will be about five English miles: I am very certain I cannot be mistaken in this calculation above a mile either way. There is no place in the world more proper for an observatory than the Estancia: if a commodious warm house or cottage was built upon it, to accommodate astronomers while the moderate weather continues, viz. all July, August, and September, they might make their observations, take an account of the wind and weather of the region above the clouds, and remark their nature and properties. But if any person intends to visit the Pike, I would advise him to wait for the clear weather, carry a good tent, plenty of water, and some provisions along with him, that he may be enabled to remain at the Estancia four or five days; in which time he might go twice or thrice to the top of the Pike, and make his observations at leisure.

*CHARACTERS of the last three Bishops of London.* By Dr. Moss.

AFTER calling to our attention the singular fate of the diocese of London, which has been deprived of three of its spiritual heads in less than three years, and two of them in less than one (not by way of making any superstitious deductions from these events, so singular as to be without example in the history of the see, from its first establishment to the present time) the doctor proceeds in the following manner.

" THE worthy prelate\*, who has just resigned his breath, came to this high station at an advanced age; and did not fill it long enough to be well known to his clergy, especially in the more remote parts of his diocese. But, had his lot been cast among us in the earlier part of his life, or had providence permitted him to continue his rule over us; the experience of a few years would, I doubt not, have convinced us, that a general knowledge of the world, and of business, a gentlemanly address and deportment, a just sense of his own dignity, and a becoming zeal for the interests of religion, are valuable qualities in a christian bishop, and would have made a worthy governor of a christian church.

" The person\*, who filled the episcopal chair immediately before him, came to it at a time, when his powers, both of body and mind, were in their vigour: but he had no opportunity of displaying them: His period was short indeed.

*Ostendunt terris bunc tantum fata, neque ultra  
Effe finunt.*

But his abilities were such, that, had it been the will of heaven to indulge him with a longer date, it is not to be doubted but he would have done honour to the weighty charge, with which his majesty was pleased to intrust him.

" His accomplishments as a scholar, and his talents for business, were well known to those who lived in friendship with him, and had the best knowledge of letters and of the world; and, though the high station he filled in the church for many years, and the honourable part he once had in the education of our present most gracious sovereign, engaged him in a large acquaintance with persons of the first consequence, and a constant intercourse of business with the great world, yet his hours of retirement were employed in study.

\* Dr. Osbaldeston.—† Dr. Heyter.

dy, and the conversation of those who were most eminent for their parts and learning.

" The apostle reckons it an essential property in a christian bishop, to be *given to hospitality*; and no man stood higher than our worthy prelate in this part of the episcopal character: His doors were open, and his table accessible to all men of distinguished knowledge in every branch of science, and the liberal arts; and he had a pleasure in contributing to the extension of society and friendship amongst persons of worth and merit, and to the more free circulation and improvement of useful learning. His own knowledge of books and of the world, and more especially an excellent taste of the *Belles Lettres*, enabled him to appear with great advantage in such a circle of literary friends; and on these, as on all other occasions, he was peculiarly happy in leading the conversation, by an easy and familiar habit of varying the subject, of supplying fresh matter, when it seemed to be exhausted, and supporting it with a spirit and vivacity that were natural to him, and served to render even trivial subjects interesting.

" Whilst he was engaged in the important work of forming the mind and principles of our present excellent monarch, he stood foremost in the road of promotion of any man of his rank and order. But the charge he sustained was delicate as it was weighty; and, though he had all the talents that were necessary to conduct it, with honour to himself, and advantage to his royal pupil, yet he fell on a sudden under the resentment and frowns of the court, in a degree that men of his profession and order have seldom experienced; and what was worst of all, the circumstances of his case were such, as threatened to perpetuate his disgrace; and yet, after all, he had the peculiar felicity to be restored, in a few years, to the favour of his royal master, and left the world at a time when he had just received the strongest proofs of it. And though the favour of courts is precarious, and extraordinary turns of fortune will always depend on particular times and conjunctures, yet such a change and exaltation, after such a disgrace, could not be the work of fortune, without superior merit to give weight and force to it.

" He took upon him the burthen of this great see, with a just sense of the

weight and importance of it. He considered the patronage annexed to it, as a sacred trust put into his hands, for the benefit of learning and religion; and I have often been told by those who were most in his confidence and counsels, that it was the firm purpose of his mind, to acquit himself of that trust in strict conformity to the nature of it; and to fill the dignities and other great offices of his church and diocese, with men who were most distinguished for their learning, their zeal for religion, and for our happy establishment in church and state. This plan of conduct, and these dispositions of mind, joined to a liberal and munificent heart, afforded a fair presumption, that, had it been the will of providence to lengthen his life, every thing might have been expected from him that was becoming the dignity of a great prelate, at the head of the most important jurisdiction in this protestant kingdom.

" I am glad of this opportunity of giving a public testimony of my respect for the memory of bishop Hayter; who was truly worthy of the high rank he bore in the church, and was indeed one of the most respectable persons of his order.

" But the person, whose history and character I would more particularly recall to your thoughts, is the great prelate who immediately preceded him; whose memory will be ever dear to those who wish well to religion, and the ecclesiastical establishment in this kingdom; and whose name will be honoured in future times, whilst parts and genius, great talents and extensive knowledge, with unshaken integrity of mind and heart, continue to be respectable in the opinion of men. Ordinary parts are the growth of every time and place; and such, with a timely and diligent cultivation, produce able and useful men in the different stations of life; but a genius is the product of an age; and it is the glory of the last age that it produced a *Sherlock*.

" From the first dawnings of reason he shewed an eager thirst for knowledge, and he took in the first rudiments of it at Eton. Here he applied himself to grammatical learning under an able master; and laid the foundation of that classical elegance and correctness, which do so much honour to all his compositions.

" It has sometimes been remarked, that some parts frequently lye concealed, and are

are not to be developed by any art of education till a man is past his youth, and is advancing perhaps towards the middle of life; and there is a tradition which I have often heard, that this was the case of bishop *Sherlock*; but it is a tradition for which there is certainly no colour of truth: It appears from the testimony of those that knew him in his early youth, that in that, as in all other parts of his life, he stood on the highest ground; that in the course of his education he was always at the head of his class, and never failed to lead his equals and companions, even in their puerile sports and amusements.

" From Eton he was removed to Catharine Hall, in the university of Cambridge, of which society he was successively chosen fellow and master; and was afterwards promoted to the office of vice chancellor of that university. Whilst he was in this station, no man was more attentive than himself to the business of it. The public records and archives had, for many years, lain in great confusion; and he thought it an indignity to that learned body, that papers and public instruments, of such value and consequence, should continue longer in so confused and useless a state: He examined them accordingly with great care, and reduced them into proper order; and the knowledge he acquired in the prosecution of this work, repaid him amply for his trouble. The constitution of the university, in some parts of it, is not clearly defined and ascertained, on account of some obscurity and defects in its history, and by means of the different sources from whence it derived its power and immunities; but, by the help of these archives, and other materials that fell into his hands, he acquired such a knowledge of it, that, in the subsequent part of his life, he was appealed to as a kind of oracle, in doubts and difficulties, that occasionally arose, in regard to its jurisdiction and government.

" He was placed at the head of the two societies of the temple, as soon almost as he was of sufficient age to hold a benefice in the church. Such a station, at such an age, to a man of ordinary parts, would rather have brought contempt with it, than respect; and indeed prejudices arose against him, on the score of his youth, on his first designation to that office: but a short trial of his abilities entirely removed them; his parts and judgment were

ripe, and his knowledge was far beyond his years; he was duly sensible of the importance of his station, and was the more diligent in improving the great talents that nature had given him, that he might not be wanting in any accomplishment that was necessary to fill it with dignity.

" His ambition was equal to his parts; and he would have thought it an indignity to have been the second in any character in which he chose to appear. Young therefore as he was when he appeared first in the character of a public preacher, he soon surpassed the most eminent preachers of those times, in solidity of matter, in strength of reasoning, and true pulpit-eloquence.

" There are very few now living who are able to remember those times; but, if general report and tradition did not support me in this observation, there is a testimony that I can appeal to, which is above all exception; and that is, his own discourses, which he was happily prevailed on to give to the public, a few years before his death; and which, with very few exceptions, were all the product of his younger years. The reception they have met with, is a full proof of their merit; and I do but declare the judgment of the public, in saying, that, for variety and choice of matter, and the judicious arrangement of it, for strength and solidity of reasoning, for force and elegance of language, and for a natural flow of matchy eloquence, they stand in the first rank of reputation of any theological discourses in the English, or any other language.

" Original characters are rarely to be found in any class or profession of men. Original writers of any order are but few; and fewest of all perhaps amongst the writers of sermons: It is natural for a young preacher to take some writer of name and character, as his model for composition; for he falls insensibly into an imitation of those writers, who happen to suit best with his taste and judgment: He borrows their matter, cotic, their method and manner, and works their spirit, sentiments, and language into his own compositions; and, in general, he that reads the best writers, and takes them for his pattern in writing, pursues the most promising method of becoming a good writer himself. But a true genius always stands on his own ground; his air, dress, and figure, are all his own; and he disdains to appear in bor-

borrowed colours ; he reads the books of others to stock his mind with ideas, to exercise his reason, and to inform his judgment ; but when he sits down to write, it is on rules or models that are the result of his own reflection, with materials suggested by his own imagination, and thrown into such order and method as are dictated by the natural train of his own ideas.

" If you compare the discourses of the most eminent divines on the same subject, you will find a similarity of matter, or method, or both : If you make the same experiment on the discourses of this great man, the case will be far otherwise ; you will see new topics struck out on the same general argument, new *Media* to support the same general conclusion, and something new, perhaps, in the arrangement of the matter, as well as in the application of it. There is, in short, something in every discourse that is peculiarly his own, it strikes you at once in the light of an original, and you recognize, at first sight, the genuine characters of a great master.

" Prespicuity is a distinguishing character of these, as well as of all his other compositions ; a character that is essential to good writing ; the natural consequence of a clearness and distinctness of conception, and a certain proof of it. Of all the writings I ever read, and of all the men I ever conversed with, (for his conversation was in every respect similar to his more studied productions) he had a singular facility in the disposition or arrangement of his matter, and never failed of placing it in the light that was most apt to strike the imagination and convince the judgment. This happy art of methodizing his argument ; this *lucidus Ordo* as Horace calls it, is that which makes every subject he undertakes, so easy to the reader's memory ; the ideas follow one another in a natural and regular train, and the connection is so clear and obvious, that, if you once get into his plan of thought, your memory carries you through without difficulty or trouble.

" Whilst he was attending his charge at the temple, and supporting it with a dignity and ability that were far beyond his years, he was taking the proper measures for appearing, with like advantage, in characters of another kind. He was, by his situation, connected with the gentlemen of the long robe, and had by that means opportunity of contracting intima-

cies with the most eminent of that profession. By these connections he was led insensibly into the study of the *English* law, both civil and ecclesiastical ; and though the technical and mechanical part of law was not so much worthy of his attention, yet he was as well acquainted with the history of the law of *England*, with the origin and foundation of it, and with its general rules and principles ; in short, as much a master of both branches of jurisprudence, as a science, as the most learned of either profession.

" All science is founded in general maxims or propositions, from whence particular truths may be deduced, or truth in particular cases may be sought and determined. A man may carry in his memory an accurate register of philosophical experiments or natural phenomena, without being a philosopher ; and he may be master of a voluminous common place of adjudged cases, without being a lawyer. It is a knowledge of the principle or cause, that produces the effect in any experiment or phenomenon, that constitutes the philosopher ; and, for the same reason, it is a knowledge of the general maxim or principles, on which the judgment in particular cases is founded, that properly makes the lawyer. It is in this sense, that the great prelate we are speaking of, was a master of *English* jurisprudence ; for though his knowledge of particular decrees and adjudged cases could not be supposed as extensive, as that of the learned gentlemen of that profession ; yet he was possessed of those general maxims of law and equity by which such cases are governed ; and he was very happy in the application of them to any new case that came before him.

" It sometimes happens, that shining abilities serve rather to retard, than accelerate a man's advancement in the road of promotion, and something of this kind happened in the case of bishop *Sherlock*. The envy and jealousy of some who were concerned in directing the counsels of government, withheld him for many years from those honours in his profession, for which his great talents had designed him. He was past the middle of life, when he was promoted to the highest order of the church, and, in consequence of that, to a seat in the upper house of parliament ; and the knowledge he had acquired in the laws and constitutions of *England*, enabled him

to

to appear with greater weight and dignity, both as a governor of the church, and a lord of parliament. When he assisted at the deliberations of that great assembly, on the arduous business of the nation, he was not content to bear a silent testimony, but often times took upon him an active part; and, though the art of public and extemporaneous speaking is usually acquired by use and practice, and his profession and manner of life had afforded him no opportunity of exercising his talents in this way; yet, when a fit occasion offered, he entered freely into a share of public business, and debated on such points as became his station, with those who had the greatest experience, and the best abilities in public speaking: His first attempts in this way were the performances of a master: He delivered himself before the most august assembly in the nation, with the same ease, elegance, and force, as if oratory had been the study and practice of his life; or, as if it had been a gift of nature, and not an art to be attained by time and exercise.

" But he was sensible of the reserve, that became his order and profession in that place; and seldom rose up to declare his opinion, except on points in which the ecclesiastical or civil constitution was essentially concerned, or by which the authority of the crown or the liberties of the subject were materially affected; and, in what cause soever he appeared, he laid down one rule to himself, from which he never departed; and that is, not to introduce foreign matter, to waste the time, and confound the judgment of his audience; but to adhere closely to the point in question, and confine himself to such topics only, as tended directly to illustrate and confirm it: Were every senator bound to observe the same rule, the public, I apprehend, would be no losers by it: It would, at least, shorten the time, and lighten the burden of parliament attendance, and afford no small relief to those who are appointed to conduct the business of government.

" If he was ever prevailed on to engage on party subjects, or to co-operate with ministers in support of some contested measure of government; it was never without the fullest conviction of the rectitude of the cause: And on these, as on other occasions, when he entered the lists in good earnest, he spoke with that solicity of ar-

gument, and masterly eloquence, that it was no easy task for those who were most practised in public debates, to make a specious resistance.

" But, though he did not decline engaging on any point of public and national concern, yet his attention was more especially turned to such as related to the church and clergy. It is not many years since an attempt was made in parliament to introduce a law, by which the rights of the parochial clergy would have been fundamentally affected; an attempt the more formidable, because it was encouraged and supported by persons of distinguished rank in his majesty's government. This attempt was defeated, and the ancient rights of the clergy secured, by the spirited opposition which was raised against it, chiefly by his influence and authority, both within doors and without.

" In cases of ecclesiastical law, which have been brought before the upper house of parliament, as a court of justice, he has sometimes had the honour of leading the judgment of that august assembly, in opposition to some of the greatest lights of the law, who had at first declared themselves of a different opinion.

" When he was translated from *Salisbury* to this great and important diocese, though it was at an advanced age, his parts were in their full vigour; of which he gave sufficient proof in the conduct of some points of no small difficulty, both of a public and a private nature, on his first establishment in the see. The papers and documents prepared by him on those occasions carried the marks of a masterly hand, and showed that the powers of his mind had lost nothing of their meridian force and splendor. When age and infirmities had made large advances upon him, and the powers of his body were well nigh spent, he was so perfect a master of every branch of episcopal knowledge, that, with all the disadvantages under which he laboured, he dispatched the variety of business that came before him, with ease to himself, and satisfaction to those who had occasion to apply to him, and when a general debility had at last possessed him, and taken from him the power of articulation and distinct utterance, his conception was still clear and strong; and in this last state of decline, he was able to dictate his thoughts to those about him in broken words and sentences; and has left

be-

behind him such able decisions on some critical points of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as shews his judgment to be sound and unimpaired, and would have done honour to his more vigorous age.

" But there is nothing perhaps, that is more worthy of admiration under this uncommon state of weakness and decline, than the extraordinary composition of his mind. It is one of the general characters of old age to be querulous and peevish ; and indeed, sickness and infirmity are apt to create a petulance and acrimony in the best natures, both young and old, but the great prelate we are speaking of, was a remarkable exception to the general observation, though he had naturally a quickness and sensibility of temper, age and sickness were so far from stimulating, that they served rather to smooth and soften it ; as infirmities increased upon him, he became more quiet and composed ; and though in the common course of business, and his general intercourse with the world, as well as the interiorconomy of his own family, incidents must have arisen frequently that were displeasing to him, yet nothing could ever break in upon that constancy of mind, and that uniform tranquillity and composure, that so happily possessed him. Had the same case occurred in the reign of antient stoicism, what triumphs would have been sung, and what honours paid to the great masters and schools of science ! And why should its due praise and honour be withheld from that true philosophy, which cometh from above ? In which no man was more deeply read and practised than our truly christian prelate, and whose happy state of mind was the pure and genuine effect of it.

" I could enlarge with pleasure on other parts of this great man's history and character ; but I must not allow myself to put your patience to a further trial, nor entrench too far on time that is destined for other business. The distinguished honours he received from the throne, and the respect that was paid to his judgment in the most arduous affairs of government ; his intercourse of business and friendship with the great men of his time ; the history of his literary and controversial productions ; his more private and domestic virtues, with his general scheme and mode of life ; these are points which will afford matter of instruction and entertainment,

and may be worthy of your attention at some other time, and no apology, I hope, is wanting for engaging your thoughts, on such an occasion as this, to the consideration of such an argument ; for what can be more suitable to the purpose of an ecclesiastical synod, than to contemplate the virtues, and pay an offering of respect to the memory of those who have sat with so much honour at the head of it."

*The N. Britons, No. 108 and 109, containing little more, than the Particulars of what have been published, relative to the Behaviour of the Spaniards at the Bay of Honduras, with the Proceedings theron, (which we gave in our Magazines for June and July, P. 384, 444, and 453) therefore we shall omit them, except the following from No. 109.*

### **The NORTH BRITON, No. 109, INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.**

**W**E hear that the Count de G—hy, at his departure, left a memorial demanding restitution of the effects taken from the inhabitants of Brittany during the war. Our vigorous M—rs have, no doubt, rejected it with scorn, and we wait with impatience for an article in the Gazette to assure us that his most Christian Majesty knows nothing of the demand, and that he is determined to observe the late glorious treaty like his brother of Spain !

### **ADVERTISEMENT.**

Wanted, a person capable of writing a new ministerial paper called, *The Scrutator*, to be carried on under the inspection of the *Greatest Statesman, Cricket Player and Choice Sport* in the kingdom ; who (which is all his *Recess from Business, and his Trifling with his Sultanas will permit*) amuses himself with writing the whole of the *Lying Chronicle*, subjoined to the *Scrutator*. The other parts of the paper, such as proving black, white ; impeaching, treason, high ; fornication and adultery, moral virtues ; to be entrusted to the pen of the person here advertised for. Great encouragement will be given to a gentleman of abilities, and free easy principles ; with a suitable establishment in one of the public offices, if he acquires himself with honour.

*N. B.* The authors of the *Auditor, Briton, and Plain Dealer*, and the writers of *R r r 2* the

the two letters to the Common Council of London, need not apply—as none but Persons of CHARACTER will be employed.

Farther particulars may be known of Jemmy Twitcher himself; or the affidavit-man Perjury Corrupt Wilful, Esq; who will assist the person, that shall be engaged, with a KEY to several late proceedings.

### The NORTH BRITON, No. 110.

*"There is a Degree of M—e in the present M— against their C—y that is beyond Example."* See p. 400.

#### BUDGET.

THE modern MODEST Financier having thought fit to harangue a Great Assembly on his own prodigious abilities and proceedings, to the great approbation of his own party, the whole posse of ministerial writers have from thence taken their cue to pay their adulatory addresses to that *Mirror of a Treasurer*, and echo back, to the *Keeper of the Bag*, those encomiums he had so lavishly bestowed on himself. Hence sprung the famous advertisement in the *Gazetteer*, which in so Thrasonic a strain, trumpeted to the public, the great address of the present ministry, or (if it better pleases) the man who thinks himself Minister, in being able, without a lottery, or any new tax, to carry on the national affairs for one year more. Hence, too, sprung the most paltry of all paltry productions, the *Wallet* in support of its fellow-trifler, the *Advertisement*.

What praise the administration really merited on this account, no man, not furnished with a pair of court spectacles, can possibly perceive. On the contrary, it must have been amazing indeed, if more taxes had been found requisite for a peace-establishment, than had been so in a time of war!—It is notorious, that it has ever been usual to welcome in peace by a lessening of taxes; and, in particular, easing our landed gentlemen, by charging their estates with only two shillings in the pound. But our present ministers are a set of Rehoboams. Their little fingers are thicker than any of their predecessors loins. Former ministers have laden us with heavy yokes, but they (regardless of our supplications to lighten them) have added to their weight. Former ministers have chastised us with whips, but they chastise us with scorpions. They have thought pro-

per to usher in their peace by a most oppressive extension of the excise law, and a continuation of the same tax of four shillings in the pound on the landed interest, which had been thought fully sufficient in the hottest and most expensive part of the war.

The Ministry tell us we have a peace. Have we more than their words for it? Do we experience any of its blessings? At home, it has saddled us with an addition to the taxes subsisting during the war. Can this be called peace? Abroad, our subjects are murdered by the machinations of Frenchmen, and driven from their habitations by the perfidy of Spaniards. Are these the proofs of peace? Yet these are the only fruits we have reaped from the wisdom of this unparalleled administration!

The *Wallet* indeed (contrived, as he says, to answer the *Budget*) descants on the benefits of peace in general, the extraordinary advantages attendant on the glorious one lately concluded at Versailles, and the exuberant wisdom of the peacemakers in entailing so many blessings on their country. He then attempts to shew the propriety of the present plan of government, and of those arrangements that prevented the necessity of burthening us with fresh taxes in the last sittings of parliament. But he leaves the most material point still in suspense—that is—he chalks out no method whereby the unfunded debt is to be funded without additional impositions: Nor does he refute any of the *Budget's* calculations; or deny a single matter of fact, from whence that ingenious author draws his conclusions. No—these facts, these calculations, and conclusions, may stand for ever for him; and yet from these incontestible evidences has this shameless writer the assurance to appeal to ministerial guess-work! Mere suppositions of what may (I believe he more boldly says will) be consequent of this peace of peaces! This chief great gift of our *Higland Vizier*!

This blundering defender of a blundering administration, instead of answering the *Budget*, admits the truth of his premises, and yet denies the conclusions! But how deny? In room of refuting the *Budget*, as he undertakes to do, he entertains us with a second-sighted narrative of the future growth of our commerce, manufactures and riches; whereby the national

national revenues will be this year kept on a par, if not advanced above what they were last. But if we turn our eyes from this petty ministerial performance, where shall we discover one circumstance to confirm the doctrine? Let us view the present state of England. Our manufacturers are rather so many burthens on their respective parishes; our staple manufactory is in a galloping consumption; the weaving trade is on the point of death; and our foreign commerce not without the most alarming symptoms of decay. Our trade to the Baltic, is rather pernicious; that to Turkey ruined; the balance with France against us; the French have run away, too, with the Spanish trade; injured us in the Dutch; and greatly supplanted us in the German. I appeal to all the disinterested gentlemen on the Royal Exchange, whether this is not a fair state of the case. It is true (for I must give the devil his due) our African trade, in the article of slaves, is on the increasing hand; but the *Wallet* will not find, what he so confidently asserts, that their labour will bring such a considerable increase to the customs. The greatest number of them are disposed of to the Spaniards, and are now actually employed in rebuilding the demolished fortifications of the Havannah.—Kind, generous and considerate English, thus to assist in repairing those considerable breaches, which themselves had so wantonly made!—

The other points the *Wallet* plumes himself upon, are equally false. The produce of the ceded islands cannot possibly raise our imports for some years to come; they are not yet sold, much less cleared: And as to the East Indies, on which he dwells so largely, can any man in his right senses suppose, that the ships lately taken into the pay of the company, can deliver their cargoes from China or Bengal this year? From hence it is self-evident, that there is not the least foundation, in reason or fact, for those fancied encroachments of the national revenues, the present year, which this shameless writer predicts will certainly accrue. When a Ministry is reduced to such low shifts, we cannot help considering them in the state of drowning men; ready to catch hold of the weakest twig to preserve them from sinking. If our Ministers, or their minions, imagine the nation is to be deceived by such idle dreams, and wrap

themselves up in such ridiculous expectations, I trust they will soon be undeceived to their irremediable confusion.

Again, I would ask this ministerial *Merlin*, what real benefits the nation has received from the wonderful cutters he so wonderfully brags of? Can our political *Irishman* (I beg pardon of my good friends of Ireland, I advert only to his being such a *Blunderer*) prophesy the actual advantages that have arisen from this boasted institution? His parade of the great employ it gives to our sailors, is as absurd as his other positions; on the contrary, the whole mercantile and trading part of the nation sorely feel, that many more of them are now engaged in those very illicit practices which the cutters are said to prevent, than in the cutters themselves. Is this a proof of the flourishing situation of commerce, or the prodigious service of these vessels! Can the *Wallet* mention any one considerable branch of trade that has been improved since the peace took place? I have named several, that have been nearly ruined since that fatal period; and defy even the best (for him I take to be the worst) writer in the service of the administration to confute me.

Why then all this noise in support of a peace, so utterly destitute of the ever before resulting advantages from such an event? Why infuse into the minds of the people sanguine expectations of what can never happen? Why turning their eyes from viewing their present wretched state, by romantic visions of future gains that never will arise? But this is the constant practice of our modern *Mother Osburnes*; when they find themselves worsted in a dispute on the present state of obvious occurrences, they instantly change the argument, and have recourse to prophetical affirmations of what is to be, *To-morrow!* Thus the *Wallet* entertains us with a prophecy of *are-to-come* benefits, unsupported by probability, and unassisted by solid reasoning; whilst the *Budget* argues like a man of sense; from former experience, indisputable facts, and upon creditability.

That the *Budget* justly arraigns the weakness of the Ministry in not furnishing a peace-establishment, as heretofore whereby the navy debt should be, annually, provided for within the year, must appear uncontrollably reasonable to every person who considers the importance of our fleet to our existence, and the disengagement

agement that must naturally arise from thence to the sailors employed in the public service. It cannot be supposed that our brave tars will cheatfully engage in the cause of their country, when there is no particular fund appropriated for the payment of their wages; nor can we, with any colour of equity, expect them to perform their duty with spirit, when they cannot be certain of that support for their families, which their toils and dangers demand, and for which they have nothing to rely on, but the chimerical produce of the sinking fund. This is not a matter of propriety, or impropriety, which may be neglected or performed, without endangering the total loss of our independency; but a measure of the last consequence and most pressing necessity; the smallest defect in which, instantly exposes the nation to the hazard of being lost past all redemption; our commerce insulted, and our flag despised. It is to no purpose to squabble about the means whereby an arrangement so indispensably necessary is to be effected; whether by new taxes, borrowing jobs, or otherwise. At any rate it should have been done, though it had been requisite, for this purpose, to suspend payment of the interest of a part of our national debt, *in case there were no other deviseable means to bring it about:* Because we cannot remain a free and independent people, without the aid, and constant service of our navy; and we cannot trust to their hearty endeavours in our cause, unless we are solicitous to have a regular fund always ready to answer their wages. This is so very apparent, that I must take upon me to assert, that an administration which *cannot* make provision for so necessary an article in our annual expence, ought to give place to those, who, by their credit with the nation, *can* provide a fund for this and every other proper call, without exposing our nakedness to foreigners, or endangering our intestine quiet, by grievous and unconstitutional burthens. When a Ministry cannot, within the year, provide for an article of this importance, it is high time for them to *resign the helm* to those that can, within the year, supply us with *all that is needful* to answer this, and every other exigency in the state; without having recourse to violent, oppressive, and unpopular methods of government to attain it.

In fine, the *Wallop*, instead of really an-

swering the *Bullet*, (a pamphlet which no Englishman ought to be without) contributes almost as much as that well executed performance to open the eyes of the public, with respect to a ministry that are not able to carry on the national business without involving themselves and the kingdom in inextricable difficulties: For that author, *contrary to his professed intention*, uncontroversibly demonstrates, that the administration by adhering to the ridiculous plan of government, which they must pursue, whilst they continue in power (and which he so weakly justifies) will, *inevitably*, put the *finishing hand* to our importance in Europe; expose us to innumerable dangers at home; and leave our colonies unprotected, unless our settlements can, by their own strength, defend themselves.

### *The NORTH BRITON, No. III.*

*On the Necessity and Equitability of granting Cos's against Attorney-Generals, in order to discountenance vexatious Suits.*

THE mischief that gave rise to my considering this case—(a case, I believe, never before treated on!)—is, indisputably, of a very threatening nature; and as hurtful as alarming. It menaces us in the streets, disturbs us in our houses, and disquiets us in our business. If so unjust a privilege, in favour of the Attorney General, was absolutely established by a statute, it would be the *duty* of every *freeborn Englishman* to spare no pains in obtaining a repeal of so inequitable a law. But in fact, there *is* no law, and I hope *never* will be, to authorize such a dangerous, such a dreadful preeminence. All the other servants of the crown are answerable for every stretch of power and office—for their blundering credulity, or malicious oppression—and why the same fate should not attend the Attorney General, no man of reason and candour can see. If a poor exciseman commits a mistake to the prejudice of his neighbour, he must repair the wrong; in *some cases*, even *threefold*: Yet a wicked Attorney General, by virtue of paying no costs, may drive many honest families to despair, rob them of their money, their quiet, and their time, and make no satisfaction!—Nay by putting them to needless and enormous expences, may prevent their

their being able to answer the demands of an importunate creditor, and, in consequence, ultimately, deprive them of their freedom also ! It is a privilege, too, that is, and ever will be, *whilst it exists*, a rankling *stake* on the *liberty of the press*. An Attorney General may oppressively prosecute an author, a printer, and publisher, on the pretence of their having propagated a false and seditious libel, and though it shall be legally determined by a jury to be NO libel, yet Mr. Attorney shall pay no costs ! Are all these proceedings equal ? Are they consistent with reason, or conformable to justice ? If not, (and, I think, all the *impartial* part of the world will answer in the negative) why should so great a defect, in point of equality, escape the observation of this *equalizing* age ? That in sorrow we must be *equal*, the Earl of Bute, Lord Dispenser, and every gentleman concerned in establishing the tax on cyder, have most *persuasively* assured us ; and if this must be the case where our misery is pursued, why should not the same equalizing rule take place where our benefit is concerned ? Why should we not be put on a *par* with the Attorney General ? Or rather, why should his office intitle him to prostitute the name of the *fountain of justice*, in order to compass *injustice*, or sanctify *oppression* ? In fine, the more I reflect on the power of Attorney Generals, and the use they make of that power, the more I see the force of those words of *Home*, the Scotchman, where the mother of Agis tells the king,

" Peril, my son, dwells not in camps  
" alone :

" In cities, palaces and Courts of Justice,  
" With treachery and treason she inhab-  
" bits."

I shall conclude by observing, that I have only considered the case of Attorney Generals, acting in the name of the King (and almost ever by the *instigation* of wicked Ministers) in the most oppressive manner against his subjects, because the latter, though innocent, are obliged to pay their own costs ; but it will be evident to every man of common sense, that any litigious solicitor, or private person interpolating, by information or indictment to vex the guiltless, ought to be, by the same parity of reason, subject to the same costs and damages. If the Great Accuser of mankind is soiled of his stronghold, an

immunity from costs, there cannot rest the smallest shadow of doubt, but that a *private informer*, acting on his own footing, cannot plead, in any case, an exemption from so just an appointment.

The NORTH BRITON. No. 112.

*Heu, Heu, quam brevibus pereant ingenia causis !*

*Imperium, tanta quæsum sanguine, tantæ Servatum, quod milie Ducum perperere labores*

*PROVIDOR UNUS INERS, angusto tempore, vertit.*

CLAUD.

THAT the treachery of ministers is no new complaint, is sufficiently evident from my motto. Our great ancestors, too, like the Romans, often complained of that calamity, and often, also, severely punished these infamous betrayers of their country's rights. Yet no sense of the *Amor Patriæ* that animates every honest man, no remonstrances, no examples, are sufficient to deter the miscreants of power from the practice. For the sake of triumphing over our liberty, for the sake of rioting in the spoils of the public for a few years, they will not only expose themselves to every danger necessarily attendant on the general hatred, but entail on their country, miseries and shame which no time can efface.

Submission to the will of ministerial traitors, has never been registered amongst the articles of our political faith ; and, fashionable soever as it may now-a-days be to preach up its necessity, I trust never will. The *law of our country*, is the measure of our obedience to every person within our country. With joy we render to CÆSAR those honours which by that law belong to CÆSAR. With eagerness, too, we are ready to give to each particular MINISTER, the legal due of each. The present permanent peace sufficiently proclaims the merit of the great minister who planned it, and the other great minister who negotiated it. Many thousand Englishmen now pant to decorate their tombs with that ornamental and deathless inscription which their *glorius* share in so glorious a transaction, gives them an indisputable title to Few, very few, would grudge doing justice to their memories, or refuse them a proper testimony of the blessings they have showered upon us, from the signature of the preliminaries,

to

to the refusal of logwood, and the expulsion from the island of Salt-Tortuga.

From the most important and respectable kingdom in Europe, with what a degree of humility (a humility that must be the admiration of after ages!) have we not sunk beneath the lowest? With what a portion of lowlineis are we not become the sport of those conquered countries, which Mr. Pitt so ambitiously taught us to triumph over? See the happy effects of our meekness. The Monarch who is despised by the contemptible kingdom of Poland, not only superciliously refuses us payment of the Canada bills, but also plunders our subjects; wrests from them their lawful possessions; and treats that nation with contempt, whose very name, but lately, struck him with fear. Certain of the fidelity and support of his *kinsman* in England, he smiles at our pinioned arms, and laughs at our manacled navy. The permanent peace protects him in his actions: that peace which cannot exist another year, unless the same spirit of humility I spoke of, induces us to suffer every indignity that a flagrant violation of faith, that ambition and cruelty, can load us with, rather than declare it void. This situation of affairs, is the great achievement of the Northern Minister; the happy effect of his (seconded by the pensioned Sardinian Ambassador's) interposition for mercy, to a Prince and people, who must have otherwise sued to us to permit them even to exist!

I was led into this train of thinking, by the following letter; which, when my readers are informed that it is written by the author of the celebrated letter from the P—r at Rome, to his Scotch cousin in England, that appeared in the North Briton (No. 36) Saturday, February 19th, 1763, will need no apology for its introduction.

#### To the NORTH BRITON.

"Sir,

" IF the savage nations of the world who submitted to the British arms in the late glorious war be yet informed that the conquests made by our invincible troops, are, all to a trifl, long since surrendered and given back, they must certainly be at a great loss to find out the causes of this strange and very sudden event. They will not be able to comprehend how it is possible that a people so great in arms, and so irresistible as the English, should be so

far reduced, in a few months, as to trucle to those they had, in appearance, completely conquered, and rendered incapable of ever facing them again, either by sea or land!

Unacquainted with civil policy as they are, and uninstructed in the precepts of Christianity, it would be ridiculous to tell them we have a Minister (I believe I may venture to say have) who places all his glory in doing, indiscriminately, good to his country; and is so truly Christian that *he loves his master's enemies*; that he despises the pomp of earthly crowns and scepters, and has so refinedly studied and interpreted the expression of the great Saviour of mankind, *My kingdom is not of this world*, as therefore to have set no value on the kingdoms his fellow-subjects had gloriously won for their monarch, but piously restored them to their former owners.

As these poor people are guided only by natural reason, they will undoubtedly think it very *unnatural* for victors to submit to the vanquished, and abjectly sue for peace to a baffled, beaten, and by all the world, despised enemy. I repeat it, they will never comprehend the true glory of such a proceeding, as our humane minister has set an example of to all Kings, Potentates, and Premiers; and which example, we are bound to hope, the said Kings, Potentates, and Premiers will follow, when British subjects shall be reduced as low as their antagonists have lately been. A circumstance, according to appearances, not quite impossible!

If, merely to satisfy the doubts of these poor ignorant savages, they should be told, on the other hand, that these incredible events, have been brought about, and accomplished, by T—s to their K—, and enemies to their country,—by a wicked, profligate, shameless set of men, who blindly followed (I beg pardon, they saw clear enough) the dictates of ONE, whose family and country have proved themselves sworn foes to the house and government of *the best of Kings!* of one, if we may judge of the future by the past, that would be glad, to safely oppose whom he now pretends to serve! of one who, with his needy countrymen, are (almost) alone the people caressed, though they had repeatedly endeavoured to dethrone their lawful Kings, and expel the family of their royal master! That the natural

natural and noble subjects of the realm, who disappointed their traitorous and ambitious views, are suspected, insulted and hated, (by the Minister) removed from the presence, and thrust out of employments, to make room for a rascally race of sycophants, who hold the ministerial reins of government, and brought these calamities on their Prince and his people: I say, were they to be told this, and all that malice and disappointed ambition can invent, to blacken the characters of our present excellent Ministers, and persuade these ignorant people was the true cause of this (to them) unaccountable change, it would but still puzzle them the more, and make them conclude, that we either bantered them, or had been egregiously bantered ourselves.

There is a dignity in proceedings truly great, which vulgar minds cannot reach to comprehend; and the noble acts of a wise and good minister are often laughed at, and stigmatized with folly, for want of a true taste of the sublime and beautiful inhuman actions.

I will suppose one of these *Indians* in discourse with some Englishman residing among them, on this article of our Minister dealing with his master's enemies, and am certain, the Indian would reason and advise in this manner: "Is it possible, any Minister, to a Prince over a great and free people, should be such a fool, as to give his master's subjects again into the hands of an inveterate enemy, who had been justly crushed, and made incapable of doing them any further hurt, unless cherished and supported by the very power that had subdued them? If such a foolish Minister exists, why do they submit to his administration? Amongst us, the wisest and bravest is always chosen to conduct our affairs, and if he suffer himself to be misled by evil counsellors, and act *in opposition to the interest, as well as the general sense of the people*, we make no scruple to chuse another in his place. The end for which he was chosen to direct the business of our nation, we esteem to be frustrated, and look on it, that in all right and justice, he has forfeited the conditional trust reposed in him. Thus, should such courageous warriors as the English, treat the Minister that gives way to the weak or wicked dictates of his own heart, or the evil counsel of his tools. Nor, in such cases, should one moment be lost,

least the impunity he meets with, may multiply his crimes, and produce the inevitable ruin of the nation, whose affairs he so foolishly or iniquitously conducts."

I say, rude nature will instruct men to argue, and advise, thus conformable to simple equity and justice; but a very different lesson is taught by *the improvement of human reason*, which is bettered from time to time, and never was in an higher pitch of perfection than in the present.

Ask the most eminent Court Divines, the most favoured Sages of the present law, and they will all tell you, that it is our duty to submit, without murmuring, to the will and pleasure of the Minister, were he even a fool or a madman; but to quarrel with the Ministry in the days of the best and wisest of Princes, who had *bis mind formed to virtue* by a second MENTOR, is actual outrage and rebellion. That the people were made for the Minister, and that it never will be well, nor will peace at home be rightly established, till, at least, half the subjects of this realm be thoroughly grounded in this opinion and persuasion. I say one half of the people of this realm, who, with ALL the subjects of Scotland; may be sufficient to keep down any faction, opposition, coterie, or whatever denomination may be given to a set of rebels, who may at any time oppose, ridicule and expose the proceedings of a WISE and ABLE administration.

I have a great inclination, Mr. North Briton, to recapitulate ALL the wise acts of a PREMIER, whom you have taken some pains to hang up to public scorn, as your coadjutor C——'s phrase is, in order to convert you; but at present I have not time for that pleasing task, because I must keep an appointment with a great man, who has promised to recommend me to the same PIDDLING place in the approaching war, which that honest and disinterested Scotchman, Sir Laurence Dundas, held in the late one.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. L. W.

The NORTH BRITON. No. 113.

"Give them [France and Spain] an INCH and they'll take an ELL."

"Every LABOURER is worthy of his HIRE."

Old Proverbs.

**S**carce was the expusion of our logwood cutter from the bay of Honduras,

113,

ras publicly known, than letters to the minority were published in justification of that violent infraction of the late odious treaty of peace; and now that we are ascertained of a farther outrage on the property of our subjects at the island of Salt-Tortuga, the same infamous tool, or more infamous limb, of a *despairing* faction, attempts, through the vehicle of our news papers, to mislead the nation by a false representation of that repeated insult on our honour, and indisputable rights.

This base member, or baser tool, of a *dy-ing* ministry, would persuade us, that Salt Tortuga is the property of the French, and that, of consequence; they were legally justifiable in those late violences of which we so loudly complain. This is a round assertion in favour of our enemies, and one would naturally think would be followed by some little proof. Is it so? Alas! not even the sorry *shadow* of one! Truly he thinks the very allegation itself sufficient, and if you will not believe him, *ye are a set of obstinate opposers of an able and popular administration; Rebels against law and order; and despisers of truth and justice!* These are the only arguments we can expect from the present ministry, and, indeed, the only arguments we ever had from tories in, or out of, power. What if I were to deny the validity of this asserted title of the French, and *only* deny it, would it convince the uninformed? I fancy not: Yet, it is all the reply my antagonists deserve. But I will fairly state the few plain facts on which our claim to dig salt at Tortuga is founded—Facts so notoriously known in the commercial and political world, as must, henceforward, I apprehend, stop the mouth of falsehood, and put our ministers and their hirelings to the blush, if *the least sense of shame* is yet remaining in them—and when I have done so, I shall submit to my unprejudiced readers to make what reflections they shall think proper on our national disgraces in the *West*; and leave it to their decision whether they are more signal in the western quarter of the world, or the western quarter of the *metropolis*? Whether the timid dispositions of our ruling statesmen in the latter, are not solely the cause of the French and Spanish depredations in the former.

Salt Tortuga was never settled but by the English, and no otherwise by them than by building occasional habitations,

when they came there a *turtling*, or in order to load with salt. The French, indeed, have also resorted thither for the same purposes, but never dared to set their feet there in times of wars or rumours of wars; whereas our possession of this Tortuga (for there is another island of that name near Hispaniola) was uninterrupted, and attended with every requisite mark of legality which is allowed by civilians to be productive of an *absolute right*. The *Uti possidetis clause* in the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle confirmed this possessory title, and made this island our unquestioned property. We have ever since that treaty used it as ours, and there is no clause in the late treaty of Versailles, which annuls that right, or even stipulates any joint occupation of that convenient place: from whence it is incontrovertibly evident that the same *Uti posside:is clause* which allowed it to be our property, still confirms, proves and supports that right; and therefore any claim made by the French thereto is weak and abrid, and every means employed by France to dispossess us of it, is a manifest infraction of the treaties now subsisting between the two nations. This is a true state of the case; I defy the Scot, his delegates, and dependents, to shew the contrary; and yet I have not only lived to see the time, when the French have expelled our people from Tortuga, destroyed their habitations, plundered their effects, and captivated their persons, in the very childhood of peace, but even to see this flagrant violation of faith (like that of Honduras) shamefully defended by the very people whose DUTY it is to heal the breach, by exacting a two-fold reparation for our injured commerce, and our blighted honour!

Whatever pretensions France may set up to this place, are these the means to justify them? They are neither admissible at the bar of reason, nor conformable to the law of nations. A possession not entered upon by violence, nor obtained by fraud or surprise, cannot be lawfully removed, but by making a legal demand of the contested premises, and exhibiting a better title thereto. To proceed otherwise, has ever been held unjustifiable as well between nations as individuals. I hope no place we hold will ever be admitted the property of France, merely because France shall be pleased to call it her own; as well as that no violent throwing us out of one,

in the days of friendship, will be allowed to be a valid proof of her right to it. If any state Chancellor should ever make such a wicked decree, I do not doubt but on a spirited appeal from the people of England to their representatives, that it would be unanimously reversed, and the vengeance of an injured nation poured on the infamous wretch who pronounced it.

If France had really a right to the island of Salt Tortuga, or only supposed she had one, it behoved them to make a formal demand of their property to our sovereign, and to have expounded the nature of their claim to his Privy Council. The French were no strangers to this method of proceeding, nor had they any reason to doubt, if they had adopted it, the obtaining that satisfaction which justice required. But their sly, unsuspected, perfidious, violent procedure, not only proves the weakness of their pretensions, but demonstratively shews the confidence they repose in their Scotch Friend near the helm, their expectations that every insult on the importance of this kingdom will be utterly stifled by his resistless influence, and their opinion of the submission, or impotence, of the Anti-Horatii who severally and separately usurp the name of minister.

But it always is so, when England is cursed with a favourite, and an unpopular ministry. Then France presumes to treat us, as if we were a subordinate and dependent nation; whilst the degenerate statesmen, who should protect us (to cover their own unpatriotic dispositions, to conceal their own patricidal infamy!) set their venal tools to work, to exculpate, or excuse, every insult committed on our dignity and rights. And, indeed, in such a case, it must be ever so; because such administrations are always as weak, as wickedly inclined, They neither dare, nor would if they dared, tread in the footsteps of those great ministers whom the people love. They are equally destitute of that regard for the public, which engrosses the favourites of the nation; and of the means to do their country Justice were they really inclined to assert and maintain its honour.

If the French and Spaniards are tamely suffered, in this manner, to oppress our subjects in the West Indies, the latter will be gradually divested of every resource, with which nature has provided them

for the promoting of commerce, and facilitating the comforts of life. Our insolent enemies will every where heap on our people oppression on oppression, because they will harbour no fear of being called to account for any barbarities they may chuse to commit. Would any Englishman wonder, if he heard a Frenchman reason thus? Is it to be supposed, that the great men in England will blame us for our royal behaviour to a factious people, whom it is said, "no King can govern, and no God can please?" Can we imagine, that those who invade the Houses of Englishmen in ENGLAND, seize their papers and haul their persons to prison, will be displeased to bear that the subjects of that saucy and unruly nation is chastised in the same manner in ANOTHER QUARTER OF THE GLOBE? Is it credible, that those, who delight in trampling on the privileges of Englishmen in ENGLAND, will have the smallest propensity to support their ideas of importance ANY WHERE ELSE? No—it cannot possibly be, that a ministry, at war with the people, will have any feelings for the people's rights; Now is our Time to correct English pride; now, when they have no Pitt at the head of their affairs; no Temple, &c.

In this manner the French most certainly argue; at least they act as if these sentiments were their declared opinion. Nor are they well to be blamed. They see every possible method pursued, that can be devised, in order to annihilate freedom and discourage valour—that freedom and that valour, which lately equalised England (perhaps I might justly have said, placed her before) the freest and most heroic states of antiquity!—and therefore they avail themselves of our situation. I would ask, what our brave men have done, who nobly dared the dangers of the sea, and the force of the enemy, in the east, that they are to be scandalously robbed of the just reward of the toils, their wounds and perils, at the taking of Pondicherry.

We are told, that the East India Company claim the military stores, cannon, &c.; and under colour of their charter, oppose those demands of our victorious tars, founded on the reasonable supposition, that the worth of what effects they take in war, under the usual regulations, is their legal right. What is the consideration of this charter compared with

national justice ! Shall national honour, yield, in a point like this, to any single individual, how great soever ? The East India Company, great as it is, in the eye of the nation, is but one individual. Is private property, then, so to be chartered as to oppose the public welfare ? The public welfare depends on properly rewarding *that* valour which was its protection and promotion ; *that* valour which rescued the India Company from ruin ; *that* valour which procured it the commerce in which it now looks so very big !

The East India Company are sovereigns in the east ; but by what tenure do they hold that sovereignty ? Why, by national charter confirmed in parliament. And will that parliament delegate a power to them by law, superior to Justice, on which law is founded ? as well as in direct opposition to law and custom in every parallel case ? Justice, custom, law, direct a considerable portion of the spoils taken in war, to be shared amongst those who took them. The property of the East India Company is bound by the laws of war ; I will add, their property is bound by the general laws of humanity ; and public justice is the guardian of those laws. When the troops, &c. of the East India Company make any captures, it is fit and reasonable, that those captures should be subject to the orders of the company ; but when the national servants, protecting the nation in general, and paid by the nation in general, make spoil of the enemies effects, it is evident—incontestibly evident—that *that* spoil should be divided agreeable to the customary laws of war ; according to those laws that are established in respect to the national forces, land or naval. A patriotic and a grateful administration would let the East India Company know, that there is no exception established, in respect to that quarter of the globe. What is law in respect to the distribution of prize money, or any other case, in the *West*, is law in the same case in the *East* : And the same royal prerogative that gives a legislative sanction to its proclamations here, is endued with the same prevalent authority, wherever the dominions of Great Britain extend. To talk then of an exclusive right to the military stores, &c. taken at Pondicherry, is as absurd in the East India Company, as it is ungrateful and unjust ; notwith-

standing they may have the sanction of an administration to support them in it, from a motive which I shall hereafter explain (respecting a private bargain and a loan) it compelled to it, by the company's persisting in refusing our brave tars such a share of those effects to which they have a most indubitable right.

B.

*A Counter-Address to the Public, on a late Dismissal of a General Officer. (See p. 195, &c.)*

**A**PPEALS on private grievances come before the public, with very little propriety, except when the party appears as defendant. If public outrage be added to personal injustice, the impartial reader will receive with candour the injured persons appeal if supported by argument, and offered with decency and temper. In the case now to be laid before the public, there is no intention of arraigning either those who have oppressed, or those who have insulted. Nothing is meant, but an attempt to prove that a man who has been deeply wounded, did not deserve punishment, nor could apprehend he had such ungenerous enemies as would add the grossest abuse to the full vengeance which power had given some men an opportunity of exercising.

The title of this address does not more clearly point out that General *Conway* is the subject, than I fear the description does which I have just given. The two worthies who have most distinguished themselves by illiberal abuse, are the authors of a letter first printed in the *Gazetteer May 9,* \* and of an address to the public

\* Letter on the dismission of Gen. Conway.

S I R,

The dismission of a general officer from all his employments has occasioned much speculation ; and the cause, universally assigned, is his opposition in parliament. The absurd and blundering system of politics, embraced by every administration from the accession of *George the first*, until the commencement of this reign, has endeared the word *opposition* to the ears of the whole nation ; it is universally looked on as the touchstone of political skill and integrity, and is more extensive in its operations than charity, by hiding every vice, and covering every deformity. The greatest fool or knave in opposition is wi-

ser

Public on the late dismission of a General Officer †. The first of them gives an intimation

ser and honest far than the most experienced or respectable servant of the crown; the most timid and unenterprizing general vies with a *Wolfe* for immortal fame; every opposer of government is actuated by *conscience*; every favourer of administration is impelled by interest. This is the political creed of three parts of the nation.

Uniform and steady opposition to good, wholesome, and constitutional measures, on the principle of opposing this or that minister, is equally base, and may be equally ruinous to the state, as a venal and corrupt dependance on the minister, and compliance with his arrets. If in the present parliament there are men who act from this principle: men, who hold and enjoy places of great trust, profit, and power; who, from personal attachment to a former minister, pay to him the allegiance due to their sovereign; who, whilst they are bellowing for liberty, would rivet the bolts of slavery and bondage on their master's arms; who, from pique and resentment, thwart and traverse his councils; and by every art that long groping in the dark and subterraneous scenes of office has brought to their knowledge, obstruct and clog the wheels of administration; is it not astonishing that those men are still in place, and feed on the bounty of that crown and country they are unconstitutionally betraying, under the specious and sacred mask of liberty? What minister need fear an avowal of having advised his majesty to remove such persons? What parliament would impeach? What subject, but a brother in iniquity, condemn the author of it? In the instance before us, we need not have recourse to such general considerations. Ingratitude to his royal master, who, early on his accession to the throne, raised him to some degree of confidence and credit with his country, will easily and naturally account for his majesty's resentment, and the consequences of it. Had his vote in parliament been the sole cause of this public mark of royal displeasure, those who stood in the same military station with him would have shared the same fate. As those gentlemen, who in every question during the last interesting session of parliament, conscientiously opposed measures, not men, still continue in the quiet and peaceable

enjoyment of their regiments, it may not be unfair to conclude, that either Mr. Conway did not, *bona fide*, oppose measures, but complexions; or that some other reason than his bare vote of opposition, is the solid cause of that signal disgrace which has fallen upon him.

† *An Address to the Public, on the late Dismissal of a General Officer.*

The dismission of a general officer, whether rightly or not, has however engaged somewhat of the public attention. Attempt have been made to render it the object of popular clamour; and tho' our memories would not suffer it to be called unprecedented, yet every other inflaming epithet has been laboriously given it, and insinuations lavishly thrown out, that this was only the beginning of sorrows; that such an unconstitutional act was not meant to stand single and unsupported, but was to be followed by the disgrace of several other general officers; and, lest this should be borne too calmly, it was industriously added, that the whole army was to be new modelled.

I shall not take upon myself to assign any reason at all for the dismission now in question. I will only state some short facts, for the truth of which I will appeal to the testimony of the well-informed, and leave the public to judge how far the tenor of conduct which has been observed by the General ever since the beginning of last winter, operated in the present case.

Whoever was conversant in the business of the last winter, will readily call to mind, that the greater part of the time before Christmas holidays was spent in a disagreeable, tho' very necessary transaction, relating to Mr. Wilkes. I do not remember in the several stages of that affair, which was considerably spun out with a variety of untoward accidents, that the General took any part in the resenting the insult which had been so grossly offered to his master; and which, considering the relation he at that time bore to his family, could not have been looked upon in the least as misbecoming his character or station. (*A poem of the bedchamber.*)

After Christmas, when the opposition had summoned all their strength from the country, and began very con-

timation that Gen. Conway had the van-

confidently to name the day on which they were to enter into their glory, this gentleman, who had hitherto observed a kind of suspicious neutrality, began more openly to declare himself; and, except on some one point in which Mr. Wilkes was concerned, the particulars of which are by no means present to my recollection, between the 16th of January, and the 17th of the following month, he never happened to be of the same opinion with the King's servants in government.

So uniform a tenor of conduct will not generally be imputed to the effect of chance or accident, as it carries with it the marks of design and premeditation. It was not administration alone that considered him as their opponent: The opposition were daily vaunting of him as an important acquisition, and indeed gave out, at one time, that he had undertaken to lead them. What doubt could be entertained of his inclinations, after the virulent charge of ignorance and incapacity which he powered forth against the minister; and which, being totally unsupported by the least shadow of proof, might serve well enough to indicate his dispositions at the expence of his judgment and his temper. Whenever therefore the dismission is mentioned, together with the conduct in parliament, which, for want of knowing any other, is usually assigned as the cause of it, let it be fairly stated to the public; let them be assured, that the General was as vigorous and active, as I, in that, as totally in opposition, I will not presume to add, that he was as penetrating and as eloquent, as the cool and dispassionate George On—I—rv.

It may be urged, indeed, and speciously enough, to those who have no great experience in public business, that he has suffered in the cause of his country, for maintaining that freedom which is our glory and our birth-right. This has been artfully enough endeavoured to be constantly insinuated, upon the footing that the dismission took place on account of the vote given with relation to the warrants; but, besides that it is unfair to ascribe to one action, what may be much more probably deduced as the regular consequence of a settled plan of conduct during the

whole course of the last winter; yet, for one instant, supposing the fact just as it is stated, and that the *one* vote alluded to, was the cause of the regiment's being taken away, yet, does it follow from thence, that the vote then given was in the cause of liberty. (See p. 462.)

Are they to be accounted the champions of liberty, who, on the *Friday*, assert that no man can be safe in his own house, unless a declaration is made of the illegality of particular warrants; and yet, on the very *Tuesday* next ensuing when the abuse is proposed to be remedied in a regular constitutional method by bill, can sit still, and suffer such a proposition to be thrown out, nay, many of them concur in rejecting it?

Indeed I can easily conceive that in particular cases dismission would be a release instead of a punishment. Suppose for instance, a man brought near his royal master by an honourable post, and engaged by that means as it were in a necessity of frequent intercourse with him. This man, thro' disgust, caprice, ambition, or some such motive, forgetful of his own situation, and regardless of the opinions and advices of his friends, engages deeply in league with a set of men whose determined purpose is to impose conditions of their own, and to give the law to their S-V-R-N. Their plans become his language; their resolutions are the same; yet he continues still in office; frequents the R-y-l presence as before; is employed in those daily services, which, in most minds beget a kind of affectionate reverence and esteem for those to whom they are done. With what comfort, think you, is it that he now draws near with his lips to his R-y-l master, while in his heart he is so far from him? If such a case should ever exist, the removal from that employment could not surely be considered as the whole of the displeasure that was to arise as long as there remained a possibility of inflicting more.

self, and on the great man whose counsels he executed. General Conway has gone thro' a regular course in his profession for near seven and twenty years, has been formed under those heroes the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Ferdinand, has been engaged in six regular battles, besides many smaller actions, and therefore whatever talents he has, or whatever military knowledge he has acquired (if either are allowed to him) have been improved and acquired by long and painful service. Tho' eminently distinguished for his gallant and indefatigable behaviour by those illustrious princes, he has never had the happiness of achieving any action of remarkable eclat, or of performing alone any action of signal utility to his country. The author of these sheets has seen his solicitude for employment in the field, his thirst of service, but never knew him prefer himself to the meanest officer in the army.

I shall here quit the letter-writer, and take to his fellow-labourer, the author of the address.

This good-natured person, apprehensive that the English language would not furnish him with sufficient terms of abuse, has had recourse to his *Sallust* for a sentence, whose bitterness should comprehend all the gall which he intended to spread through three and forty pages. Rome, when *Sallust* wrote, was arrived at the perfection of eloquent slander, and at the dregs of corruption. Such a writer, at such a period, could not fail to furnish a paragraph to justify the punishment of an impious Man, who, void of conscience and honour, had stopped at nothing to glut his abominable ambition, and undo his country. *Equidem ego sic existimo omnes cruciatus minores quam facinora illorum esse; sed plerique mortales postrema meminere, & in hominibus impius sceleris eorum obliti, de pena differunt.* The impious men alluded to by the historian, were the accomplices of *Cataline*, and were put to death. Those were the men, in whose story the author of the address fished for a sentence that might suit the criminality of general Conway. I will not suppose that this author wishes that the parallel had been carried farther, because he knows that as yet our laws do not allow a man to be put to

death for giving a single \* vote, against the administration. I am persuaded his lenity is content with having a man ruined for such presumption; but he owns, his ruin ought to be total. Despotic acts, according to this writer, give the idea of a tone of firmness and decision. The gallies and the bowstring give an idea of firmness and decision in the expeditious governments of France and Turkey—but English ears are ill accustomed to such sounds.

Yet farther; *Attempts, he says, have been made to render that dismissal the object of public clamour, and insinuations have been thrown out that this was only the beginning of sorrows; that such an unconstitutional act was not meant to stand single, but was to be followed by the disgrace of several other general officers; and least this should be borne too calmly, it was industriously added, that the whole army was to be new modell'd.* Who ever said this was the beginning of sorrows, must have strangely forgotten the proscriptions of last year, the dismissal of general *A'Court, &c. &c.* That it has been reported that a noble lord carried into the closet a list of sixteen officers, whose removal he advised, is certainly true, I mean such a report; and their not being dismissed, is no proof it was never proposed.

But he adds, it has been industriously reported that the army *was going to be new modelled.*—I shall waive this point—it is too serious, and too delicate. Such reports I hope are false, for what could be proposed to be done with the army when so modelled? What enemies can the king of Great-Britain have, whom the present army would not shed their blood to combat? What dark designs are there in agitation, which should make it desirable to remove the present officers and place others in their room? There are no such designs, consequently there can be no such plan.

One word he has dropped, which must not

\* It was not strictly speaking by a single vote, but on a single subject, that general Conway differed with the administration. The term *single vote*, is used to avoid circumlocution.

not pass unnoticed. The dismissal of general *Conway*, he says, is not *unprecedented*; and he alludes probably to the case of Lord *Cobham*, the Duke of *Bolton*, and Lord *Westmoreland* in the late reign. That those officers were broken, is certainly true; but with a wide and material difference from the case of general *Conway*. They were engaged in the most offensive and declared opposition against the court, and yet their dismissal was discussed in parliament, and followed by a memorable protest signed by several great lords now living. Whether the step was constitutional, or not, is another question, but it certainly bore no resemblance to the case of Mr. *Conway*, who was in no opposition. Unprecedented the case then stands with regard to him; and that a new precedent would not take its date in his person, and in this reign, was reasonably to be expected, by the recent restitution of Sir *Henry Erskine*, accompanied with retrospective disapprobation of cashiering officers for their conduct in parliament.

As I am unwilling to swell this address to too great a length, I gladly pass by two or three declamatory passages in the author I am examining, whose injudicious warmth betrays the sore places of his patrons. The club at *Wildman's* is a terrible grievance, and he cannot help tatling what he hears, foolishly enough, on this occasion, as General *Conway* belongs not to that meeting, nor ever dined at that tavern. He next desires us to set aside from the question every personal consideration; but as his own practice is directly the reverse of what he demands from others; it is evident that all he begs in the passage above, is, that we would forget the general's virtues, and his services. If we will agree not to think that virtue and services should have had some weight in softening the general's fate, he hopes by some arguments, and by more contradictions, with the super addition of abuse, to convince us that there never was an act of a more harmless nature to all the world, nay even to the general himself than taking away for the single offence of having voted on a constitutional point against the administration, the profession of an officer who has served twenty-six years, has been in six battles, and who came home recommended to favour by Prince *Ferdinand*. To do this, "after

" suggesting that our concern for the general, as a man, would be more properly expressed for the conduct occasioning his dismissal," he proceeds to reduce his argumentation to method, which he ranges under three heads:

" 1. What hurt has been done to the army in general by the late dismissal?

" 2. What particular hardship has fallen on the individual, who is the object of it?

" 3. What detriment has the public received from a measure, represented as so highly injurious to it?"

The questions are of moment; the author takes the negative on all, and defends each as ably as I believe each can be defended. If I succeed in confuting him on every one, it will certainly not be from superior abilities, but from the impossibility of his defending tenets so absurd.

" Dismissions in general, he says, are sanctified by custom, tho' state physicians have considered them as a kind of extraordinary remedy, only to be prescribed when every other treatment has been found ineffectual." This description of dismissions he means to apply to the case of general *Conway*. What was that? Why, on a question in parliament, certainly of a constitutional and of the highest nature, on which the opinions of all men were so nearly balanced, that 232 were on one side, and 218 on the other, general *Conway* agreed with the lesser number. This was the disorder, which the ministers thought so dangerous, that they tried every treatment to cure it. Indeed!—What are the nostrums which ministers can apply to parliamentary opposition? I know none, but bribes and threats. Did ministers really prescribe these emollients and caustics on a constitutional vote in parliament? And do we live to hear this avowed? Away with *magna charta*, the bill of rights, and the revolution, if men dare utter this language in the face of day.

His next words are not less amazing: " One singular property, says he, attending this regimen is, that as it is very violent in its operation, and consequently often annihilates the patient, yet it is found to act collaterally, and produces the most surprising effects on persons in the same disorder." Is the parliament of Great Britain,

*tain*, so corrupt, so lost to shame, that it deserves to be told that its votes are to be intimidated in this manner? that the representatives of the people tremble when one of their body loses his employment, and become obsequious, compitant, slavish? Or is it to officers alone that this insult is offered? Are the fifteen other gentlemen, said to have been in the black list, of that very timid complexion, that they can hear this language with patience, and without indignation? Can any other officer in parliament endure to have it supposed that he gives a vote from fear or lucre?

*The army, says he, cannot but think that the General should have given his assistance to government if he expected their support.* Very decent words when they come to be analyzed. Is it avowed that the discussion of the legality of a secretary of state's warrant was a measure which government wanted to carry? The general, says our writer, ought to have given his assistance to these views. In what capacity! If as a member of parliament, his duty, as such forbade it. But he ought, if he expected support from administration. Indeed—are those the bargains which government makes with officers? Does it say, (I ask for information) vote for the extension of prerogative, and you shall have a regiment—or—to come nearer to the point—if you do not you shall lose your regiment. If this be the language of government, we have reason not only to dread the perpetuity of an army, but to fear its existence for an hour; and I affirm, an officer who should act in consequence of such a compact would be a traitor—and for those who would employ him—they would want a name. Yet hear how he goes on. *They, the officers, will soon bring themselves to be of opinion, that as he went out of his way and of his profession, to perplex and harass the servants whom the king thought proper to employ, it is no wonder, that in some sort retaliation should take place.* It is difficult to say whether my astonishment at this man's boldness, or my contempt for his folly, be the greater. Does a member of parliament go out of his way, who opposes the power of a secretary of state? Are the officers of the crown superior to parliament! Or is not parliament to check and controul them, nay to watch over them, even when exerting the most

August, 1764.

legal powers! Is not this man's doctrine a subversion of the whole constitution!

But he soon relieves our indignation with a jocose conclusion of his insolent paragraph. *The General, says he, went out of his way to harass and perplex the King's servants.* Poor gentlemen! I heartily grieve for them. As his majesty thought proper to employ them, they ought not to be teased and vexed and bewildered.

I have stated the author's premises; now let us see how he draws his conclusion. *The army will not THEN think themselves aggrieved in this particular dismissal.* The cause in which this General was engaged, related no way to the defence of their profession: They will not therefore lament him as one "fallen in their behalf."

This is the logic of our court advocate, and since the beginning of time I believe no court-cause was ever worse defended. For what is his argument? Officers cannot think themselves aggrieved if one of their corps loses his employment for something not relating to his profession. Now the very reverse of this is true, and is an answer to his whole first division. They do think themselves aggrieved, because Gen. Conway was dismissed for nothing relating to his profession. They do think it hard that the rewards of years, of blood, of bravery, spent and exerted in the service of their king and country, should be of so precarious a tenure that they are to be sacrificed to the vengeance of fretful and perplexed ministers—Nay, that the rewards of honour are incompatible with the dictates of conscience: That the merit of ten campaigns can be obliterated by one session: That to serve their king and country is not enough; they must serve ministers also. That the only security of honours is the forfeiture of honour and that they are to be told at last, after encountering all the hardships and dangers of their profession, that the surest means of preserving a connection between their merits and their advancement is to tremble when a brother officer is cashiered for his virtue, and to abandon him—I pass to our author's second division.

His question is, What particular hardship has fallen on the individual who is the subject of the late dismissal? A position too ludicrous to deserve a serious answer.

swer. Let it suffice to repeat his own arguments; the first is, that the General having a large independent income, which income, by the way, is his wife's jointure, consequently precarious, cannot be accounted a great sufferer by losing the greatest part of his income. The second, that he has enjoyed such large appointments, that if he had never spent a farthing of them he would be very rich;—but I trifle with my readers by the repetition of absurdities, to which, in truth, the author trusts so little, that he soon quits them for the more favourite topics of defamation.

The first reflection we find on this head is an indirect attack upon his political behaviour, tho', while the author makes it, he tacitly gives up the whole scope of the preceding argument. *I do know, says he, that altogether he has received much public money, and I have no room to doubt (as the greater part of it was given under his Grace's administration) that an equal service was performed.* Now the meaning of this must be, that the Duke of N. paid Mr. Conway for his behaviour in parliament—And is this at last become an imputation? I thought it was not only the most sure, but the most right means for officers to preserve a connection between their merits and advancement. Was the same conduct wrong in the D. of N. that is right in perplexed ministers? But tho' the author contradicts himself to get at an argument, he has not got at truth. Gen. Conway's preferments came in the regular course, were generally conferred after particular services; as his first regiment, which he obtained after the battle of Culloden, by the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and in none of them had the Duke of Newcastle more share than in common with the rest of the late king's servants.

Having now, as he thinks, removed all objections of hardship on the General, both as an officer and an individual, the author's next sally is an attempt to state the dismissal as almost the object of the General's choice. As if nothing was more common than to take away military commissions for parliamentary behaviour, and as if that practice had not been peculiarly stigmatized on the restoration of Sir Henry Erskine, the author affirms that Mr. Conway could not but foresee the consequence of the part he chose to take in

public business: A part which in the next sentence this writer terms *braving his royal master in his bedchamber.* This language is so much that of a half-converted Jacobite, that it is impossible not to be struck with it. How little is this man acquainted with the virtues of that royal person whose name he rashly introduces into a libel! The veneration I have for the excellent Prince with whom we are blessed, would not permit me to name him but to reprimand this scribbler; nor would Gen. Conway hold any man as his friend, who should pronounce that royal name but with duty, respect, and affection. He would lay down his life for that amiable sovereign; nor has there been, I believe, one moment since his dismissal in which he has not felt the same ardour of love and zeal which warmed him in those happier hours when he had the honour of standing nearer to his royal master. Let this suffice as a reply to two or three pages of rancour and indecency. One word, however, must be taken up; the author says, he does not remember in the several stages of Mr. Wilkes's affair, on which the greater part of the time before the Christmas holidays was spent, that the General took any part in resenting the insult which had been so grossly offered to his master. I might ask him, whether he remembers that every groom of the bedchamber spoke upon that occasion; and if not one of them did, as I believe they did not, why silence was more criminal in him than in the rest?

But to proceed; one of the principal complaints made on this dismissal has been, that it was for a single vote; the author, on the contrary, endeavours to shew, that the General was actually engaged in a system of opposition; let us sum up his account of Mr. Conway's parliamentary behaviour, and see how he has made it out:

Before Christmas Gen. Conway said nothing.

Between Jan. 16 and Feb. 17, he never happened to be of the same opinion with the king's servants, except on some one point in which Mr. Wilkes was concerned; (the particulars of which our candid author chuses to forget.)

It was not the administration alone that considered him as their opponent; the opposition were daily vaunting of him as an important acquisition, and indeed gave out,

out, at one time, that he had undertaken to lead them.

What doubt could be entertained of his inclinations, after the virulent charge of ignorance and incapacity which he poured forth against the minister?

Whenever therefore, the dismission is mentioned, together with the conduct in parliament, let the public be assured that the General was vigorous and active, and, in short, totally in opposition.

Thus stands the proofs. Now hear the answer.

Not only from Jan. 16, to Feb. 17, but from Nov. 15, the day the parliament met, but to April 19 when it rose, Gen. Conway was not once of a different opinion from the king's servants, but on the single affair of the warrants.

The affair he chuses to forget was that of Alexander Dunn, in which Gen. Conway was peculiarly active, and assistant to the ministry, and by which he demonstrated that his behaviour on the warrants was simply conscientious, and that he was no partisan of Mr. Wilkes.

Would not one think, by the manner in which this author has stated the charge, that Gen. Conway had accused the ministers of ignorance in the revenue, of inability in making the late peace, in short, of being the most incapable administration that ever disgraced government? But reduce the charge to plain truth, and all it amounted to, was accusing the ministers in the warmth of debate of not knowing the precise extent of power for granting warrants vested by law in the secretary of state.

With what truth, therefore, does this frontless man take upon him to assure the public, that Gen. Conway was totally in opposition? The author has no more success in falsifying for his masters, than against those they persecute. Dissatisfied with his own endeavours, and still suspecting that the dismission for parliamentary conscientious conduct would shock the nation, he flies to abuse; but where shall defamation be fastened? The General's virtues, as a man, a husband, a father, a subject, a senator are unquestionable; his disinterestedness is conspicuous, his modesty most amiable, his attention to his profession laborious, his Courage unquestionable.—All this is true;—yet here we will attack him; we will drop the word Rochfort, and that single little

word, like a spell, will hint to all the world, that if Gen. Conway had been the hero he is supposed, Rochfort would have been taken: And when that is believed, will not the ministers be justified in breaking a man in 1764, who might have taken Rochfort in 1757.

This may be artful, and much good may such art do any man that possesses it: But unluckily for the libeller, General Mordaunt commanded the expedition against Rochfort not General Conway; and does an inferior in command deserve to be punished when the principal was honourably acquitted? Gen. Conway was urgent in advising some attempt. Did that make him more criminal than his superior? General Mordaunt votes with administration; General Conway voted on one question, against it—perhaps this may have made the difference.

But have we heard of him, distinguishing himself in Germany, as we did of Mostyn and Waldegrave? A man must have as bad a heart as this author, who could even wish to detract from the merits of those brave officers. He names the plains of Minden; does he know that the presence of mind and gallant conduct of General Waldegrave gave the decisive turn to the fate of that day? and had he ever ventured upon truth, he would not have denied that he had heard of General Conway in Germany.—Was it a secret, though known to every officer in the army, that when the Hereditary Prince was wounded, General Conway was selected by Prince Ferdinand to command in his place? Ask that idol of every Englishman's affection, the Marquis of Granby, Whether General Conway was an useless second? Ask Germany whether Prince Ferdinand recommends incapable and undeserving subjects to the favour of their master.—No all this shall be sunk in malicious oblivion, and General Conway shall alone preside in councils of war at Wildman's where he never set his foot.

I now come to the last section; what detriment the public has received from the late dismission. If it appears to your satisfaction, says he, that neither the army has reason to complain, nor that he himself has been injured as a private citizen, it follows of course that the public, which must consider him in one of these two capacities, has not received any detriment. Having confuted him in his two

former positions, I might, perhaps, with reason rest the argument here, by his own concession; for if in neither of the two former divisions he has satisfied the public, the result of two unsatisfied questions will certainly not be satisfaction. But Mr. Conway stands in a third light, in which any injury received by him, affects the public in a higher degree, than in either the character of soldier or private citizen. He is a member of the British parliament; a representative of the people of England, and one of the guardians of their liberties. He cannot be injured in that capacity, without a wound being given to his constituents, and the people in general. *If then the general has suffered in the cause of his country, for maintaining that freedom which is our glory and our birth-right, is the public not hurt, is liberty not wounded, the rights of parliament not violated, the freedom of debate not checked, integrity of conscience not oppressed?* Answer, thou scribbler, and trifle not with the sacred rights of mankind—and how dost thou answer? By inferring that General Conway had not been alarmed for the liberty of the subject, had not been conscientious in the part he took on the Friday, because a simple bill brought in on a subsequent day, had been rejected on the Tuesday?

This very argument was handled by some wise controvertist in the daily papers, was printed and reprinted with much solemnity, and some expence. It will not probably make its appearance again, after the full and fair answer I shall give to it.

To say true, the bill was brought in by a gentleman whom the warm advocates for liberty, and the old friends of the house of Hanover never peculiarly affected. They remembered something of a Bar-Gown put on to plead for some body of still less equivocal principles, and of subscriptions in defence of the king and constitution during the late rebellion, presented as illegal in Westminster Hall. The suspicious gentlemen of the minority, perhaps *timebant Danaos et Dona ferentes*; possibly their jealousy was increased by seeing a gentleman, who had defended the legality of the warrants, tender a bill for pronouncing them illegal. They were authorized too in this coolness towards the bill by the damp thrown on it by the ministers themselves—And here it is proper to ask this blundering advocate a question,

on, how it came to be in the power of the minority *not to suffer the point to be settled by bill*. Those are his very words, and they are congenial with the rest of his assertions. I might ask him how this rejection affects General Conway, who happened not to be present? How he knows which way the General would have voted if he had been present? If he answers, he supposes against the bill, I reply, he would then have voted with the ministry, who being the majority, were those who rejected it.

Now, has not this able sophist proved, that General Conway's conduct was conscientious? has not he satisfied you all, my countrymen, that you have received no detriment by the late dismissal? Has not he proved that neither the army, nor the General himself, have been injured? and has he not vindicated the ministry as completely as it is possible to vindicate them?

I will now conclude with summing up my answer, which will be comprised in few words.

The late dismissal is prejudicial to the army, to the general, to the public, for these reasons.

1. It must slacken the zeal of officers, when they see that after a life spent in the service, they are liable to be turned adrift, to satisfy the vengeance of ministers, and for causes no way connected with the profession. It affects the honour of officers, who are by this author declared the tools of a minister; it makes their fortune precarious and desperate, if they obey their conscience; and inclines men without doors to question the honour of those who vote with the court, as a rod is held over their heads and it is known that they act under fear of losing their employments. It indisposes their countrymen to chuse them into parliament, as an officer can no longer be supposed a free agent.

2. The General is hurt in his fortune; he is deprived of the rewards of long and painful services, and he is treated with the same disgrace, as men are treated in all countries, who have proved themselves unworthy of their profession.

3. The public is hurt, if the rights of parliament are violated, and if punishment which is only due to crimes, is inflicted on incorruptible honesty, and conscientious virtue. It is hurt, if ministers revenge their own animosities on the servants of the king and the nation, and if they

they in effect declare, that to defend the liberties of the people, subjects the guardians of those liberties to proscription.

*The following authentic and plain narrative of some experiments made by Mr. Harrison, in his late voyage (See p. 76.) may serve as collateral proofs of the going of the time-piece, and how far it is likely to succeed in the solution of the grand problem of the Longitude.*

**I**N December, 1763, Mr. John Harrison, by a written circular invitation, prevailed on twelve noblemen and gentlemen, of unquestionable abilities and integrity, to meet daily at his house in Red Lion-square, to examine and witness to the going of his time-keeper (soon to be sent to America on trial for the longitude) in such manner as they should deem most satisfactory among themselves. Accordingly they agreed to compare it every day with a regulator, fixed in the same house, which, for thirty years together, had seldom been known to vary from the rate of mean solar time more than about one second in a month; and that the going of the said regulator itself should likewise be ascertained by means of an accurate instrument, also in the house, for observing the sun's transit over the meridian, as often as the weather would permit.

The time-keeper was thus compared with the regulator for eight successive days, and immediately after each comparison was wound up, and then sealed up in a box, with as many of the company's seals as they chose to affix; the regulator being also sealed up in like manner.

The result of all these comparisons was, that the time-piece gained upon the regulator, for the most part, about one second a day, sometimes a small matter more; it having, upon the last comparison, been found to have gained 9 seconds and 6 tenths of a second in the whole eight days.

After these trials Mr. Harrison took his time-keeper asunder, in order to perfect farther that part of it, which was concerned in counter-balancing and regulating those small inequalities which may arise from the various temperature of the air, in respect of heat and cold: But he had not time to execute his purpose before a ship was appointed to take the machine on board, and proceed for the island of Barbadoes, upon the ultimate trial for the longitude.

Mr. William Harrison, the son, being ordered, along with the time-keeper, on board the *Tartar* man of war, then lying in Long-reach, and commanded by Sir John Lindsay, did at the request of Mr. James Short, F. R. S. on the 13th of February, come to the said Mr. Short's house in Surry-street, in the Strand, and there compared the time-keeper with Mr. Short's regulator, made by the late Mr. Graham, which was that day adjusted to the mean solar time, by a nice transit-instrument; when the time-piece was found two seconds and a half slower\* than the mean time. Immediately after Mr. Harrison set off in a boat from Surry Stairs, with the time-piece, for Long Reach.

The ship according to order, proceeded to Portsmouth, whence, after some stay, Mr. Harrison sent to Mr. Short, and others of his friends, a written declaration, importing that he found, by experiments, that when *Fabrenheit's* thermometer stands at 42, the time-keeper gains three seconds in 24 hours; when at 52, it gains two seconds; when at 62, one second; when at 72, it neither gains nor loses; and when at 82, it loses one second a day: That nevertheless he would not be understood that future time-keepers will be liable to the like difficulties in being brought to perfection, since it is no difficult matter to keep a track once marked out.

The ship sailed from Spithead, March 28, and met with hard and contrary gales, especially in the bay of Biscay. April 18, they made the island of *Porto Santo*, North East of *Madeira*, as set forth in the following certificate of the captain.

‘ *Madeira, April 19, 1764.*

‘ I do hereby certify, that yesterday,  
‘ at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr.  
‘ William Harrison took two altitudes of  
‘ the sun †, to ascertain the difference of  
‘ longitude,

\* Some remarks have been made on this narrative, and it is asked, what is here meant by *slower*; was it  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seconds later than this regulator when first compared, or did it vary so much from it in any determinate time?

† With what instrument, and how exactly, says the remarker, were these altitudes

longitude, given by the time-keeper, from *Portsmouth*; according to which observations, he declared to me, we were, at that time, 43 miles to the Eastward of *Porto Santo*. I then steered a direct course for it, and at one o'clock this morning we saw the island, which exactly agreed with the distance mentioned above.

' Given under my hand, on board  
his Majesty's ship the *Tartar*,  
JOHN LINDSAY.'

### N O T E.

titudes taken? that altitudes can be taken with sufficient exactness at sea, for determining the time under any meridian, is an assertion against which some objections may be made; and till they are answered, the wonderful finding of the distance of the ship from *Porto Santo*, and afterwards from *Barbadoes*, cannot convince knowing persons, that Mr. *Harrison* has made the important discovery of the longitude at sea. The remarker even doubts whether a time-piece, tho' never so exact, can do this: His reasons are,

1. A time-piece perfectly exact, will always shew the time of the meridian, at the place where it was set, suppose at *Portsmouth*; but the time of the ship's meridian at sea must be taken by another instrument, that by the difference of the two times, the ship's longitude may be determined to half a degree: Now he doubts, whether, by an instrument yet in use, the true meridian altitude can be ascertained within two minutes; nay, he even thinks two of the most exact observers, who do not act in concert, will differ as much as that from each other; and indeed, it cannot well be otherwise, considering that the space of two minutes, on the limb, is less than one 200th part of an inch in almost all the quadrants in use for taking altitudes at sea.

2. The necessity of an exact time-piece for discovering the longitude, arises only from the supposition, that all celestial observations made for finding the longitude, must be connected with periods of time; which supposition, the remarker thinks to be false, and, therefore, concludes, that the most exact, and most practicable method of finding the longitude, must be by celestial observations that have not the least connection with periods of time.

They arrived at *Barbadoes*, May 13. Mr. *Harrison* all along, in the voyage, declared how far they were distant from that island, according to the best settled longitude he could procure before he left *England*. The day before they made it, he declared the distance; and in consequence of this declaration Sir *John* sailed till eleven at night, when it proving dark, he thought proper to lie by, Mr. *Harrison* declaring then they were no more than eight or nine miles from land; which accordingly at day break they saw from that distance.

June the 4th, Mr. *Harrison* sailed from *Barbadoes*, with the time keeper, on board the new *Elizabeth*, Captain *Robert Manley*, bound for *London*. July the 12th, Mr. *Harrison* declared they were 50 leagues to the westward of the *Lizard*: Presently after which they spoke with an outward bound brig, which proved to be from *Liverpool*, and had yesterday taken her departure from the *Scillys* (always allowed to be 20 leagues to the westward of the *Lizard*) The new *Elizabeth*, by the log, found the run 53 leagues; whereupon Capt. *Manley* averred, that the time-keeper had found the *Lizard* much more exactly than the brig's reckoning, though she had seen the *Scillys* but the evening before\*.

Capt. *Manley* now made directly for the *Thames*, and he and Mr. *Harrison* arrived in a boat at *Surry Stairs*, July the 18th, about half past three in the afternoon; when it was found, upon comparing the time-keeper with Mr. *Short's* clock, examined that day by the transit-instrument, that allowing for the variations of the thermometer, as specified in

\* This is the third wonderful tale of declaring the distance of the ship from a known land, without letting us know how that distance was found. Our wonder, indeed, is thereby excited, but our judgment is left uninformed. This cannot, therefore, be called a plain narrative, because one part of the process is a profound secret.

The remarker thinks that neither transit instrument, nor equal altitude instruments, nor any instruments better than *Hadley's* quadrant can be used at sea, and that *Hadley's* quadrant cannot give two minutes or half a degree in an actual observation.

Mr.

Mr. *Harrison's* journal, the time-keeper differed from the mean solar time 15 seconds slow; but that, without allowing for such variations, and abiding by his declaration of the uniform gain of one second a day, it had then gained 54 seconds, from its departure from *Surry-street*, till its arrival there again, after 156 days, or 22 weeks and 2 days.

**A** New paper, called the SCRUTATOR, has lately appeared on the side of the administration, and is circulated gratis; on which the practice in Sir *Robert Walpole's* time has been called to mind, which, by the report of the secret committee, cost the public 59,000*l.* It is asserted, that a person eminent in the learned circle, was applied to as a writer in this paper, which he declined. (See p. 495.)

A question has been proposed, Whether a person, not possest of a full 100*l.* a-year, may keep guns, nets, and dogs for the destruction of game, and may kill game on his own free land? and an answer has been given, that a person possest of a freehold may keep guns, nets, and dogs on his own freehold, and may kill game upon that freehold, and may kill even the lord of a manor who should attempt to take his guns, nets, or dogs away. But this answer has been controverted, and it has been asserted, that no man has a right to keep guns, nets, or dogs, to kill game, who is not possest of 100*l.* a-year in land, or some other legal qualification. He therefore has no right to kill game on his own freehold, if that freehold is not of the value of 100*l.* a-year.

Letters from *Genoa* take notice that a new manufactory of coarse cloth is under consideration there, and that a premium has been offered by the Society of Arts in that city, for the discovery of a bed of *fuller's-earth*. They also take notice of the flourishing state of the watch-making trade there, and the practice of putting *English* names to their watches, the more to enhance their value at foreign markets.

Some very strong objections having been made to the construction of *Blackfriars-Bridge*, particularly to the situation of the arches, and the projection of the abutment into the *Thames*, on the city side; the committee appointed to superin-

tend that work, have thought fit to publish the following resolution: "That the works carrying on, appear to the committee to be constructed exactly agreeable to the drawings and papers laid before, and approved by the committee; and in the placing thereof the greatest regard has been had to the navigation, with all possible tenderness to the private rights of individuals."

It is remarked, that reversionary grants from the crown, have hardly, in any administration, been more liberally bestowed than lately. Some have been obtained by one great man, to the no small satisfaction of another, and a coolness has from thence ensued that may be attended with very considerable consequences. Others ascribe this coolness, perhaps with more truth, to another cause, a rivalry in a certain borough, in which the New Great Man has gained the ascendancy.

A very sensible hint has been given to those who deal in cattle in *Smithfield*, to provide the beasts with water before they are let loose? for the remarker, with reason, imputes many of the violences of the enraged beasts to their intense thirst; being in the hottest weather, after coming many miles to market, closely tied down to the rails, and there standing hours without meat or water, insomuch that when loosened, they have been known to run to the kennel to drink, from whence neither dogs nor men could drive them till their thirst was asswaged. He would have a fine levied for releasing cattle, without first giving them water to drink.

Mention is made of an engine that will deliver nine gallons of water in a minute, two stories high; so portable that it may be carried by a boy, and so cheap as to cost only one guinea and a half.—If such an engine really exists, it is pity no mention is made where it may be purchased.

A new manufactory of *Manchester* stuffs has lately been introduced into *France*, and is carrying on with great spirit, the utmost encouragement being given to it by the quality and gentry of that country.

The Rev. Mr. *Kidgill*, of whom the public has lately heard so much, having gone off in debt to the *Surry* and *Sussex* turnpike trust, to which he was treasurer, the trustees, after disposing of his effects, having

having found their loss to amount to 105*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* caused an entry to be made in their minutes on a late election, that James Morris, Esq; was chosen trustee in the room of the Rev. Mr. Kidgel, who is run away indebted to his trust. It has been asked, how far the trustees have acted legally in disposing of Mr. K—'s effects, for the benefit of their trust, in detriment to his other creditors?

The crying injustice of the court of France in the affair of the *Canada* bills, by which our merchants are offered payment at 80 per cent loss; the reclaiming the effects taken at *Belleisle*; the postponing for 15 years the ballance due to Great Britain for the maintainance of prisoners; the cruel treatment of the log-wood-cutters by the Spaniards; and the partial decision of all doubtful cases in favour of the enemy, are very alarming circumstances at this critical juncture, when both these powers are increasing their marine with incredible diligence; filling their magazines in their respective colonies; and repairing their fortifications, so as to render them impregnable for the future.

#### M. D'EON'S Character of FRANCE.

"France is, incontestably, the only kingdom in the world which can best contribute to the grandeur of the prince, and the riches of the people. The fruitfulness of the soil, and the industry of its inhabitants, render it superior to every kingdom in the universe. As formidable without, as it is powerful within; its strength cannot be shaken, and its frontiers are sheltered from every insult. On the whole, France is alone the well-beloved daughter of providence, and history hath not yet furnished an idea of any one nation so happy." This is the picture which M. D'eon draws of his own country; but M. D'Eon seems fond of the extravagant. That Gentleman, after being prosecuted for a libel in the court of King's Bench, (See p. 454.) begins to be apprehensive for his liberty, to secure which, he has industriously circulated four letters, said to be written to four great men, L. C. J. Mansfield, the Earl of Bute; Earl Temple; and Mr. Pitt; the former he addresses as the supreme interpreter of the laws of this kingdom, in whose equitable band justice

sees with pleasure the scale impartially poised: The second he characterizes for his attachment to liberty, and his love of justice: The third for the well-known generosity of his disposition; and the latter, as the glory and ornament of his country, the idea of whose excellency is inseparably connected with that of liberty. To these four illustrious personages M. D. Eon has applied for counsel and protection against a conspiracy formed, as he says, to seize his person, and carry him off. "I am, says he, assured from undoubted authority, that my enemies have resolved to carry me off, by force or stratagem. London, at this instant, swarms with officers and spies from the police of Paris, with a captain at their head; they keep a boat between the bridges of London and Westminster, in which, should they unhappily seize my person, they mean to transport me to Gravesend, where a small armed vessel is held in readiness to sail with me to France, the instant I am conveyed on board." He then expatiates on the extremity to which he is reduced, by this daring attack upon the national liberty; and justifies his right to protection by the most exact conformity to the laws. He next proceeds to ask, if self defence does not authorize him to repel force by force; or, in other words, whether he might not, in such circumstances, kill any officer of justice with impunity that should make an attempt upon his person? To procure a sanction for this outrage seems to be the main end of his four letters, particularly of that to Lord Mansfield, in which he tells his Lordship, "I contract no debts, I pay ready money, I endeavour to live in harmony with everybody, I carefully avoide very the least infringement of the laws; if the laws then were to appear armed against my liberty, ought not I to suppose it a pretence used by my enemies to get me in their power; and in this case, does not the laws authorise me to repel force by force; and should the most fatal accidents result from such a step, were there laws to condemn me, which I cannot conceive, the spirit of those laws must feel the stroke, &c."

To comprehend the force of M. D'Eon's reasoning, let us suppose him under a double prosecution: one, for a libel against the French ambassador for which he may be liable by our laws, either to imprisonment,

imprisonment, or to some other punishment which the court may think fit to award; the other, by his enemies in France, who may have a design to seize and carry off his person in order to make him answerable to the laws of his own country; under these apprehensions, his argument is, that he may kill the officer of the K. B. if he attempts to seize him *legally*; because, under pretence of that seizure, he may be secured by the emissaries of France, who are endeavouring to seize him *illegally*; a method of reasoning that will have no weight with an English jury in case of the murder of an innocent man; but the laws of all countries justify the killing an assassin, or one hired on purpose to commit a personal violence, whether the person attacked be a *stranger* or a *native*.

A very just remark has been made on a late resolution of the grand jury of the county of Norfolk, to instruct their members to move for lessening the excise on malt, in case the late excise on cyder should be taken off. 'Tis not the tax, but the mode of collecting it, that is complained of. 'Tis a bad precedent to introduce excisemen into farm and other private houses, and if it should once obtain in a few counties, it will not be long

before it is extended to all. In that case the county of Norfolk will feel the hardships as grievously as the cyder counties now do.

*Almack's* is no longer to be used as a public tavern, but is to be set apart for the reception of a set of gentlemen, who are to meet after the manner of the minority at *Wildman's*. These societies 'tis believed, will endeavour to distinguish themselves by their zeal for the public good. Two things deserve particular attention; the high price of provisions, and the universal depravation of manners of the lower class of people, labourers, servants, working manufacturers, but more particularly vagrants, and idle gambling sort of people, who have no fortune, nor visible way of living; and are known to subsist by practising almost every species of vice.

A person who appeared at Paris with some splendor, under the character of Prince of *Angola*, has lately been apprehended and committed to prison as an imposter. On examination he appears to have been valet to an *Irish* merchant, and to have contracted debts to the amount of 100,000 livres to support his dignity.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Sunday, July 8.

**A** Violent storm fell in the election of St. Stephen in Forez in France, which raised the brooks in that district 18 feet in perpendicular height, and swept away corn, cattle, trees, houses, and mills, insomuch that in some parishes the ravage was so great they scarce seem to have been inhabited.

*Wed. 11.* The Duke of York arrived at Turin in his way home, and was met at some distance by the master of the ceremonies, and two of his Sardinian majesty's coaches; all possible honours were paid him, and in particular by the French ambassador, who, in order to make his stay as agreeable as possible, has contrived some very brilliant and elegant entertainments.—*Gaz.*

*Sun. 23.* The sixth jubilee was held at Cologne, in commemoration of the Eastern Magi who came to worship the *Messiah*,

and whose bones were brought by Queen Helene, mother of Constantine, to Constantinople; and from thence by Rainold, Abp. of Cologne, to that city. It lasted eight days, and is celebrated every hundredth year.

*Fri. 28.* A fire broke out at Abbotsbury, which in a very short time consumed nine houses; and had not the wind providentially changed, it is thought it would have burnt down the whole town.

His R. H. the D. of York arrived at Genoa from Turin.

*Sat. 29.* Orders were issued from the war-office, that all his majesty's regiments of horse and dragoons (the light-horse only excepted) shall for the future be mounted on horses with their full tails; and all breeders and dealers for the army are directed to have regard to this order.

A most dreadful storm of thunder, lightening, and rain happened at Cheadle and its neighbourhood, by which the main-

mainmast of the *Yarmouth* guard-ship was shivered, the bells and wires in several houses melted, and the boards in some set on fire by the violence of the lightening. The inundation was so great when the rain fell, that the roads were for some time impassable.—A ball of fire fell upon a stable at *Swalcliffe*, killed a horse, and set the stable on fire.

*Mon. 30.* The storm was equally violent in the neighbourhood of *Ingateslone* in *Essex*, where several persons were struck by the lightening.

*Tues. 31.* A shop-keeper of *Newbury* was attacked in the dusk of the evening as he was going into *Reading*, and robbed of 16*3l.* by a single foot-pd, who made off undiscover'd.

*Wed. Aug. 1.* At the assizes at *Ashingdon*, *Elizabeth Cooper*, a girl of 16, was tried for the murder of her bastard-child; but on hearing the uncommon cruelty of her master, by whom the child was begotten, the jury most humanely acquitted her. The circumstances are too shocking to be repeated.

The great cause relative to the tolls of *Windsor-bridge*, was determined in favour of the corporation.

The assizes ended at *Northampton*, when *John Croxford*, *Benjamin Deacon*, and *Richard Buttler*, received sentence of death for the murder of *Thomas Carey* some time ago, burning his body to ashes in an oven, and robbing him to a considerable amount.—The deceased was a travelling Scotchman who sold stockings, and calling at the house of one *Seamark*, near *Gainsborough*, in the way of his trade, was followed by the prisoners, who happened to be in the house, who brought him back by force, murdered him in the garden, and buried the body hard by; but being fearful of a discovery, in a few days they took up the body, cut it in pieces, and burnt it in an oven. The entrail they gave to their dogs. The discovery of this horrid fact was made by *Seamark's* wife, and corroborated by circumstances that amounted to demonstration.

*Fri. 3.* The 43d regiment, Col. *Kennedy*, from 51 march, landed at *Portsmouth*. It had been absent eight years, and only 50 men were living who embarked from *England*.

His Majesty was pleased to order, that the parliament which funds proposed to the 16th instant, be farther prologued to Tues. a. the 30th of October.

*Sat. 4.* Was held by adjournment the sessions of goal delivery at the *Old Bailey*, for passing sentence on 12 capital convicts, who have received his majesty's mercy on the following terms; *Michael Sampson*, *Wm. Brown*, *Richard Bevas*, *Wm. Bilett*, *James Wherton*, *John Boylan*, *Richard Gray*, and *John Faulkner*, transportation for life; and *Richard Jeeves*, *William Manning*, *Wm. Smith*, and *Euz. Osborne*, for seven years.—When Capt. *Sampson* was asked if he would accept his majesty's pardon on the above condition, he said:

"**MY LORD,**

"It is entirely above my comprehension to express the gratitude and thanks I owe for such an extraordinary mercy to an unfortunate young man, whose life was forfeited to public justice. I most humbly accept of the proffered terms, and will never cease to pray for the eternal happiness of my most benevolent king, through whose most gracious mercy I now exist."

"Words cannot, my lord, yet my future conduct shall demonstrate, that it may not be amiss sometimes to temper justice with mercy. And I most humbly return your lordship, and this honourable court, my most grateful thanks for the trouble they have been at, and for their generous behaviour to me."

*Sun. 5.* The under sheriff of Middlesex made proclamation at the great door of St. Margaret's-church, *Westminster*, in the following words:

"*John Wilkes*, late of the parish of St. Margaret, within the liberty of Westminster in the county of Middlesex, Esq; appear before the Lord the King at Westminster, on Tuesday next after the morrow of All-souls, to satisfy the Lord the King for your redemption, on account of certain trespasses, contempts, and misdemeanors, whereof you are impeached, and thereupon, by a certain jury of the country, taken between the king and you, the said *John Wilkes*, you are convicted."

**WILKES, Esq;** against } Original was  
the Earl of Halifax, } sued out, tried  
and the three messen- } June 1, and re-  
gers who executed } turnable June 19  
the general warrant. } 1763; and the  
Earl being summoned, cast an escheat,  
which was adjourned till Nov. 18.—Then  
comes in privilege; which being at an end,  
and all the escheats expired, a distressing  
was taken out, tried May 9, 1764, re-  
turnable May 27.—The Sheriff recovers

40s. issues.—The Earl does not appear. The court directs 50l. issues.—An alias *distringas* is taken out, tested May 30, and returnable June 18.—The sheriff returns his issues.—The Earl still refuses to appear.—The court orders 500l. issues.—A *pluries distringas* is taken out, tested June 21, and returnable July 8.—The Earl has not even yet appeared.

*Winchester assizes* ended this day, when *James Boyce* received sentence of death for robbing his majesty's stores at *Porif-mouth*.

*Mon. 6.* There were great rejoicings at *Carmarthen* on the renewal of the charter of that ancient corporation.

*Tues. 7.* At *Worcester assizes*, which ended this day, *James Pigeon* received sentence of death, for sheep-stealing, but was afterwards reprieved. *Pilkington*, charg'd with forgery, and who has for some time been deaf and dumb, was ordered to remain in goal.

At *Cambridge assizes* *Jonathan Glynn*, a lad of 15, was tried for an attempt to commit an unnatural crime on a child of six, of which he was found guilty, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment, to stand once on the pillory, and to find security for four years.

*Wed. 8.* *M. Zuccato*, the *Venetian* resident, had an audience of leave of his majesty; and *M. de Vignola*, his successor, had a private audience to deliver his credentials.

At *Buckingham assizes* *Mary Godspeed* and *Nathaniel Cripps*, received sentence of death for burglary, but were reprieved.

At *Bedford* *Anne Grey* and *Elizabeth Barton* received sentence of death for sheep-stealing, but were reprieved.

At *Huntingdon*, *James Jackson*, for stealing cattle, was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At *Salisbury assizes*, *Wm. Jaques* the sailor, for murdering the black, (See p. 382.) *Abra. Barret*, for horse-stealing; and a man for breaking open a box, and taking 34l. out of it, were all capitally convicted. The two latter are reprieved, *Jaques* was found guilty on circumstances, but on his conviction, he not only confessed the fact, but three other murders, and the robbery of a man on *Hounslow Heath* of 10l.

At *Hertford assizes*, a cause was tried, in which a citizen of *London* was plaintiff,

and a farmer of *St. Ives* defendant, for a horse bought of the latter, warrant'd sound, which soon after proved defective in his eyes. The jury without going out of court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and the judge, *L. C. J. Mayfield*, took occasion to declare, that if at any time, any horse-dealer should take a sound horse-price for an undoubt'd horse, the warranting, or not warranting, should make no difference in the decision.

*Fri. 10.* At *YORK assizes*, *Abra. Clayton* was found guilty of the murder of his wife, and was accordingly executed, and his body given to the surgeons to be anatomized. She was jealous and upbraided him with keeping other women company, for which he strangled her. , *Tho. Sleightburn*, and *John Clark*, condemned at the same time for cattle-stealing, were reprieved.

At *Glocester assizes*, *John Davis*, for deer-stealing; *John Jordan* for the highway; and *John Hancock*, for a private robbery, received sentence of death. The former was reprieved.

*Dorchester assizes*, proved a maiden one.

Presents of *Shetland* herrings were sent to their majesties by the Free *British* fishery, being the first that arrived this season. This fishery, like that of *Greenland*, is not yet a profitable undertaking.

*Sun. 12.* Being the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, who then entered into his third year, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion. The Duke of *Cumberland* was among the number.

*Mon. 13.* The *St. Albans* man of war, of 64 guns, was launch'd at *Blackwall*. She was built at a private dock, and is esteem'd as fine a ship as ever was built of her rate.

*Tues. 14.* At *Maidstone assizes* *Edmund Williamson* was capitally convicted for house-breaking.

At *Norwich assizes*, *John Holloway*, for returning from trampotation; and *Thomas Lincoln*, for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death; the latter is reprieved.

At *Leicester assizes*, *Robinson Holmes* was capitally convicted for horse-stealing.

*Wed. 15.* *M. Michell*, the *Prussian* minister, had his audience of leave of his majesty, in order to return home.

*Archibald Neilson, James Lacey, and Thomas Edwards, were executed at Tyburn.*

Capt. *Frederick Vincent*, commander of the *Cicerley*, in the service of the *East India* company, received from the directors a gratuity of 600*l.* in consideration of his disinterested attention to the company's affairs in his last voyage on the West coast of *Sumatra*, when that settlement was reduced by the *French*. Capt. *Vincent* made his acknowledgments for this very liberal testimony of the company's approbation in a very polite manner; at the same time assuring his benefactors, that his study should be, while he remained in the company's service, to shew that it was not unworthily bestowed.

*Thurs. 16.* Being the birth-day of Pr. *Frederick*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*, who entered into the second year of his age, their majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion.

Ended *Mid-June* assizes, when five persons were capitally convicted.

*Fri. 17.* This day the *Duke of Cumberland* packet-boat arrived from *New-York*, and brought the following authentic advices; that certain intelligence was received there, that a *French* man of war of 64 guns, one xebec, a snow, and a sloop, from *Cape Francois*, all well equipped, had dispersed the *English* settlers from *Turks Island*, and taken possession thereof, with all the *English* shipping that were there, consisting of nine sail, on board of which they embarked the inhabitants, and sent them away; but for what place could not be discovered: That they had burnt and destroyed every house, and secured as many of the slaves as they were able to find.—This intelligence is confirmed with this addition, that the *French* had brought artificers with them with intent to build a fort; that they had already erected a light-house, but that an *English* frigate having called there by accident, had put a stop to their works, had killed 28 of their number, and taken some prisoners.

[*Turks Island*, otherwise *Tortuga*, is about three leagues to the northward of *Hispaniola*. And is the place where the *English* had a considerable manufactory of salt.]

An order of council was published, signifying his majesty's intentions of putting the laws strictly in execution against smug-

gling, particularly on the neighbouring coasts of the *Isle of Man*; in consequence whereof the lords commissioners of the admiralty are to station a number of ships and cutters under the command of discreet officers, in the harbour and in the coasts of that island, in order to carry his majesty's intentions into execution.

*Sat. 18.* Ended the assizes at *Exeter*, when *Hugh Brown* and *James Ohryan*, for robbery; *James Rove* and *George Robinson*, for horse-stealing, were all capitally convicted.

At *Hereford* assizes, *Joseph Thomas*, for sheep-stealing, and *George Ward*, for shop-lifting, were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

*Sun. 19.* His Excellency *Robert Merville*, Esq; embarked on board the *Nelly* store-ship, for his government of the *Grenadines*.

*Mon. 20.* A letter from *Hamburg* by this day's post, brings a most melancholy account of the death of *Prince Ivan*, who had from his infancy been shut up in a prison; being unfortunately born heir to the *Russian* throne. This young prince has at length fallen a victim to the jealousy of the reigning sovereign. The present advices seem to suggest, that the *Russian* army, having for some time discovered marks of a mutinous spirit, the Empress before she set out on her progress toward the frontiers of *Poland*, secretly sent orders to the governor of *Sieyelbourg* to put this prince to death, the moment any insurrection should be made in his favour. These orders, the barbarous wretch executed, without remorse on the most frivolous pretence imaginable.—But as the circumstances that are related, cannot be authenticated, a more ample account may be expected in our next.

*Tues. 21.* About 600 sailors, lately belonging to the *Greyton* and *Lenox*, from the *E. Indies*, went to St. *Jame's* to present a petition to his majesty, praying the speedy payment of their prize-money; when his majesty was pleased to signify to them, that he would give directions for forwarding the payment as soon as possible; on which they gave three cheers, and departed.

*Sat. 25.* A large body of sailors, having waited on Adm. *Cornish*, to know when and in what manner they were to receive their prize money, for the capture of *Karikal* and *Pondickerry*, the admiral, gave

gave for answer, that he had waited on the directors of the E. India company in their behalf, who signified, that they were of opinion that the company is entitled to all public store, taken from the enemy; and this being the whole of the conquest, 100,000 pagodas excepted, 50,000 of which have already been distributed to the navy, the other 5000 reserved for the army, no further satisfaction can be given them. This answer does not seem to satisfy the sailors, who have again waited on the Adm.

The work-shop of Mr. Thwaites, clockmaker, in Rosamond's-Row, Clerkenwell, was maliciously set on fire, by which a most curious clock, that had been many years in making, was utterly destroyed. This clock was just completed, and soon to be shipped for Spain. The whole loss is computed at 2000l.

Ended Guilford assizes, when John Skinner, for robbing the house of Capt. Dobson, Richard Norris, for shop-lifting; Wm. Curtis, Matt. Wilkinson, Sam. Brain, John Vernon, and Matt. Jackson, for high way robberies, received sentence of death. Norris is reprieved.

Frid. 31. Advices from the back settlements of *Virginia* and the colonies are truly distressing, the Indians killing and captivating the inhabitants more now than ever. On the frontiers of *Augusta* county 40 have been killed; in the Narrow Passage five or six families; at *Side's Creek* one or two; at *Woodstock* four; and on their flight many have been surprised; in short, words cannot describe the fright, terror, and misery of the back inhabitants.—One circumstance, however, seems favourable to put a stop to these calamities. The small pox is said to rage violently among some of the tribes, & to exasperate them the more, the French have taken occasion to insinuate that we have spread this distemper among them for their utter extirpation: But the effect is like to prove contrary to the intention; for they are now so terrified by the notion they entertain, that the English can spread it where they please, that they begin to sue for peace on any terms, to prevent the progress of the contagion.

In our Magazine for April (p. 253) we gave Mr. Heber's Political Races, as we shall here, the following Complements, which are to be made by the City Companies.

- Grocers, A Fig for—the Scotch.
- Jewellers, A George—the King.
- Ironmongers, An Axe—Lord B—.
- Shoemakers, A Boot—P— D—.
- Cutters, A Sword—Duke of Cumberland.
- Fishmongers, A Place—Duke of Newcastle.
- Physicians, Advice—Duke of Devonshire.
- Cooks, Peace-Soup—Duke of Bedford.
- Butlers, A Plan for the Temple of Virtue—Lord Temple.
- Tinmen, A Save-All—Lord Talbot.
- Diers, Logwood—Lord Sandwich, Lord Halifax.
- Goldsmitbs, A Box—Mr. Pitt.
- Capmakers, A Cap of Liberty—Mr. Wilkes.
- Mathematical Instrument-Makers, A Weather Glass—C—s T—d, Esq;
- Dijillers, A Puncheon of Rum,—Wm. Beckford, Esq;
- Cyder-makers, A Bushel of Apples—George Grenville, Esq;
- Brewers, A Hogshead of Porter—Marquis of Granby.
- Booksellers, Life of Judge Jefferys—Lord M—.
- Statuaries, Himself in Gold—Ld. Ch. J. Pratt.
- Locksmiths, A Key—P. C. W. Esq;
- Ropemakers, A Falter,—Curry.
- Fortune-tellers, Good Luck—Club at Wildman's.
- Butchers, A Calf's Head—Ditto to the Cocoa-Tree.
- Schoolmasters, A Rod—Master Elliot.
- Armourers, A Target—Mr. Martin.
- Huntsmen, A Pair of Horns—R. of —
- Stationers, A Rheum of gilt Paper—Mr. C. Churchill.
- House Painters, A Brush—Mr. Hogarth.
- Barber Surgeons, Shaving and Bleeding, Mr. Dun.
- Fruiterers, An Open A—ss—Rev. Mr. Kidgell.
- Apothecaries, A Clyster—Mr. B. Allen.
- Report of the Druggist's Committee on naming their new Productions.
- A most beautiful KING—  
CUP, - - - - His Majesty.
- A fine Honeysuckle, - The Queen,
- A large Butterflower, - The Duke of Cumberland.
- A Scotch Thistle - - The Earl of Bute.
- Another

Another Ditto, - - -	Ld. Chief Just. Minsfield.
A Carnation, - - -	Ld. Chief Just. Pratt.
A Bed of Lillies, - -	Duke of De- vonshire, and the rest of the Cavendishes.
A Sweet William, - -	Mr. Pitt.
White Roses, - - -	Earl of Litch- field, Ld. Le Despenser, & their Friends at the Cocoa- Tree.
Orange Flowers, - -	The Club at Wildman's.
A Sensitive Plant, - -	The Right Ho- nourable Cha. Townshend.
A Daffodil, - - -	Lord Villars.
A Red Rose, - - -	John Wilkes.
A Sweet Brier, - - -	Char. Church- ill.
A Laycock, - - - -	Kitty Fisher.
A Water-Dock, - - -	Doctor Hill.
A Laurel, - - - -	General Con- way.
A Piss-a-Bed, - - -	The Rev. Mr. Kidgell.
Another Ditto, - - -	Mr. B. Allen, of the Litera- ry Society at Oxford.

*List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

August 1. **L**ADY of Per. Bertie, Esq; member for Westbury, of a son.—7. Dutchess of Ancaster, of a daughter.—11. Lady Atundle, of a daughter.

*List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

Aug. 1. **C**aptain Purcell of Wool-  
wich, to Mrs. Mitchell of Greenwich.—3. Edw. Campion, Esq; merchant, to Miss Skilbick of Hull.—8. Capt. Wheeler, in the African trade, to Mrs. Ann Culvert.—10. Capt Harris of the 43d. regiment,—to Miss Plaito of Maidstone.—Capt Gambier of the navy, to a daughter of Col. Mompesson.—27. Rev. Dr. Smith, head master of Westminster-school, to Miss Jackson of Compton-Street, St. Ann's.

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

August **R**E.V. Mr. Lunn, rector of Denton, in Kent, and one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral, aged 86.—30. John Hervey, Esq; one of the Welsh judges and member for Wallingford.—Sir Charles Molyneaux, Bart. at Teversall, Nottinghamshire.—George Kirton of Oxnop-Hall, Yorkshire, Esq; in the 125th year of his Age; a most remarkable fox hunter, after following the chace on horseback till 80; till he was 100, he regularly attended the unkennelling the fox in his single chair; And no man till within ten years of his death, made freer with his bottle.—Lieut. Col. Beaumont of the Surry militia.—Mrs. Beatly, at Islington; by her death 5000*l.* comes to the fund for the support of the widows and orphans of dissenting teachers; 100*l.* for the support of a dissenting teacher at Kingston upon Thames, and 1000*l.* to St. Thomas's hospital.—3. The dutches of Leeds, suddenly; while she was at dinner at her seat, in Hertfordsh.—4. Wm Watts Esq; late gov, of Bengal.—Gen. Otway, Col. of the 35th regiment of foot at Williden, in Middlesex, aged 78.—Dr. John Brown, archdeacon of Northampton and master of university college, Oxford.—11. Lady of the late Lord Aston.—13. Arthur Clare, Esq; at Sydenham, Kent.—Lady Anne Dalton, in Yorkshire.—16. Walter Vane, Esq; a South sea director.—18. Nich. Magens, Esq; merchant, worth 100,000*l.*—22. Mr. Smith, one of the senior clerks belonging to the prerogative court, in Doctors Commons.—23. The Rt. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esq; uncle to the Earl of Dartmouth, some time chancellor of the Exchequer, member for the county of Southampton, and F. R. S. at Tunbridge-Wells, where he went for the recovery of his health.—He was, when a youth, a midshipman in the royal navy; but by his distinguished merit and great abilities, he raised himself from that station, and went thro' the various employments of government till his late majesty thought fit to appoint him to the high office of chancellor of the exchequer; which great and important trust he held, during the most critical and dangerous times, with much honour to himself and satisfaction

to his country.—26. Hon Charles Monson, Esq; in Spring-Gardens.—Mrs. Mary Martin at Hackney; she has left 5000l. to charitable uses.—28. At Clapham, in a very advanced age, Sir John Barnard, Knt. sometime father of this city. He served the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1737, represented this, city in six parliaments with great honour to himself, and with the highest approbation of his constituents; and was ever justly rever'd and esteem'd as a gentleman of consummate abilities, and inviolable integrity.

#### List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.

*From the London Gazette.*

Aug. 9. THE king has been pleased to grant unto George Ainyard of London, merchant; and his heirs male the dignity of a Bart. of Great Britain.—to Wm. Duncan of Marybone, (one of his majesty's physicians) and his heirs male; to Sir Samuel Gordon, of Newark upon Trent, Knt. and his heirs male, the like dignities.

St. James, Aug. 17. Earl Powis took

the oaths as lord lieut. of Shropshire.—to the Rev. Wm. Lowther, M. A. of Swillington, Yorkshire, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Bart.—21. The earl of Northampton, lieut. of the town and country of Southampton.

#### *From other Papers.*

WILLIAM Porter, Esq; deputy commissary of the musters in N. America.—Ben. Franklyn, Esq; Speaker to the assembly house at Pennsylvania.—Jn. Richmond Webb, Esq; member for Boscombe, one of the Welch judges. (*Hervey dec.*)—Tho. Lucas, Esq; treasurer of Guy's hosp.—Dr. Woolaiton, one of the physicians.—Dr. George Baker, one of the Queen's physicians.—Geo Macartney, Envoy extraordinary, to the court of Russia.—Maj. Jn. Spital, Lt. Col. of the 47th Reg.—Maj. Burton, Lt. Col. of the 64th Reg.—Maj. Clements, Lt. Col. of 69th Reg.—Capt. Fletcher, Maj. to the 32d Reg.—Lt. Col. Maitland, Adj. Gen. in N. Amer.—Lt. Col. Fletcher of the 35th Reg. Col. of the Reg.—(*Otway dec.*)

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

THE Benefactions, with the produce of two free plays, that have been paid in to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the support and education of the eight children left by Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, (See p. 255.) amounts to £557 15 2

JULY Sat. 28. The house of Abraham Crichton, of Crumcastle, in the county of Fermanagh, Esq; was consumed by an accidental fire, with most part of the furniture.

AUGUST Thur. 2. Ended the commission, of Oyer and Terminer, when the following persons viz. Michael Cosgrave, Michael Rigney, and John Kiggans, otherwise Dwyer, were capitally convicted of different robberies, and ordered for execution, but have since been pardoned, on condition of transporting themselves; Christopher Fides, convicted of robbery, was ordered for transportation.

Wed. 22. At the assizes of Philipstown James Ryan was convicted of robbing his master, Humphry Minchin, Esq; (See March 23.) and received sentence to be

executed, as did John Herakan convicted of bestiality.

At a village called Pstcroan, in the co. of Waterford, a number of Persons, assembled in a riotous manner, and declared destruction against those, who should inflict on the tythe of Potatoes.

Mon. 27. Ended the assizes at Cork, when Dennis Mahilly was ordered for transportation, for a robbery. Daniel Mahony, convicted of being concerned in several riots at Mitchelstown, was fined 35l. and to be confined fifteen months; Owen Mahony for the same, was fined ten shillings, and to be imprisoned six months.

The governor's of Dr. Slocum's infirmary, had paid into them 200l. from John Putland, Esq; for the entertainment of a bed in said Hospital, for him and his Heirs, also 30 guineas, which had been set apart for that foundation, by his late lady.—Col. Joshua Keat, by his Will bequeathed to Mercer's the Dr's Quay Infirmary, and the Lock Hospital £100 each, and for the charitable poor, 200l. with 20l. for the parish poor of St. Andrew's.

drew's, 10*l.*, a Year for the widow's alms house, and 20*l.* a year for the school.—Fifty pounds were paid to the governors of the *Inn's Quay Infirmary*, the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Archer of Jervis-street.

A child, which had lain in a ditch, with about four feet water in it, for about an hour, was taken up without any appearance of life, but by applying the bellow's to his fundament, blowing briskly up his body, at the same time rubbing his belly, and sometimes his temples, with a warm hand, in about two hours the child shewed signs of life, and in two days was perfectly recovered.

An exceeding fine Cement to mend broken CHINA or GLASSES.

GARLICK, stamped in a stone mortar, the juice whereof, when applied to the pieces to be joined together, is the finest and strongest Cement for that purpose, and will leave little or no mark, if done with care.

#### *Recipe for Eruptions in the face, &c.*

TAKE the fresh roots of sorrel, wipe them clean and scrape them as you do horse radish with an Ivory knife, then with a sufficient quantity of fresh cream, beat the whole into a consistence of pomatum in a marble mortar; let a little of this be rubbed on the face four or five times a day: This will soften the crusts, enlarge the pores, and clear the skin from any foulness.

#### *List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

AUGUST 4. H ENRY GORE, Esq; to Miss Smith dau. of the late Skeffington Smith Esq; William Upton, Esq; to a dau. of Col. Clarges.—William Dunkin, Esq; counsellor at law to Miss Blacker.—28. Joseph Deane, Esq; M. P. for the Borough of Ennisleague, to Mrs. Daly.—25 In London the Right Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, to the Hon. Miss Courtenay, Sister to the Lord Viscount Courtenay.—28. The Rev. Thomas Hastings, Register of the dio. of Clogher, to the relict of Joseph Wright, late of the co. of Monaghan, Esq.

#### *List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

AUGUST 1. A T Bourdeaux (France) Samuel Head, Esq;—4 John Bury, Esq; nephew and heir to the late Earl of Charleville. (See Deaths in February.)—The wife of the Rev. Mr.

Henzel, Minister of Dunshaghlin.—7 The Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D. Vicar of St. Ann's Dublin, he bequeathed a 100*l.* to each of the charitable Foundations and to the poor of St. Ann's and the parish of Dromore, of which diocese he was Chanter.—11 The relict of Daniel Browne of Riverstown King's co. Esq;—18 John Onge Esq; counsellor at law.—The wife of George Fletcher, M. D.——The Hon. and Rev. George Maitland, (Brother of the E. of Lauderdale) rector of Painstow and Castlepollard dio. of Meath.—21 Robert Lowry of the co. of Tyrone Esq; M. of P. for the bor. of Strabane.—27 The Right Hon. Sir Richard Parsons, baron of Oxmontown Viscount and Earl of Ross; who dying without male issue the titles are extinct.—Clement Barry of Broadfield co. of Dublin, Esq;—23 Col. Paul Minchin of the co. of Carlow.—24 John Crofton of Lisdorn co. Roscommon, Esq;—The wife of Henry Ryves of Camas co. of Limerick, Esq;—28 Cuthbert Browne, gent. barrack-master of Drogheda.—The wife of Hugh Baker of Lismacul co. of Limerick, Esq;—28 William Cooper, Esq; counsellor at law.—James Wall of Coolnamucky, co. Waterford, joint second chamberlain of the court of exchequer.

#### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

AUGUST 1. G EORGE MARTIN, Esq; app. collector of Dublin (James Smith, Esq ref.)—Thomas Hughs, Esq;—clerk of the revenue postage, (William Norcliff ref.)—18. The Rev. Mervyn Archdall coll. to the prebend of Mayne in the cathedral of St. Kenny's Kilkenny.—21 The Rev. Thomas Locke A. M. one of the Ushears of Westminster-school presented to the united livings of Newcastle and Monagea co. of Limerick in the gift of Lord Vis. Courtenay.—24 The Rev. Richard Chaloner. Cobbe L. L. D coll. to the Vicarage of St. Ann's (Dr. Smith dec.)—The Rev. Dr. John Lyon to the curacy of St. Bridget's (Dr. Cobbe pro.)—The Hon. and Rev. William Beresford to the Vicarage of Bray, and prebend of Rathmichael, in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's (Dr. Lyon pro.)—Aldn. Edward Sankey app. to superintend the Public Coal-yards, established by Parliament (Sir Tim. Allen, resigned.)

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON



1748.

D U B L I N:  
Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-Street.

superintending the Public  
Almshouses. (See Deaths in Coal-vards, established by Parliament  
in 1795, & wife of the Rev. Mr. (Sir Tim. Allen, resigned.)

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For SEPTEMBER, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

- I. Trial of Major Campbell for the murder of Capt. Mc. Kaarg, 526  
II. The Tour of the Duke of York, with an account of the honours paid him, 528  
III. Characters of Mr. Foot's two new Pieces the Patron, and the Liar, from the Critical Review, 532  
IV. Parliamentary History : Proceedings against Mr. Wilkes, continued, 533  
Nature of privilege of peerage and of parliament, *ib* — Remarks on the nature of the liberty of speech usually granted to the members of the House of Commons, 535.—Nature of crimes that are bailable or otherwise, committed by a Member, 536.—Nature of the continuance of privilege of parliament, *ib*.  
V. Mr. Anderson's Chronology of Trade and Commerce, concluded, 338  
VI. The Exeter Address to their Members, relative to a farther application for a repeal of the Tax on Cyder, 539  
VII. A Defence of the Majority, in the House of Commons, on the Question relating to General Warrants; in Answer to the Defence of the Minority (entire) 540  
VIII. INDEPENDENCE. A Poem, Addressed to the Minority, by C. Churchill, (entire) 548  
IX. A Letter to the Peace-Maker, on the infraction of the Peace, by the French and Spaniards, 555  
X. A Reply to the Counter-Address; being a Vindication of a Pamphlet intitled, An Address to the Public on the Dismissal of a General Officer, 557  
XI. The trial of Lord Grey for seducing and ruining his Sister in law, Lady Henrietta Berkeley, 564  
XII. Bp. Tillotson's Letter to the unfortunate Lady, 568  
XIII. The N. Britons No. 114, on the seizure of Turk's Island, 569.—No. 115.  
WITH a Political Print. BOB CHERRY, or ARGUMENTUM and HOMINEM.

DUBLIN:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

- On the late conduct of the Ministry, 571  
XIV. Description of Turk's Island, with an account of its Inhabitants, 574  
XV. Particulars recommended to the Ministry, 575  
XVI. Experiments made by Dr. Storck in Dropical Cases, with the Meadow Saffron, some of which, were attended by Dr. Van Sweeten, 575  
XVII. Evasion of the Law in a remarkable Instance, 578  
XVIII. The N. Britons No. 116.—On the Faith of French promises, 579 —No. 117.—On the consequence of a Tory administration, 583  
XIX. POETRY. Three celebrated new Songs, 585  
XX. Remarkable particulars collected for the Month, 578 —Improvements in the Broad-cloth manufacture in France by help of Irish Wool, *ib*.—Porcelain, great improvement of it in England and abroad, *ib*.—O. Cromwell's manner of treating with France, *ib*.—Declaration of France, in regard to Turk's Island, 588 —Scheme to prevent pressing of Seamen *ib*.—Discoveries made by Mr. Main, sent by the Government to N. America *ib*.—Complaints made by the Day of Algiers, 589

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

- XXI. Reform of the Law by Prussia, 589.—Great seizure at Rye, *ib*.—Great humanity shewn to the Palatines, 590.—Arrival of the D. of York, *ib*.—A youth broke on the wheel at Paris, 591

IRISH CHRONOLOGER.

- XXII. Value of the Church Livings in Dublin, 595 —Great Riots there, and at Newmarket *ib*.—Proceedings at the Assizes, *ib*.

- XXIII. List of Births, Marriages, &c. for England, 594.—for Ireland, 659

Account of the Trial of Major Campbell.

MR. URBAN,

**I**N your Mag. for July, (See p. 399) you have given us an account of the trial of General Monckton, upon a charge brought against him by Colin Campbell; and you mention in a note, that Colin Campbell was tried by a court martial at Martinique, for the murder of Captain Mc. Kaarg. If you think the curiosity of your readers will be gratified by the following account of the quarrel between Mr. Campbell and Capt. Mc. Kaarg, and of the Captain's death, it is at your service. I am your's, &c. T. M.

**W**HEN Mr. Campbell was Major Commandant of the 100th regiment, and that corps lay at Jersey, from which place it embarked for Martinico, Capt. Mc. Kaarg had so far embezzled the money he received to pay his company, that the men were starving, and publicly begging in the streets of St. Hilliers, and Mc. Kaarg was at the same time so much in debt, and took methods to elude the payment of what he owed so unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, that the then secretary at war acquainted Major Campbell by letter, that if he did not find means to satisfy his creditors, he should be obliged to lay his case before his majesty.

Upon the receipt of this letter, the Major, with the advice of the commander in chief at Jersey, who had before sent to inform him that Mc. Kaarg's men were begging in the streets, took the payment of the company out of his hands.

This, it is supposed, Mc. Kaarg resented, though to appearance he lived with the Major in the same amicable manner as before, and when the troops were embarking from Jersey, and his necessities were so pressing, that he could not proceed on the voyage without pecuniary assistance, which he had endeavoured to obtain from the pay-master, and several other officers, without success, he applied to the major, and received from him that assistance, without which he must absolutely have staid behind.

However, it is certain, that from this time the captain took every opportunity to villify the major, by the most gross and virulent aspersions; and intelligence of this behaviour being brought him by

several friends, he wrote and sent the following letter:

SIR,

"I am this moment informed, that on some occasions since our arrival here, you have taken liberties with my character unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman; I desire an immediate and explicit answer, per bearer, and am, till then, your humble servant,

C. CAMPBELL."

To this letter he received the following answer:

SIR,

I have just now received your's, and have taken no liberties with your character, but what I am able to answer for.

Your's, &c. J. MC. KAARG.

As soon as the major had received this letter, he went to captain Mc. Kaarg's tent, having a bayonet at his side, and his sword undrawn in his hand; as to what happened afterwards, the following evidence was given at the trial.

William Gallaspay, who carried the letter from the Major to the Captain, and brought back the answer, deposed, that he followed him to the Captain's tent; that he saw him give the Captain three or four strokes with his sword, the scabbard being on the blade; that he asked him to turn out, who replied, he had not a small sword: that he then took hold of him by the breast, and bid him turn out any way: That he hauled him by the breast till he got him to the outside of the tent, and threw him down there; that in struggling, both were down together; that they got up, and both fell a second time; and that the Major, while they were on the ground a second time, asked the Captain to beg his life, three or four times,

Alexander Mc. Kensey deposed, That he heard the Major say, "turn out, if you be a man;" that he saw them on the ground together, and that the Major said, "beg your life, or you are a dead man;" that the Captain answered, "I do beg my life,—I am a dead man; send for the surgeon." That the Major said, immediately after the Captain said, I am a dead man, is there no body there to go for the surgeon?

Robert Halding deposed, That he heard the Major say, You have made free with my

*my character in town—turn out immediately.*—That the Captain replied, he had no small sword, and begged he might get one. That he saw them struggling together, and fall to the ground; that the Major said, *Beg your life*; that the Captain said, *I do beg my life*; that the Major afterwards asked him again, if he begged his life, to which he replied, *I am a dead man*; that then the Major got up, and ordered the surgeon to be sent for.

*Donald Morrison* deposed, That they came out of the tent on each side of the door pole struggling with each other; that when they were on the ground, the Major said, *Do you beg your life now?* That the Captain answered, *Yes*. That the Major required him to beg his life a second, and a third time, the Captain still answering, *Yes*; but that at the last time, he said he was gone, and then the surgeon was sent for.

It appeared also, that the Captain had no small sword; that he had two wounds in the body, and four in the left hand and arm; that the Major's bayonet was found drawn near the tent door; and that one evidence suggested, that all the wounds did not appear to have been made with the same weapon.

To invalidate this evidence, which proves that there was no regular encounter, that the Captain begged his life, and that he was mortally wounded on the ground; and from which also some have inferred, that the Major gave the Captain a wound after he had once begged his life, and the wound on which he cried out, *I am a dead man*, after he had begged a second, if not a third time; the Major alledges, that the testimony from which this inference is drawn, is not uniform. That *Mc. Kinsay* mentions *Mc. Kaarg*'s begging his life but once; *Halding* that he begged it twice; *Donald Morrison* that he begged it thrice, and *William Gallespey* that he begged it three, if not four times; it is here unnecessary to remark, that there is the concurrent testimony of three witnesses to his begging his life more than once, and therefore, except their differing, as to the exact number, totally overthrows their credibility, this fact must be taken as proved.

But the Major observes, that the testimony of *Mc. Kinsay* and *Halding*, is inconsistent in another particular, *Mc. Kinsay* swearing, that he and *Halding* went

out of a tent contiguous to the Captain's together; and *Halding* swearing, that *Mc. Kinsay* went away, and left him in the tent.

To invalidate the proof of the first act of violence, he observes that *Mc. Kaarg* was a man younger, larger, and to all appearance stronger than himself, that he had a sword drawn in his hand, that his cloaths, which were of the slightest materials, were found intire, and therefore that he should strike and drag him so armed, and without tearing his cloaths, is improbable in the highest degree, if not an absolute impossibility.

As to the bayonet, he says, it was well known by all the officers on the expedition, that they did not wear their swords on account of the excessive heat, but carried bayonets only; this accounts for his having his bayonet with him: That it was so loose in the scabbard, that he lost it more than once between this encounter, and his landing; therefore it is not strange that it should fall from him in the scuffle; that it was not bloody, therefore it could not have given a wound; besides, the surgeons were of opinion, that all the wounds were made with the same instrument.

As to the swords, he says, it appeared clear from the evidence against him, that he gave *Mc. Kaarg* the choice of swords; and that, be this as it may, their swords differed only in mounting, his own being a broad sword.

As to the wounds, he says, the four in the arm and hand were given on *Mc. Kaarg*'s repeated endeavours to seize his sword, and that *Mc. Kaarg*'s sword being found near the body, and the scabbard in the tent, its being bloody, his (the Major's) cloaths being cut, his hand wounded, and the guard of his sword broken, proves that the Captain was armed for his defence.

To the evidence given to prove that they came out of the tent struggling, he opposes that of one *Mc. Kullough*, who swore that the Captain followed the Major out of the tent with his sword drawn.

The irregularity of the court martial alluded to in your note is this: The Major was indicted for murder, and the sentence of the court is in these words:

"The court on due consideration of  
"the whole matter before them, are of  
"opinion, that Major Commandant  
X x x 2

" Colin Campbell is guilty of the crime  
" laid to his charge, but there not being  
" a majority of voices sufficient to punish  
" with death as required by the articles  
" of war, the court doth adjudge the said  
" Major Commandant Colin Campbell to  
" be cashiered for the same, and it is fur-  
" ther the opinion of the court that he is  
" incapable of serving his Majesty in any  
" military employment whatever."

Now if there was not a majority of the court sufficient to punish with death, there was not a majority sufficient to find him guilty of the crime, and therefore he ought to have been acquitted, for the law requires that in *capital Cases* three fourths of the members must agree in their opinion to find the party guilty. If three fourths had found him guilty, they would have been sufficient to punish adequately to the guilt found; as three fourths did not find him guilty, they were not sufficient to punish at all.

#### The Tour of his Royal Highness the D. of York through Italy, &c.

*Sept. 1.* HIS Royal Highness the Duke 1763. of York, after taking leave of the Royal Family, left *Saville House*, and set out for *Portsmouth*. In his way he visited several persons of distinction, and, during his stay, he honoured the assembly of that town with his presence.

*Sept. 23.* Having left *Portsmouth* some time before, he embarked on board the *Centurion*, Commodore *Harrington*, in *Plymouth Sound*, where the royal standard was hoisted, and he immediately set sail. At his departure he received the usual salute from all the shipping and the citadel.

*Oct. 3.* His R. H. arrived at *Lisbon*, where he took the title of Earl of *Ulster*, visited the court, dined in public and private with their majesties, was attended by the king's equipages, and received every mark of attention that one crowned head could shew the royal brother of another. He was invited from one nobleman's house to another, during his residence, who all endeavoured to exceed in magnificence and respect. His R. H. received the compliments of the *British factory*, and accepted an invitation to an entertainment, which the factory made as splendid as possible.

*Oct. 28.* After a stay of three weeks and four days, his R. H. left *Lisbon*, embarked again on board the *Centurion*, and sailed for *Genoa*.

*Nov. 6.* His R. H. touched at *Gibraltar*, visited the fortifications, examined into the state of the garrison, and after two days stay, set sail on his intended voyage.

*Nov. 11.* His R. H. put into *Minorca*, and having viewed the famous fortifications of *Port Mahon*, he sailed again on the 17th, and in a few days met with a terrible storm, in which the ships that accompanied him were in great distress.

*Nov. 28.* His R. H. arrived at *Genoa*, where he was met by a deputation of six noblemen from the republic, who, after the usual compliments on his arrival, made his highness an offer of the palace for his residence; which he very politely declined, desiring to pass only by the title he first assumed.

*Nov. 30.* The republic, by their officers, presented his highness with provisions of every kind, wine, oil, sweetmeats, &c. and in the evening prepared a magnificent ball for his entertainment. The nobility were no less assiduous to pay all imaginable honours to his Royal Highness, and to divert his time by diversifying his amusements. In return, his R. H. provided an entertainment for the principal nobility, on board the *English men of war*, and before he left the place, he made presents to the princes and states to a very considerable amount.

*Feb. 11.* His R. H. set out from *Genoa*, and on his way to *Alexandria*, the first town in his *Sardinian* majesty's dominions, his carriage broke down on the mountains, and he proceeded the remaining part of his journey thither on horseback. At some distance from the town he was met by the commandant, who conducted him to the governor's house, where he was received by the officers of the garrison and principal nobility, and most magnificently entertained.

*Feb. 12.* At *Asti*, the next town of note in his way to *Turin*, he was received in the same manner.

*Feb. 13.* He was met at the distance of twelve miles from *Turin*, by his *Sardinian* majesty's master of the ceremonies, who conducted him to that city in the royal equipages, attended by Mr. *Pitt*, his *Britannic* Majesty's minister at that court, Sir *William Boothby*, and Col. *St. John*. His reception was both magnificent and friendly. He was conducted to the royal presence with all the pomp of state, and was received by the king and queen with the frankness

rankness and cordiality of a near and intimate friend. His R. H. returned these civilities with a sincerity and tenderness which confirmed him in the good opinion of the whole court.

15. Count *Alberic de Belgioioso* arrived at *Turin* to compliment his R. H. on the part of the Empress Queen, and to make an offer of the Ducal Palace, when His R. H. should be pleased to visit *Milan*.

19. His R. H. gave an elegant entertainment to all the ministers of state, great officers, and foreign ministers.

21. He visited the citadel, and next day the fortifications of *Susa* and *Bronetta*, two of the principal passes into *Italy*, situated between the mountains, and rendered famous by the defence against the *French*, when the Duke of *Savoy* was attacked by that formidable power. In the excursions which his R. H. made in the delightful city of *Turin*, he was shewn the famous palace called *La Valentine*, in which are four pictures representing the four elements, with all their symbols, namely, all the birds that fly in the air, all the animals that are found upon the earth, all the fishes and shells that are found in the water, and all the symbols belonging to fire; all so curiously delineated and painted in their proper shapes and colours, that these four pieces may be truly said to be an abridgment of all nature, and are the admiration of all that see them.

26. The Marquis *Calcagnini*, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the infant *Don Philip*, of the royal house of *Spain*, waited on his highness to invite him, in the name of his master, to visit *Parma*.

27. His Highness took the diversion of hunting, and in the evening gave a supper and a ball.

*March 3.* He was visited by the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Chablais*, and next day dined with the king and royal family in private.

6. He took leave of his majesty, &c. and the next day set out for *Milan*.

8. He arrived at the noble city of *Milan*, the most magnificent in all *Italy*, *Rome* only excepted. From the steeple of the new church the country may be seen for twenty miles round, and so delightful is the prospect, that the eye of man cannot be entertained with any thing more pleasing. In the church the body of St.

*Cb. Barromæus* lies interred, of whose piety the *Italians* tell many celebrated stories.

14. His R. H. passed through *Parma*, and received the compliments of the infant *Don Philip*, by M. *du Tillot*, at his coach door.

16. His R. H. arrived at *Florence*, the capital of *Tuscany*, and was received with all the honours due to his high birth. Marshal *Botta* made an offer to his highness, in the name of the Emperor, Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, of the imperial palaces for his residence; the coaches of state, and state equipages for his use; and what other conveniences he might stand in need of during his stay at *Florence*; all which, as his R. H. chose to appear in a private character, he very politely declined. Here, however, he received the compliments of the regency, and of the great chancellor of *Russia*, all of whom were introduced to his highness by Col. *St. John* and Sir *Horace Mann*, the British resident in that city. Being afterwards informed, that M. *Botta*, out of respect, could not take the liberty to invite him to dinner, but was very desirous of that honour, his R. H. sent him word that he would dine with him on the 19th. In the evening the Marshal made a great assembly for the ladies, at which his Royal Highness assisted. His Royal Highness took great pleasure in visiting the neighbourhood of *Florence*, the vale of *Arno*, made familiar to him by the celebrated *English* song, written by the Earl of *Middlesex*, the splendid palaces, and the delightful groves and parks that every where surround that stately city; and in which the diversions of the inhabitants surpass those of any other city in the world. *Lafells*, in his travels through *Italy*, says, it is the custom of the *Florentines* to invite the ladies of their acquaintance, in the winter evenings, to their country villas to play at cards, when they are entertained one night at one villa, and by turns at another. Thither the ladies go, (married ladies only) and find the houses open to all comers of a genteel appearance. In every chamber the doors are set open; and, for the most part, you see eight or ten chambers on a floor, all communicating with each other, with each a square table set ready, holding eight persons, as many chairs, two silver candlesticks, with wax lights in them, with a number of other lights set round

round the room. At the hour appointed, company being come, they sit down to play ; a gentleman placing himself between every lady, and all as fine in cloaths and jewels as if at a ball. The doors of all those rooms being open, the splendor of the lights, the glittering of the lace and jewels, reflected by mirrors placed for that purpose in all directions, excite an idea in a by-stander of the enchanted palaces of the Old King of the Mountains. Any gentleman may come in here, and stand behind the gamesters, and see how modestly they play, and how little they play for. In the mean time, there is a side chamber always open, for the company to enter and refresh. In a great room, contrived on purpose, near the entrance, there is a long table for those who come only to play for money.

But the most remarkable, and the most expensive diversion peculiar to the *Florentines*, is, the *Principi di Calcio*. Here the flower of the *Florentine* youth divide into two parties, distinguished by red and green, and each party chooses a Prince eminent for birth and fortune. Each Prince chooses officers of state, establishes a household, and keeps a court; receives and dispatches ambassadors each to the other; gives audience, appoints a privy council, who debate upon the serious affairs of state, the affronts received or the offences given by each others subjects, and the proper means of resenting or covering these offences. After some time spent in negotiation, in which all the forms of court policy are duly observed, war is at length resolved upon; prisoners begin to be taken on both sides: these acts of violence are formally complained of, are owned or disavowed according to the degree of evidence the enemy have to produce; but at length out comes a declaration of war. This opens a new scene; the secretaries of state and of war are busy, in procuring intelligence; secret correspondencies are established, and the private advices received are openly read at court: These are generally what may be called the *Scandalous Chronicle*, and contain satirical anecdotes, in which the characters of the principal persons in town are humorously taken off; and as the youth of most distinguished parts are always chosen into the great offices on these occasions, their compositions afford much mirth and pleasantry; the peculiarities of the

person alluded to, being the only subject of raillery that is permitted. With the transactions of these mock courts the minds of the *Florentines* are as much engaged, as if their political proceedings were the determinations of royalty; and the day on which the imaginary princes are to determine their differences by combat, is as eagerly expected, as if the fate of kingdoms was to depend upon the decision. The battle is a game like foot-ball, with this difference, that the ball is struck by the hand instead of the foot. In a spacious place the boundaries are fixed on each side, a day is appointed, and the combatants, headed by their respective princes, and distinguished by the ribbon of their order, red or green, come to the place of rendezvous, all richly dressed, and mounted on the best horses that Italy affords. Being assembled, they march in military order over the ground, and then ranging themselves in order, they dismount and take the field, amidst the acclamations of an inconceivable multitude of people, with trumpets, kettle-drums, and music. Then each party advancing near the middle of the ground, the ball is thrown up between them, and the engagement begins, in which great agility and dexterity is shewn, and some hard blows given on both sides, but no exceptions are to be taken; victory is to be determined by the ball, and which ever side is fortunate enough to press it over the bounds of the enemy, is instantly declared victorious. An universal shout ensues; the conquered prince retires; the other keeps the field; till having recovered breath, and the disorder which the contest necessarily occasions being over, the victors re-mount their horses, and march back to court in the same military order they advanced; a most sumptuous entertainment is provided, and a ball given to the ladies at night, in which none but the victorious combatants are permitted to dance. Thus ends about Shrovetide, an entertainment that employs the greatest families in Florence most part of the winter.

April 2. His R. H. left Florence, and next day arrived at Leghorn, attended by Sir William Boothby, Col. St. John, and Sir Horace Mann. He was met, about four miles from the city, by Mr. Dick, the British consul, with a train of twenty coaches; a detachment of dragoons was ordered to escort him, and he was received

ed by the Governor, whom his Highness was pleased to take into his coach before he entered the city gates. On his approach towards the ramparts, he was saluted with three rounds of 24 cannon; and, on crossing the parade, saw the whole garrison under arms; and he found at his lodgings, (the consul's house) a guard of a company of grenadiers, which he ordered to be dismissed. To the assemblies, balls, opera's, &c. prepared for the entertainment of his R. Highness at other cities, the diversion of hunting was added here, a diversion reserved only for those of the most exalted rank. The forest of *Rosari*, at ten miles distance from *Leghorn*, was the place appointed for that purpose, and there the governor provided a most magnificent entertainment, under a large tent, to which, after the sport was over, his R. Highness was invited.

*April 5.* In the evening, his R. H. set out for *Pisa*, formerly the head of a republic, situated on the river *Arno*. Here his R. H. spent a whole day, and was elegantly entertained by the majestocracy. In this city is the famous bending tower, so artificially contrived, that travellers fear to come near it, as thinking it ready to fall; yet it is supposed to be as firm as any in *Italy*.

*April 7.* His R. H. proceeded to *Lucca*, about ten miles from *Pisa*. At a mile's distance from this city, a deputation of six noblemen waited on his Highness to compliment him, in the name of the republic, and to tender their services for his accommodation. On his approach the guns were fired, and at his arrival at the inn where his Highness chose to alight, a present of 18 chests of oil, wine, coffee, chocolate, wax-candles, sweet-meats, hams, and eatables of every kind, were presented to him, by the noble deputies, being brought by fifty servants in the livery of the republic and a *maitre de hotel*, to whom his Highness made a generous present. He was afterwards pressed to lodge at a house prepared for his reception, to which he was conducted in the coaches of the republic, and where the ladies and principal nobility were assembled to receive him. In the evening was a most splendid ball, and after that a concert of vocal and instrumental music, to which was added a supper of 60 covers. About three in the morning his R. Highness retired, and next morning after being com-

plimented by the deputies, set out on his return to *Florence*.

*April 8.* In the course of his journey his R. H. passed thro' *Pistoja*, a little town of no great note, where his R. Highness changed horses, and was complimented by the governor as he sat in his coach, and saluted by the cannon from the ramparts. He then directed his journey to *Tratolino*, a hunting seat belonging to the Emperor, where Sir *Horace Mann* had ordered an elegant dinner to be prepared, and where his R. Highness was highly pleased with the happy disposition of the fountains, grotts, water-works, and other decorations of the delightful gardens that surround this beautiful seat. The time passed away so insensibly here, that his Highness made it late before he reached *Florence*, where, however, he found many ladies and persons of distinction waiting at his house, to compliment him on his return, and to pass the evening as usual.

*April 12.* His R. Highness, attended by Sir *Horace Mann*, set out on his journey for *Rome*. In his way thither, he lodged at *Sienna*, one of the pleasantest cities in all *Italy*, where he was received with the same honours as at *Leghorn*. He was met by the governor, and principal nobility of both sexes, who conducted him to town, and complimented him on his arrival. After a short refreshment, the governor and general who command there, attended his Highness in visiting the principal curiosities of the place, among which, that of the beautiful pavement of the old cathedral is perhaps the greatest in the world. It is of exquisite marble, inlaid with pictures, of which the natural stone is so artfully disposed, as to compose the most beautiful lights and shades that can possibly be imagined. The subjects here represented are a variety of scripture pieces, of which, that of *Abraham offering up Isaac*; the story of the *Maccabees*, &c. are most excellently depicted. Here his Royal Highness supped, and passed the evening at a lady's house, who, by order of Marshal *Botta*, had prepared a ball, and invited a most brilliant assembly to be present at it.

*April 13.* His R. H. left *Sienna*, and proceeded on his journey with all possible expedition, he arrived on the 14th at *Rome*, having passed through *Bon Convento*, *San Quiricio*, *Radicofino*, the last place in the

*Florentine*

Florentine dominions, *Aquapéndente*, the first in the Pope's territory, *Bolsena*, *Montefrascone*, *Viterbo*, where his Highness lodged, *Monterosa*, *Varca*, and *Veii*, once so famous, that the Roman senators were in debate, whether to establish the government of the republic at *Rome* or *Veii*.

*April 15.* The Pope, on being informed of his R. Highness's arrival, sent by the Grand Prior *Corfini*, and his brother the Prince of *Borghese*, to compliment him in the name of the Ecclesiastical State, and to tender their services during his stay at *Rome*. These noblemen paid the greatest attention to his R. Highness, attended him in visiting every thing that was rare and curious, presented him with many valuable curiosities, and he received, by order of the Pope, a most valuable present of rich wine, which his Highness is said to have transmitted to the King his brother, with other valuable presents which he received during his residence in this famous seat of the polite arts. Here his R. Highness spent many days, and every day received fresh marks of respect from the princes, cardinals, and noblemen, who keep their court, and live here in all the splendor of sovereign princes. Those who paid particular regard to his R. H. were cardinal *Albani*, and the prince *Corfini*, at whose palaces his R. H. dined, and was entertained with a dignity and elegance peculiar to the antient houses of this admired city. Before his R. Highness left *Rome*, the Pope caused a horse-race, after the *Roman* manner, to be performed by Barbs; and, the evening before his departure, sent him the prints of *Rome* elegantly bound, with two fine pictures, as a mark of his Holiness's personal regard for his Royal Highness, and in approbation of his affable and engaging behaviour during his residence at *Rome*.

[To be continued.]

#### New Books, with Remarks.

*The Patron.* A comedy, in three acts. By Samuel Foote, Esq; 1s. *Kearstley*.—This comedy is founded on one of Mr. Marmontell's stories, which is "calculated to expose the frivolity and ignorance of the pretenders to learning, with the insolence and vanity of their superficial, illiberal protectors." Though we have a great regard for M. Marmontell, we must be of opinion, that what Mr. Foote has

borrowed from him, is the least valuable part of this comedy. *Materiam superat opus.* The bold relief, and the expressive characters with which our author has heightened the metal he works on, are by far the most pleasing parts of the performance. To talk without a metaphor, a reader of taste, who knows that kind of life which Mr. Foote here expostes, must be highly pleased with this comedy in the closet; but no reader, whether he has taste or not, whether he is or is not acquainted with the originals, can help being pleased with it on the stage.—Were we to characterize Mr. Foote as an actor and a writer, it would be by that ease and happiness with which he takes off *living manners*. Other dramatic writers have succeeded in particular characters; Johnson in an *Abel Dragger* and a *Bobbadille*; *Buckingham* in a *Bays*; *Farquhar* in a *Beau* and a *Brazen*; *Vanbrugh* in a *Wronghead*; all of them drawn from manners which are no longer general, tho' they are often discernible in individuals: but it must be allowed, that no dramatic writer, Shakespear perhaps excepted, held up so many originals of folly and vice, as Mr. Foote has exhibited; and his representations are so true, that none of his predecessors in writing and acting, ever drew fewer imputations, than he has done, upon his good-nature or humanity. The character of an ignorant, pedantic antiquary, seems to be as much a favourite with our author, as that of Falstaff was with Shakespear, who, at *Queen Elizabeth's* desire, exhibited the knight in love, as Mr. Foote has done his *Rust*, or antiquary, in this comedy.

*The Liar.* A comedy, in three acts. By Samuel Foote, Esq; 1s. 6d. *Kearstley*. The unmanly vice of lying is here attacked with the vivacity and humour which distinguish the comic writings of Mr. Foote.—In this comedy, Mr. Foote has caught from the Shakespear of Spain, *Lopez de Vega*, that *vis comica*, that true comic flame, which both Corneille and Sir Richard Steele have unfortunately missed, the one in the *Menteur*, and the other in the *Lying Lover*: and, indeed, in our opinion, Mr. Foote has not only equalled De Vega, in that exquisite natural humour so peculiarly his own, and which (if we may use the expression) he was born to write, and to act, but has also excelled all the three in the conduct and catastrophe of the piece.—*Crit. Review.* Tbs.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 474.*

THIS ended the consideration of his majesty's message delivered to the house, as I have beforementioned, the first day of the session; and now I shall observe, that the final issue of this affair was greatly facilitated by Mr. Wilkes's own conduct; for after he had set up the trade of being an antiministerial writer or author: I call it a trade, because it may properly be called so, when it proceeds either from avarice or ambition, and not from principle: Which of these three were his motive, or whether it proceeded merely from resentment and revenge, which is the worst of all motives, though generally the most violent, I shall not pretend to determine; but whatever was his motive, in order to carry on his business with the greater ease, he had set up a printing-press at his own house in Great George-street, Westminster, where among other things, he was accused of causing to be printed an obscene and blasphemous piece, intitled, *An Essay on Woman with Notes or Remarks*, some of which were therein said to be by a reverend and learned prelate of our church. This piece was not, it seems, published for sale, but several copies of it were given about among Mr. Wilkes's friends, which, in the eye of the law, was an actual publication, and one copy, some way or other, fell into the hands of our ministers, who, as in duty bound, thought themselves obliged to take notice of it; therefore, on the 19th of January, the earl of Sandwich carried it to the house of lords, and after having, as far as decency would permit, opened the contents of it to that house, his lordship, in a most pathetic speech, represented the high insult thereby put upon the Christian religion in general, to the disgrace of the whole nation, and upon one of the reverend and learned bench, in breach of the privileges of that house; whereupon one Mr. Kidgel, a clergyman, was ordered to be summoned to attend that house on the 24th, in order

September, 1764.

to prove its having being printed at Mr. Wilkes's house. An account of this new charge was presently carried to the house of commons, and long before night flew over the whole of the cities of London and Westminster, which gave new vigour to those who were enemies to his person, as well as his cause, and made many of those who were friends to his cause, throw up all regard for his person.

As this affair occasioned several long debates within doors, so it occasioned a multitude of disputes without doors; but I shall take notice of none of them, save that relating to privilege, which I shall give some account of, because I found that the matter of privilege was very little understood by some of those who talked upon the subject. In all questions upon this subject we ought to distinguish carefully between the privilege of peerage and the privilege of parliament, because the former never ceases, whereas the latter ceases as soon as the parliament is dissolved, or is prorogued for above fourscore days, as is commonly supposed, and yet the latter, while it does continue, is every way more extensive than the former. Though there were no parliament in being, yet every lord of parliament, together with his servants, is by the privilege of peerage so far protected, that neither he nor they can be taken into custody or imprisoned, unless they be legally accused, or justly suspected, of treason or felony, or, in general, unless the case be such as requires the immediate interposition of the magistrate, for preventing or putting a stop to, some signal mischief, for example, that of preventing the escape of a traitor or felon, that of obliging a peer, when necessary, to give security for the peace, that of paying obedience to a writ of *babeas corpus*, &c.

When there is no privilege of parliament in being, you may, indeed, bring an action at law, or a bill in equity, against any peer of the realm, and if he appears, you may proceed through all the mazes of the law to the obtaining a judgment or decree; but then you cannot compel him to appear, by taking him into custody upon any mean process, as you may a commoner, not intitled to privilege of parliament, nor can you oblige him to satisfy the judgment or de-

Y y y

cree

cree by any such method : For either of these purposes you can proceed no way but by attachment, distress, or sequestration, against his estate or effects, and if he has no visible or discoverable estate or effects, which may be the case even of a noble lord, where are you, after all your trouble and expence ? You may even get a bill of indictment found by a grand jury of freeholders against a peer of the realm ; but if a less criminal matter than treason or felony, you cannot have him taken into custody for obliging him to appear, and if he does appear, and is convicted, he may be fined, but cannot I believe be imprisoned. And the reason for this privilege seems to be, because the peers of the realm are the hereditary counsellors of our sovereign, and originally were with him the supreme court of judicature in this nation, even in the first instance, with regard to all causes that could not be heard and determined in the inferior courts, and in all appeals from the judgment or decree of any inferior court, then subsisting ; for which purpose the king held three sessions every year, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, which were called the king's courts *de more*, that is to say, according to custom, and were of a different nature from our parliaments, as they had no legislative, but only a jurisdictional power ; tho' their resolutions, or decrees, were always of great weight in every future case of a like nature.

Whilst these courts *de more* subsisted, it is probable that no action or prosecution could be brought against a peer of the realm in any other court ; but when the holding of those courts ran into disuse, and the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were established then for the ease and relief of the subject it was allowed, that peers might be sued in those courts, or in the court of Chancery, yet still with the reservation of those privileges I have already mentioned, which are now called the privilege of peerage, as our peers are still the hereditary counsellors of our sovereign, and consequently obliged to attend him as often as he thinks it necessary to ask their advice in parliament, or upon any particular occasion ; and when they are summoned to attend him in parliament, then the privilege of parliament begins to take place,

which makes some addition to the privilege of peerage ; for during the continuance of that privilege no action or suit can be commenced, nor can any one that has been commenced be proceeded in, nor can the judgment or decree of any court be carried into execution against a peer, without the consent of the house of peers. In short, his person, his possessions, and his character, are sacred : An attack, either legal or illegal, upon any of them, without the leave of the house, may be complained of in, and will be punished by, the house, as a breach of privilege, except always, as I have said before, in cases where the immediate interposition of the magistrate is necessary, for preventing or putting a stop to some signal mischief. This I take to be the principle upon which the order of the house of lords, in 1757, relating to that of paying obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* was founded ; for that order did not make a new law, it only declared what was law before, and was made to prevent any magistrate's being intimidated from doing his duty, by supposing that privilege took place in a case where it never did.

In all other cases the person, the possessions, and the characters of a peer, are, by the privilege of parliament, protected even against the law it self : You cannot, whilst that privilege subsists, commence a legal attack upon any of these, or proceed in any such attack before commenced, without the leave of the house, and if any violent or illegal attack be made upon any one of these, whilst this privilege subsists, a complaint may be made of it to the house, as soon as it meets, and the house may declare it a breach of privilege, and may inflict what punishment they please, not extending to life or limb, upon the aggressor : Nay, in such a case I do not know whether an ear would be reckoned a limb ; as I am not so much master of the journals as to determine, whether the house might not make the loss of ears a part of the punishment. Thus the privilege of parliament extends much farther than the privilege of peerage ; for by the latter neither his possession nor his character is protected against a legal attack, and if either, or even his person, should be violently and illegally attacked, when there is no privilege of parliament subsisting, he must

must seek redress by due course of law : He could not, I believe, obtain redress by a complaint for a breach of privilege ; because, if he could, there would never have been any occasion for introducing that old writ called *scandalum magnatum*.

This privilege of parliament as well as the privilege of peerage were introduced long before we had a separate and distinct house of commons ; and the chief reason for introducing it was, because, by our old law, neither plaintiff nor defendant could appear in court by attorney without the leave of the court, and this leave was never granted without shewing a just cause, or an express order from the king, and as the parliament was often held in one place, and the court wherein the suit or action was brought sate in another place, at a great distance, so that it was impossible for a man to attend both, therefore the introducing this privilege became necessary ; at last a law was made for allowing suitors to appear by attorneys, but as every man who has a suit depending would chuse to be in or near the place where it is carrying on, in order to see that his attorney does him justice ; and as the parliament was often held at a place far distant, therefore this privilege was continued, and is to this day continued, though with respect to law suits it is not now so necessary as it was formerly, because all law-suits of any consequence are now carried on to a final conclusion, or at least till issue joined, here in Westminster, where our parliaments have for many years been always held, and will probably be always held in time to come ; and because the personal freedom of a peer is secured by his privilege of peerage ; but with respect to the house of commons the continuance of this privilege is a little more necessary, which leads me to consider the privilege of parliament, with respect to the members of that house,

As the house of commons is now come to be of so much weight in the scale of government, the freedom and independency of its members ought to be as carefully guarded as that of the members of the other house : The preservation of our constitution depends upon it, and accordingly, whilst the privilege of parliament continues, they now claim, and are justly allowed to enjoy, all the privileges which the members of the other house are in-

titled to by virtue of what is properly called the privilege of parliament. Consequently in all cases where the immediate interposition of the magistrate is not absolutely necessary, for preventing or putting a stop to some signal mischief, the person, the possessions, and the character of every member of that house, are by this privilege, whilst it continues, protected against any attack, either by law or by violence. But with respect to them, this privilege was originally far from being so extensive. On the contrary, it seems that for ages they owed their privileges to the royal grace and favour ; for it is probable, that their speaker, as soon as chosen and approved by the sovereign made the same requests or something like the same requests, which were made to queen Elizabeth by the speaker of her parliament in the 35th of her reign, which were, " First, That the liberty of speech and the antient custom of parliament be granted to your majesty's subjects. 2dly, That we may have access to your royal person. 3dly, That your majesty will give us your royal assent to the things that are agreed upon\*.

And to these requests the queen's answer is so remarkable that I shall give it at full length, as follows : " To this speech, says the same historian, the lord keeper having received new instructions from the queen, replied by her majesty's order.

First he commended the speaker for his speech, then added some examples out of history for the king's supremacy in the time of Henry II. and the kings before the conquest †.

As to the praises given to her majesty for delivering the nation from the attempts of enemies, she would have the praise attributed to God ; and as to her wise and just administration, she said, they might have a wiser prince, but never should they have one that more affectionately regarded them, or would carry a more even hand without distinction of persons, and such a prince she wished they might always have.

To your three demands the queen answers,

\* *The History of Parliament*, by Mr. Gurdon, p. 398.

† *The speaker had gone as far back as Henry III.*

swereth, That liberty of speech is granted you ; but how far ? This is to be thought on : There be two things of most necessity, and these two do most harm, which are wit and speech, the one exercised in invention, the other in uttering things invented : Privilege of speech is granted, but you must know what privilege you have, not to speak every one what he listeth, or what comes into his brain, to utter that ; but your privilege is for such speech as shall be used with judgment and sobriety. Wherefore, Mr. Speaker, her majesty's pleasure is, that if you perceive any idle heads, which will not stick to hazard their own estates, which will meddle with reforming the church, and transforming the commonwealth, and exhibit any bills, to such purpose, that you receive them not, till they be shewed and considered by those, whom it is fitter should consider of such things, and can better judge of them.

To your persons all privileges are granted, with this caveat, that under colour of this privilege, no man's ill-doings, or not performing of duties, be covered and protected.

To the last, free access to her majesty's person is granted, so that it be upon urgent and weighty causes, and at times convenient, and when her majesty may be at leisure from other important causes of the realm."

Thus we see her majesty made no answer to the third request, and, indeed, it ought not to have been asked, nor could it be answered, till after her majesty had known and considered the things they had agreed upon. And I must observe, that one of the branches of the antient custom of parliament now asked in general terms, was a freedom from arrests which had usually in most former reigns been particularly and expressly asked and granted. This freedom from arrests in all cases of a civil nature has always been allowed to be a privilege of parliament, and ever since the reign of Henry the 8th, it has been allowed, that no action or suit can be begun, or proceeded in, against a member of the house of commons during the continuance of that privilege, unless with the leave of the house, he waives his privilege ; but this last branch of privilege is not of such an old standing, for before that reign, the judges had several times

given it as their opinion, that a member, or his servant, though exempted from arrests, might nevertheless be impleaded, sued, and attached, by lands and goods, even during the continuance of privilege.

But in cases of a criminal nature, even though not so heinous as treason or felony, it has been doubted whether a member may not be prosecuted, notwithstanding his privilege, because the public interest requires, that even petty crimes should be punished as soon as possible, and if a member be suspected, the only way by which he can vindicate his character is by submitting to a fair trial. Therefore it has been said, that tho' a member of the house of commons be, by his privilege, whilst it continues, exempted from any civil action or suit : yet if he has been guilty of any petty crime, or ill-doing, as queen Elizabeth calls it, he may be indicted ; and, if he does not appear and take his trial, he may be attached by his lands and goods ; which seems to be confirmed by this answer of queen Elizabeth to the speaker : Nay, from thence it may even be supposed, that if he does not give bail for his appearance, he may be imprisoned and compelled to plead. But if he be ready to give bail for his appearance, he can neither be imprisoned nor can any attachment be issued against his lands and goods ; for by the privileges of the great charter of our liberties, no British subject can legally be imprisoned, who is ready to give unexceptionable bail for his appearance, unless he be charged, or justly suspected of a crime, which in its nature is capital, or such a one as has been made unbailable by statute. He may, upon a just suspicion be taken into custody, and detained for a day or two, (I wish the time were peremptorily determined by law) until an inquiry be made, whether the offence he is charged with be bailable or no, but he cannot legally be longer detained, if he be ready to give bail for his appearance in the proper court.

Having now shewn the difference between the privilege of peerage and the privilege of parliament ; and having from the best authorities I could come at, explained the nature and the effect of each, I shall enquire into the continuance of that which is called the privilege of parliament,

liament, for as to the privilege of peerage it always subsists, and belongs to every peer, and peers of Great Britain; but as to the privilege of parliament it entirely ceases at the end of forty days after the dissolution of parliament, and never revives until the writs be issued for calling a new parliament. From the teste or date of these writs, the privilege of parliament commences as to all the peers, and as to the clerks and servants of both houses; but as to the members of the house of commons, this privilege commences only with the return of each respective member, that is to say, from the day he is elected and returned by the returning officer, and continues till the end of forty days after the dissolution, or prorogation of that parliament. If that parliament be after one session dissolved, this privilege, after it ceases, does not revive as I have said, until writs be issued for calling a new parliament, which writs, must always bear date, and be issued, at least forty days, before the time therein appointed for the parliament's assembling at the place therein likewise to be appointed; but if the parliament be only prorogued the privilege never ceases, unless the prorogation be at once for above eighty days; for as the privilege continues for forty days after the prorogation, that the members may have time to return to their respective homes, and commences forty days before the time appointed for the next meeting of parliament, that the members may have time to return and attend; these two times run so into one another as to prevent the privilege's ever ceasing, unless, as I have said, the parliament be at once prorogued for above eighty days; and as this never was the case for several years after the revolution, there was a total surcease of justice, at least in all causes of a civil nature, against any member of either house, or any of their servants, or any clerk or servant of either house of parliament.

This included such a number of persons, against whom no action or suit could be commenced or carried on without their own consent, that it soon came to be generally felt, and was at last complained of as an insufferable grievance, therefore in the 12th year of the reign of king William, there was an act passed: intitled, *An act for preventing any inconveniences that may happen by privilege of parliament,*

by which the time of the continuance of this privilege is very much curtailed, I should think, as to all the effects it formerly had, except that of freedom from arrests; for by that act the effect of this privilege, except as to freedom from arrests, is to cease, immediately after dissolution or prorogation, until a new parliament, or the same is re-assembled, and immediately after adjournment of both houses for above fourteen days, until re-assumed. That this is the case as to all causes of a civil nature is evident from the words of the act, and if it is not the case as to every other effect, the act does not, I am sure, deserve the title it bears; therefore I must suppose, that by the general word *actions*, the parliament then meant to include indictments, and informations, as well as suits, or that it was then thought, that privilege of parliament did not protect a member from being indicted, tried, and punished for any crime, or ill-doing, he might be guilty of: Whilst the house is sitting, decency, and a respect to the house, might require an application to the house for their leave to proceed; but if a crime should be committed by a member or his servant, presently after the recess, must the prosecution be delayed till the house meets, again to give their leave to prosecute? This would be giving to each house, and to every particular member with regard to his servants, a power which the crown itself is by our great charter deprived of, for it is there laid, *nulli negabimus, aut differemus justitiam.* If the servant of a member should, presently after the recess, assault a young woman with intent to ravish her, and should for that purpose use her very ill: If he should succeed, I know it would be felony: He would not only be indicted but hanged without a necessity of having leave from his master; as it was never pretended, I think, that treason or felony could be a moment protected by any privilege. But if he did not succeed, he could be indicted; for nothing but an assault; and must he be left at liberty for six months to make an assault of the same kind upon every young woman he found alone in a by-place? Yet this would be the case if his master should resolve to protect him, and the house did not meet till six months after the crime committed. Such a number of bad consequences

sequences would follow from allowing privilege of parliament, as it now stands, to be a protection against prosecutions for petty crimes, that I am persuaded the thing was never allowed, or was intended to be remedied by the law I have mentioned. But,

Supposing it granted, that no such thing was ever allowed, or ever ought to be allowed, the liberty of no member of either house could be thereby endangered; for even upon an indictment for a petty crime, the person indicted is not arrested, or taken into custody, if he has any estate or effects that may be distrained; and if a man is not to be taken into custody after the indictment, surely there can be no good reason for holding him in custody, or obliging him to give bail, before the bill of indictment is found. But supposing the crime to be of such a nature as makes it necessary for the magistrate to require bail for appearance, or to commit to prison can we suppose any member of the house of commons so mean in his circumstances as not to be able to find bail for his appearance? Especially, as we know that every member of that house must be in possession of at least 300l. a year above all reprises; and as to the members of the other house, no magistrate, or court, can commit to prison any one of them for any such crime, should he refuse either to give bail or appear. In order to compel him to appear the proceedings must be against his estate not against his person; but this freedom as to his person he owes not to the privilege of parliament but to the privilege of peerage, as the peers have a right to this freedom, even when there is no parliament sitting.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Mr. ANDERSON's Chronology of Trade and Commerce. Continued from p. 441.*

1746 THE British Linen company erected.—Circumference of Dublin 7 three quarters Irish miles.

1747 The clanship of Scotland entirely subverted, and the liberty of Englishmen given them.—Indigo made by the people of S. Carolina.

1748 The Peace of Aix la Chapelle.—The French produce of Sugar exceeds the English by, C. 679,100 Value of the Duty on Tobacco consumed in England, 183,541 13 4 Value of Tobacco exported by Great Bri-

tain at 6d. per pound, 1,000,000l.

1749 The pierre and harbour of Ramsgate improved by parliament.—Tonnage of the British Navy in the following Periods.

1715	167596
1727	170862
1749	228215

1750 The corporation of the free British Fishery instituted.—The Assiento Trade given up to the Spaniards, on a compensation of 100,000l.

1751 The New Style introduced into England and Ireland.

1752 The Royal African company of England dissolved and their trade &c. vested in the new company.—The late forfeited estates to be applied for civilizing and improving the Highlands and Isles of Scotland.

1753 All the Ports of Ireland opened for the exportation of its Wool and Yarn to Great Britain.—Three thousand pounds for 9 years granted by parliament for the improvement of the Linen Manufactory in Scotland.—The British Museum erected.—The Jews naturalized by Parliament but soon repailed.—Houses erected in Dublin and its Suburbs since 1711 are 4000 computing 8 persons to each House, the increase of Inhabitants are 32,000.

1754 The Society of Arts and Manufactures erected.

1755 A great Earth Quake at Lisbon the 1st. November.

1756 Great Britain declares war against France 18th of May.—Minorca taken by the French 29th. of June.

1758 Salt Provisions from Ireland admitted for six months on paying the Salt duty.—Milford Haven directed by Parliament to be fortified.—The Islands of Cape Breton and Gorce, taken from the French.

1759 Live Cattle and Tallow to be imported duty free from Ireland for five years.—The bank of England issue notes of ten and fifteen pounds.—Gaudaloupe taken in May.—South Carolina produces 10,000lb. of raw Silk.—Quebec and Canada taken.—Amount of the Parliamentary grant for carrying on the War, 12,749,860l.—Value of the linen manufacture in Scotland, 451,390l. 17s 3d.

1760 Value of the exported linen of Ireland for 1759 939,562l. 1s. 4d.

ditto for 1760 891,697l. 1s. 8d.

Amount of Parliamentary Supplies,

**15,503,564l. 15s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .**—Montreal and the remainder of Canada conquered.—Increase of the Linen Manufacture since last year      **71,762l. 13s. 1d.**  
The civil list revenue as settled by Parliament **800,000l. per annum.**

**1761** Pondicherry in the East Indies taken from the French;—Bell Isle in Europe and Dominico in the West Indies.—Number of Ships that arrived at Amsterdam this year **1508.**

**1762** Martinico taken from the French and the Havanna, Manila, with the Philippine Islands, from the Spaniards.—St. John's in Newfoundland taken by the French, but soon retaken.

#### NATIONAL DEBT.

Principal	<b>£ 110613836 8 0</b>
Annual Interest	<b>3792594 3 4</b>

Total of the Debt. **£ 114406430 11 4**  
Irish Salt Provisions admitted duty free to Christmas 1762 for the use of the Navy only.—Land Carriage of Fish encouraged by Parliament.

**1763** Peace with France and Spain.

Amount of the Pensions  
on the Irish Establishment, ending 26th August } **72,002**  
**1763.**

—The Military Establishments **2,400**  
—The French Pensioners      **920 17**

*The Instructions of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Exeter, in Chamber assembled, the 23d. Day of August, 1764, to JOHN TUCKFIELD and JOHN WALTER, Esqrs. Representatives in Parliament of the said City, relative to an intended further Application of this City to the next Session of Parliament, for the Repeal of the New Excise Duty laid on Cyder and Perry.*

IT would have been a matter of the highest satisfaction to us, if, upon your return from parliament, we could have congratulated with you, and thanked you, upon the success of your zealous endeavours for the repeal of this most unequal, most burthensome, and most vexatious duty. But it pleased the supreme disposer of all events to determine otherwise, to whose all-wise dispensations we submit with the most profound resignation. Perhaps in his infinite wisdom, he hath so ordered it, that the very extraordinary plenty, with

which he has this year indulged us in this particular product, may be the means of convincing our opposers, how disproportioned the exorbitant drain, which will be occasioned by this tax, is to the abilities of this, and the neighbouring counties; how destructive the continuance of it must prove to the properties of the land owners, and in what variety of complicated distress it must inevitably involve every one concerned in the cultivation of our lands.

We are perfectly sensible of the dutiful submission we owe to the laws of our country, while they continue to be the laws of it; and in this duty and submission we will never be found wanting. We are ready with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity to lay hold of every occasion of manifesting our zealous attachment and unfeigned loyalty to his majesty's sacred person and government: but we apprehend we are authorised by our most excellent constitution, to reiterate our most respectful complaints, to the representative of the commons in parliament, and the view of the universal distress with which we are surrounded on all sides, obliges and determines us to take this step, as the most important and effectual service we can render to his majesty and our country.

We, therefore, in the first place, return you our sincerest thanks for your hearty, though ineffectual endeavours for our relief in the last session of parliament. We hope you will take into your most serious consideration the real obstacles which then rendered those endeavours ineffectual. if any measures were then not persuaded, which might have ensured your success; if any confidence was then ill-placed, which terminated in nothing but disappointment; your own experience and observation must have rendered you the most capable judges, and we have not the least doubt but you will take the strictest care, if you shall find this to have been the case, to steer the Vessel committed to your charge clear of those rocks for the future.

Above all, we would most earnestly recommend it to you to avoid all attachment to particular persons or parties, and to enter into close union, concert, and confidence, with such persons, of what party soever they shall be, as from a real sense and conviction of the almost insupportable hardships under which we at present labour, are ready to join in procuring us that relief we are so earnestly soliciting, and

and which we humbly hope will not, if properly applied for, be refused us. And as this is the capital point, on which the well-being of this and the neighbouring counties absolutely depends, we judge it to be one of the most important views which can require your attention in parliament; and that your general conduct there ought to be in a great measure regulated in subservience to it, as well as in perfect concert with such persons as shall be able and desirous most effectually to promote it.

*By Order of Chamber.*

HEATH, Town-Clerk.

At a chamber held at the Guildhall of the city of Exeter, on Thursday the 23d Day of this Instant, August, 1764, it was resolved unanimously.

That the thanks of this body be given to Benjamin Heath, Esq; who, with the strictest honour and integrity, unshaken by the impetuous virulence of pseudo-patriotism, hath exerted his great abilities, by his judicious and strenuous endeavours towards obtaining a repeal of the new duty on Cyder and Perry, and thereby defending the liberty, and engaging the affections of every honest Englishman.

*Published by particular Order of Chamber.*

In our last, we gave, *A Letter to the leading Member of the Minority, with their Defence, in answer to the Letter; and there having since appeared, A Defence of the MAJORITY, in Answer to that of the MINORITY; we shall also give it, entire.* Price, 1s.

THE defence of the minority (p. 462) is wrote with a spirit and elegance which sufficiently distinguishes it from the vulgar and ordinary productions of party writers. It is superior to the low scurrility and personal acrimony which of late have supplied the want of argument, fact and conviction; but which do not therefore become by any means less acceptable to a class of readers, who are apt to mistake the virulence of abuse for wit, and the malignity of envy for a disinterested and generous independence. It contains however an appeal to the feelings and understandings of mankind; and submits the conduct of two hundred and

twenty gentlemen (p. 72) to the decision of the public. In this light, I have a right in common with every other man to enter freely into the discussion of it, and to express my censure or approbation of it, together with the reasons that influence my opinion. This I am the more readily inclined to do, as it is too bold in its assertions, and too plausible in its argument, not to deceive many, who, tho' not naturally inclined to think ill of ministers, because they are such, have not the means of obtaining that information which is necessary to confute artful and fallacious representations, contrived to seduce their affections, and to mislead their judgments. It is to such only that I address myself; for as to those who are under the influence and prejudice of party, I by no means expect to gain their attention, much less do I attempt their conviction: time and the experience of themselves and others will do that by degrees which no arguments can effect; the well-intentioned will sooner or later return to their natural bias, and the others will become, at length, the dupes and victims to their avarice or ambition.

I shall make no difficulty to begin by declaring that I am neither the author of the letter alluded to, (p. 462) or is he in my knowledge: I have never read the performance, and from the idea I have conceived of it, do I desire it. As I am not interested therefore in justifying that paper, I shall content myself with making only some general observations upon the work before me, which I shall endeavour to do with fairness, truth and sincerity; and by endeavouring to state facts and transactions as they really are, shall undertake the only effectual defence of the majority.

The defender then sets out with arraigning the candour, and attacking the credit of the writer in the *Gazetteer*, for having mis-stated and misrepresented the motion made in the house of commons, viz. "Whether a general warrant from a secretary of state be warrantable by law or not." In order to prove this a misrepresentation, he tells you he has been at the pains of transcribing the motion out of the votes, and gives it you as follows: "That a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law."

law." This here presents as formed upon the single case before them; upon this he every where states his whole argument. What shall we say now of this author's candour, if we find upon examination that he has himself mis-stated the motion; that the motion, as he has given it, was by the house adjudged to be so little formed upon the single case before them, at least so little equal to the case before them, that they found it necessary, in the course of the debate, to alter and amend it for that very reason, by common agreement of all parties? The author has transcribed the motion as it was made upon the 14th of February; he will give me leave to transcribe it as it stood amended on the 17th, to which the debate had been adjourned; which I have my reasons for inserting, as he had doubtless his for omitting: "That a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of a seditious and treasonable libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law; although such warrant hath been issued according to the usage of office, and hath been frequently produced to, and so far as appears to this house, the validity thereof hath never been debated in the court of King's-bench, but the parties thereupon have been frequently bailed by the said court."

Thus stood the question, as amended by the consent of those who moved it; it was therefore such as they had adopted; it was the only question under consideration of the house, when they voted to adjourn it for four months. The public will judge how fairly it has been represented by the defender of the minority. I will only observe, that it was so altered, in order to give the public a true idea of the case upon which this question was agitated; that the warrant of Lord Halifax was not for a seditious, but for a seditious and treasonable libel; and that the circumstance of having admitted to bail persons apprehended under such warrants, instead of giving them their full discharge, is of so much importance to the question of the legality of the warrants, that in the opinion of an old, experienced and able lawyer upon that occasion, who will ever be esteemed an honour to the profession, it implies no less than an imputation of perjury, to suppose such prac-

Sept. 1764.

tice to have prevailed in the court of King's-bench, unless the legality of the warrants had been at the same time acknowledged by that court.

The public being thus in possession of the true state of the question itself, I now proceed to examine the reasoning of the defender upon the question.

Had the motion been general, as stated by the *Gazetteer*, "Whether a *General Warrant* from a secretary of state be warrantable by law or not? it seems the author is of opinion, that it would have been such, as a thinking and honest man might very fairly and consistently have voted *against*, though he had voted for the motion limited only to the case of seditious libels." I most readily agree with him, that the two propositions are highly different; as different as an honest zeal for the liberties of the subject (though perhaps, in my judgment, as well as that of the defender himself, a mistaken one), and a captious and partial pretence, calculated to serve no purposes but the purposes of party; to amuse the public with the sound of liberty; to obtain, under that specious plea, a larger division in parliament; and by an *ex post facto* resolution, that could extend to reach no further than to a particular and recent instance, to squint a censure of blame, oppression and innovation upon the uninterrupted practice of office, justified by precedents produced from the time of the revolution, reaching back perhaps to the remotest times, and combined with the very essence of government. The two propositions are so different to my apprehension, that the one takes away from the executive power, an authority which may frequently be found essential to the very being of the state; the other is merely trifling with the public, by professing to give them a security to their liberties, when, in fact, no such security was intended \*.

It

\* It may not be amiss to observe, with regard to the *modern practice* of this *modern office*, that the office is mentioned amongst the first officers of state upwards of two hundred years ago, in the act of precedence 31st H. VIII. by which it is enacted, That the king's chief secretary should take place above all others of his

It should seem as if seditious libels were considered by the gentlemen of the minority as a sort of harmless sport, a mere exercise of wit and talents, and an innocent exertion of the liberty of the press. Perhaps they may stile this very libel, upon which their complaint is founded, *an irreverent paper, a licentious paper*; that the unhappy man has gone rather into a blameable exult; that they do not pretend to justify it.—Parliament has given it another stile: It stands branded by the resolution “as a false, scandalous and seditious libel, containing expressions of the most unexampled insolence and contumely towards his majesty, the grossest aspersions upon both houses of parliament, and the most audacious defiance of the whole legislature: most manifestly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traitorous insurrections against his majesty’s government.” Do such attempts as these so little interest the dignity of government and the public peace, as to require to be excepted by an express vote of Parliament, and to be considered as *no higher an offence against the state than the publishing a libel?* Such are the defender’s words; such the manner in which these true and temperate friends to liberty disclaim the sentiments of that abominable paper, (p. 205 in 1763.) which, if it had been adjudged to have excited, instead of tending to excite, would have been *no less a crime against the state than that of high-treason*, without any palliation whatsoever.

Such then is the tenderness and concern of the defender of the minority, for the peace and good order of government, and the public security: let us now examine, whether he has been more truly zealous in the securing the liberties of the individual

rank and degree; and that though the various papers and volumes of record which were brought to justify and confirm the practice, were confined only to the date of the revolution, it should by no means be understood that it then took its rise, having been frequently practised in former reigns: but that date was most especially chosen as the happy era of our liberties before confirmed, and the constitution established upon its present foundation.

dual, and “defending the undoubted and undisputed birth-right of the subject.” The motion, take it as it was moved by Sir W. J. M. M.-r.-d.-f., and seconded by Sir Geo. S.-c.-ll-e, on the 14th, or as it stood amended in the adjourned debate on the 17th, contains what? it contains a resolution of one house of Parliament, which therefore is only a declaration of their sense of the law, not a judicial determination of law, which might be pleaded in a court of Judicature, that a general warrant for seizing authors, printers and publishers of a seditious (and treasonable) libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law. This resolution then would have been the only medium that could be found; the exact and precise remedy to the evil complained of; which, “*without stirring captiously so delicate a question of government, as that which they are with so little candour charged with,*” would have been sufficient to have quieted the fears that had been so indubitably infused into the minds of men upon this illegal and arbitrary proceeding. Let us see then what real security this resolution would have given; and whether, with all the care, accuracy and nicety with which it was drawn, the censure of it might not possibly have been evaded by some future secretary of state in similar instances. If he granted the warrants general, and for seizing the papers, he would, I confess, stand condemned under this resolution; but suppose, as a possible case, he should have granted a particular warrant, describing the person, for the seizing the papers, and a general warrant for apprehending the authors, printers and publishers; I would be glad to know whether either of these warrants would fall under this resolution; or whether, if the words treasonable practices were inserted (and endeavouring to excite to treason, I should suspect to be a treasonable practice) whether, in that case, a general warrant might not pass uncensured, including both the persons and papers. If these evasions could indeed frustrate that resolution, as I conceive they would, I hope I may be pardoned in having asserted, that this resolution was offering a security to liberty, which these very gentlemen themselves, if ever they should be so happy as to become ministers, were left at full liberty to frustrate and evade, as often as they should see occasion, and

and would consequently amount, in effect, to just no security at all.

If the liberty of the subject be the only object to be considered, and it is proved to be incompatible with general warrants in one instance, it is inconsistent with the same warrants in any other. A future minister may change a word only in the form, and subject us to the same evil : liberty demands that there should not be left a possibility of Danger : if you grant us no more, you grant us nothing. If, on the other hand, the safety of the public weal, in which is included the liberty of each individual, ought to over-ballance that possibility (and experience has proved it is only a possibility) of danger to the rights and liberties of the subject ; if that be the sentiment, and I believe it was the sentiment of every reasoning man upon the occasion, — let us not amuse mankind, and make that exception only to our general reasoning, which will give them no benefit, and is, perhaps, of all other, the instance the most dangerous to the public quiet. I feel that in the present temper of the times, one is almost afraid to call any thing a libel. Private characters are at the mercy of every nameless scribbler : the most secret anecdotes of domestic life are exposed, mistaken, misrepresented, by men who are strangers to your character, to your person, and almost to your name. This, however, is a private evil, and this remedy, that by degrees abuse will lose its poignancy, and malice itself will be silent when she finds herself no longer attended to. But the case of seditious writings is of more general mischief. It is the subtle poison that creeps imperceptibly through every vein ; the seed of jealousy, revolt, and civil discord ; and is at least the parent of treason, if not the offspring of it.

The next thing the defender of the minority undertakes to lay before the public, is the proceeding of the court of common Pleas, which he complains has been as grossly misrepresented in the gazetteer, as the motion had been misstated. He asserts, with a very peremptory decision, " that the question of the legality of the warrants is not now *sub judice*, nor has ever been in a course of legal determination." To prove this assertion he has given extracts in his notes out of the several bills of exceptions, and endeavours to prove " from them, that the only question now

in legal Issue, or that can be brought before the court, is whether a secretary of state be a justice of peace ; I suppose he means within the sense of the act of the 7th of James I. and the 24th of George II. I would be glad to know, whether by the words *now in legal Issue*, he would imply what he first asserts, that the question of the warrants never has been in Issue before the court ; or whether he means within the strict sense of them, that in those several bills of exceptions the parties have thought fit to rest their appeal upon lord Halifax not having been made party to the bill, without insisting upon the legality of the warrants under which they acted.

In the several causes brought before the court of common Pleas in consequence of these warrants, it is necessary to observe there are two different complaints. The one is for having acted under an illegal warrant, as in the action by Wilkes against Wood, where the legality of the warrant is the sole Thing in Issue ; in barr of which action, Mr. Wood is advised by his council to plead that Lord Halifax was not made a party, according to the 7th of James I. and 24th of George II. This plea however is over-ruled ; the court proceed to determine the cause, and actually give damages to the plaintiff ; by which the warrant stands condemned. The bill of exceptions is only in the nature of an appeal from this decision. The other ground of complaint, as in the action brought by William Huckell against one of the messengers, is twofold ; for having acted under an illegal warrant, and for having mistaken the object of that warrant, in apprehending one who was neither author, printer, or publisher of the libel therein specified. In this latter instance it is evident that the pleading the legality of the warrants would be of no effect : it is particularly expressed in the bill of exceptions quoted in the note, that " such seizure and imprisonment were not made or done in *obedience to the said warrant*, nor had the said defendants, or any of them in that behalf, *any authority thereby*. It was equally ineffectual to make use of the other plea in barr of the action, viz. that lord Halifax had not been made a party, since it was evident they had not acted under any authority from him, not, having acted *in obedience*

<sup>to his warrant.</sup> It was therefore determined, that upon the whole case the several matters so produced and proved were not sufficient to barr the said *William Huckell* of his action. In this cause therefore there were also damages given; to which a bill of exceptions was taken. The difference between these two cases should be carefully distinguished. In the latter case, the legality of the warrant was not properly perhaps in Issue before the court: the defendants stood condemned upon the very face of the transaction; it was necessary for them to prove that they had acted under the warrant, before they could reap any advantage from the legality of it. In the other case, how was it possible, in the name of common sense, to come to any determination upon the merits of that cause, without taking into consideration the only object of it! had the court indeed admitted the plea, mentioned in the bill of exceptions, in barr of the action, viz. That lord *Halifax*, and those who acted under his warrant, were entitled to the benefit of particular acts of parliament, by which *alone* they would then have been entitled to a verdict with costs, they might indeed have avoided entering into the merits of the cause before them; but they rejected the plea, they tried the cause, and gave damages for the plaintiff. Damages for what? because lord *Halifax* was or was not a justice of the peace? because he ought not to have been made defendant, where in fact he was not made defendant with them in that action brought against them? what can the author mean, or what can he conceive was in Issue before the court when those damages were given, if the legality of the warrant was not before them \*?

\* In order to give the public a more full idea of the question, it is necessary to state the acts of Parliament alluded to, concerning the privileges of a justice of peace, by which they will perceive how little that could be made the only question in legal issue.

By the 7th *James I.* if any action be brought against a justice of peace for any thing done in his office, he may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; i. e. he may plead not guilty to the whole charge, and justify himself

So much for the matter of fact concerning the proceedings in the court of Common Pleas, which I have been the more tedious in explaining, as the defender of the Minority seems to lay so great a stress upon that part of his argument. I will now proceed to apply this reasoning to the conduct of the majority, who stand accused of having had recourse

to

upon the special matter, or the peculiar circumstances of the case.

By the 21st of *James I.* such action shall not be laid but in the county where the fact is committed.

By the 24th of *George II.* no writ shall be sued out against a justice for any thing done by him officially, without notice in writing given a month before the suing out the same, containing the cause of the action, indorsed with his name and place of abode; for which he shall be liable to the fee of one shilling, and no more: and unless it shall appear that such notice was given, the justice shall be entitled to a verdict and costs. The justice may, at any time within one month after such notice, tender amends to the party complaining: and if it shall appear that he has offered sufficient amends, he shall recover a verdict and costs. No evidence shall be admitted for the plaintiff, on trial of any cause of action, except such as is contained in the notice. No action shall be brought against any constable, or other officer, acting in obedience to the warrant of a justice of peace, until demand hath been made by the party, in form of the perusal and copy of such warrant, and the same has been refused or neglected for the space of six days after such demand: and if, after obtaining such copy, an action be brought without making the justice defendant, the jury shall give the verdict for the defendant, on the warrant being produced and proved, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in the justice. If such action be brought against the justice and constable jointly, on proof of such warrant, the jury shall find for the constable: and if verdict be given against the justice, the costs recovered by the plaintiff shall be taxed by the proper officer, so as to include such costs as the plaintiff is liable to pay to such defendant, for whom such verdict is found.

to this fallacious argument, to avoid determining this great and important question. After what has appeared in the foregoing pages, I flatter myself the reader will think there was some reason to enlarge upon “the impropriety of deciding in parliament, a question then depending in a court of judicature;” they may be inclined, perhaps, notwithstanding the contrary assertions, to acknowledge that the question was then depending; nay, that it has since been actually decided in a court of judicature. If it had not been in issue, it is evident it was in the power of any one of the parties acting under that warrant, to have brought it into issue at his option; and that argument alone would have been sufficient to evince the impropriety of the interference of parliament, unless where the necessity of some peculiar circumstances had absolutely required their interposition. What then, says the Defender, has parliament never proceeded to examine into abuses by a motion in either house, to express the sense of that house by a general resolution, and upon that resolution to bring in a bill? Have they forgot the case of Lord Chief Justice *Keeling*; of Lord *Danby*; of Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*; and of Lord *Marlborough*? “which if not thought apposite each separately to every point, yet in the whole, and taken together, is conclusive to every material circumstance in the proceeding of last year?” No: the defender may be assured those cases are not forgot; but though this kind of collective precedent may be very conclusive to our author, and to the gentlemen of the Minority; yet he will pardon me, if I confess I am unable to perceive how these instances which taken separately are most certainly nothing to the purpose, can when bundled together become apposite to the present question. Two of the cases regard the supreme judges of a court of judicature; one wantonly abusing his authority, and perverting the law to the purposes of vexation and oppression; the other pleading usage indeed for a practice, which was dangerous to the safety of the subject, but which was by no means justified by the necessities of the state: both so far from being in a course of trial, that they were amenable to no court or tribunal, but to the great source and guardians of our law, the high court of parliament assembled. The two other cases, the one

is a case of high treason in Lord *Marlborough*, suspected of aiding and abetting the King’s enemies; a case which, as well as that of Lord *Brooke*, in 1640, on suspicion of corresponding with rebels actually in arms within the kingdom, if I understand any thing of the author’s reasoning, he does not himself wish to except from the power of general warrants; the other is the case of Lord *Danby*, a member of the House of Commons, who, at the request of his father was apprehended by Lord *Nottingham*, without any colour of a crime alledged, and merely from private family considerations. How any, or all of these instances, can be applied to the present case, I am at a loss to imagine; not one them in a course of legal determination, two of them exempted from any ordinary course of law, and the other two cases differing essentially in their nature from the case in question.

The defender of the Minority, upon the strength of these precedents however, such as they are, and upon his representation of the proceedings in the court of Common Pleas, triumphs not a little; and imagining this to be the *forte* of his argument, boldly asserts, that *the whole defence* of that day consisted in arguing upon the impropriety of deciding in parliament a question then depending in a court of judicature.” I trust I have said enough to induce my reader to be of opinion, that had there been no other argument made use of against so hasty a resolution, it would alone have been sufficient, unless out-weighed by some very important necessity. But, under favour of the defender, I can by no means agree that the whole defence of that day did turn upon that point alone. I will take leave to refresh his memory with some of the principal arguments which I conceive to have determined the Majority upon that question. In the first place, the little necessity there appeared at the time of examining into a power, which could not be decided but with the utmost gravity and deliberation, which had the sanction of uninterrupted usage, and which did not appear in the present instance to have been abused, since it had not been made use of to entrap or entangle innocence, but manifestly with the intention of discovering and bringing to punishment a daring and dangerous offender. The insufficiency and futility of the proposition, which

which might serve to alarm the jealousies, but could not secure the liberties of the subject; whilst a resolution upon the journals, confined to the case of seditious libels, only left the warrants, in all other cases, still more confirmed and authorised by that tacit approbation. That the case of seditious and treasonable libels was so far from deserving to be a particular exception, that there are few instances that more strongly justify the necessity of the practice. That if the House of Commons should be prevailed upon to pass their censure upon such warrants, by their resolution, and if afterwards the Lords when appealed to in their judicial capacity, from the decision of the courts below, should think fit to confirm the practice, and to declare the legibility of them, one of these two things must happen; either the courts of law must be divided and confounded in their opinions, or the dignity of the House of Commons must suffer in the neglect and contempt of their resolution. That if the house thought proper to take cognizance of general warrants at all, and to discuss the legality of them, it imported them to go further, to probe the evil to the bottom, to examine it with all the solemnity so great a question demanded, to form the whole into a law, which should henceforward be an effectual security to our freedom, and an unerring guide to all future ministers, in the exercise of a very dangerous discretionary power. That in order to this, it would be necessary that it should be brought before the house, in the form of a bill for regulating the conduct of the Secretaries of State in all cases; that in this form it might be duly weighed in the several stages of the bill; the parts of it, and possible cases, thoroughly considered; and that when it was perfected, it might be determined, not by the hasty; and if I may be permitted to say so, the ineffectual resolution of one house, but that it might receive the solemn sanction of the legislature, and pass into a law.

These were among the principal arguments that were urged against the motion, and which occasioned the vote by which the consideration of it was postponed for four months. Whether they have any force or not mankind will judge; and if they are seriously attended to, I need not fear their decision.

With regard to the bill brought in by

Sir John Phillips, in consequence of his engagement for that purpose, it is very well known, and indeed it did occasion some surprise, that it was received by the Gentlemen of the Minority with the strongest degree of prejudice and disgust. Their reasons for it they best know: certain it is they did not then assign the reason given by the defender; they did not then seem afraid to bind the faculties of government too tight, and to gain more to the cause of liberty than they desired. But it seems they could not regulate what they did not allow to exist. What wretched quibbling upon words! They could endeavour to regulate the conduct of Secretaries of State, by an ineffectual resolution of one house; but it was offered them to regulate the practice effectually, by a bill founded on the words even of their own motion, if they had disliked that of Sir John Philips they could not consent to regulate what they did not allow to exist. They had calculated their resolution to such a nicety, that that only was security to liberty; the alteration of an iota in matter or in form frustrated their intentions for the public welfare.

The defender of the Minority indeed has had recourse to one method of gaining the public on his side, which he will permit me to say is neither fair nor judicious, since with whatever art and skill it may have been practised, the fallacy of it appears too openly to have any effect upon an unprejudiced reader. He has supposed an instance, which he had no cause to suppose, of grievance and oppression; he has drawn a character in the most flattering colours, whether real or fictitious he best knows, to engage the affection of his reader: he applies that character to a writing which, give me leave to say, suits as little with it as falsehood and misrepresentation do with candour and integrity, or blundering and ignorance with knowledge and ability: and he then supposes that which has never yet been called a seditious or treasonable libel, to be treated as a seditious or treasonable libel; he heightens his picture with every circumstance of allusion, of sarcasm, and papers, and messengers, and then sets himself to argue upon what—upon the phantom of his own imagination. What is this but trying to alarm our passions, when he fears he has not yet convinced our reason. A Secretary of State, as any private sub-

ject

ject may do, may violate the laws of his country, may be guilty of oppression and injustice; but if he does it, he does it *at his Peril*: the times are not likely to wink at violence: till a minister has been proved guilty of injustice, we have no right to apprehend it from him; when he stands convicted of it, there are laws that will know how to reach him. On the other hand, when the author of the *Budget*, (p. 305.) be he whom he will, chuses to amuse himself with writing treasonable and seditious libels against the peace and quiet of the state, the state will take cognizance of him, I make no doubt, as of any other common offender. So long as he confines himself to political, but lawful disquisitions, personal indecency and contumelious expressions, will, I trust, be forgiven him, and will be attributed to some writer whose acrimony flows from a heart consumed with envy, spleen, conceitedness and self-importance, from one who has been taught to think himself a statesman, and who would be too happy to be able to think himself a minister.

The public have now before them the arguments on both sides, and I should not hesitate to make my appeal to them, if they could receive an appeal, where parliament has already given its decision. They have, perhaps, expected to hear from the defender a regular and alarming system laid open to them, by which an arbitrary administration had endeavoured to overthrow the bulwark of their liberties: that the privileges of parliament had been daringly violated; that some dangerous innovations had been attempted to annihilate *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus*, or some other pillar of the constitution: in short, that *some innocent man* had been oppressed by arbitrary violence, tyranny, and persecution. This indeed might justify the language that has been held, and the spirit which has been endeavoured to be infused into the nation.—What will they find as the object of so much alarm and jealousy? An administration vindicating the dignity of the crown, the authority of parliament, and the public peace and good order of the state. Not innovating, nor proceeding with hate or violence, but submitting their judgments to the practice of their predecessors in office; exerting such powers only as had been established by repeated usage, which had frequently appeared

before courts of judicature, had never been questioned in them, but by the practice of those courts had been acknowledged and confirmed. Powers which the best friends to liberty had never scrupled to exercise, and which the most violent assertors of legal authority had never dared to abuse: They will find the object of the complaint such as even party is *become ambitious* of disclaiming; and the offence of so public and so heinous a nature, that parliament has passed upon it unanimously the severest censure. Where then is the grievance, where then is the foundation of so much clamour? Have the officers in the execution of these warrants undesignedly mistaken the objects of them? Will the parties aggrieved deny that they have had ample satisfaction? Have they ignorantly exceeded the powers of the warrant in a single circumstance? If they have, the law is open; no minister desires to screen them from the law; the law knows how to punish and redress. What then does the whole charge amount to? It amounts, at last to this single proposition; that they did not suffer themselves to be the dupes of a party, in acquiescing in a resolution that they thought neither conducive to private liberty, or consistent with public security.

After all that has been said, is it possible for me to dismiss my readers, without lamenting, most seriously lamenting, the unhappy temper of the times? Exhausted by a bloody and expensive war, not to make use of peevish or harsh expressions, which may point out, but will not remedy past evils; burdened with grievous but necessary taxes at home; hated and envied for our successes abroad; with an ambition murmuring that we possess no more, yet perhaps unable to maintain or occupy what we possess; threatened with evils, which our united strength can scarce avert, and which our domestic discord may too quickly hasten; in this situation, is it a time for private jealousies, private discontents, and private interests to consume the interval that peace affords us! Is this a time to refuse assistance to the public, and to endeavour by every artifice to frustrate the assistance which is offered to it by others? To sow the seeds of dissidence and groundless apprehension; to encourage murmurs, and to excite resistance against parliamentary impositions? To divide again the  
united

united kingdoms? To revive the distinctions of party; wantonly to sound the alarm of privilege and prerogative, of Whig and Tory, when the wisdom and goodness of the common father of his people had perfected the happy union of his subjects?—If there are any amongst them who are not quite devoted to the cry of faction; *who are yet sensible to the feelings*, and *open to the call* of their country; let them in time respect her distresses; suspend, at least, their discord and ambition; disappoint the malice of our enemies; confirm the glories we have acquired; and no longer endeavour, by the treachery of intestine divisions, to accomplish what the united powers of Europe by open force have in vain attempted. For once let a true public spirit prevail over interest, prejudice, and passion, and unite, for a time at least, the *inconstant Patriots* of this *inconstant Country*.

**INDEPENDENCE. A Poem. Addressed to the Minority.**

By C. CHURCHILL.

(Entire, Price Half a Crown.)

A Gentleman of the first class for literary merit, particularly in the humorous way, has observed of our author's works, that it is difficult to say which of them is best. To this we may add another remark, that it is as difficult to say, whether he writes best or fastest. It is little more than five months since the world was favoured with his *Candidate*. That, in as few weeks, was succeeded by his *Farewell*. The *Times* followed in as short a space, and that again is now succeeded within less than a month, by the very excellent Poem at present before us. The Poet begins this piece with the following portrait of an *independent Bard*, of which he is, perhaps, himself, at once the best describer and example.

HAPPY the Bard (tho' few such Bards we find) [his mind, Who, 'bove controulment, dares to speak Dares, unabash'd, in ev'ry place appear, And nothing fears, but what he ought to fear.

Him Fashion cannot tempt, him abject Need Cannot compel, him Pride cannot mislead To be the slave of greatness, to strike sail, When, sweeping onward with her Peacock's tail,

QUALITY, in full plumage, passes by; He views her with a fix'd, contemptuous eye, And mocks the Puppet, keeps his own due state, And is above conversing with the great. Perish those Slaves, those minions of the quill, [hill Who have conspired to seize that sacred Where the nine Sisters pour a genuine strain, [plain; And sunk the mountain level with the Who, with mean, private views, and servile art, No spark of Virtue living in their heart, Have basely turn'd Apostates, have debas'd Their dignity of office, have disgrac'd, Like ELI's Sons, the altars where they stand, [the land, And caus'd their name to stink thro' all Have stoop'd to prostitute their venal pen For the support of great, but guilty men, Have made the Bard, of their own vile accord, Inferior to that thing we call a *Lord*. What is a *Lord*? doth that plain, simple word [heard Contain some magic spell? as soon as Like an Alarum Bell, on Night's dull ear, Doth It strike louder, and more strong appear Than other Words? whether we will or no, [on'd ga Thro' Reason's Court doth It unquestionably on the mention, and of course transmit Notions of something excellent, of Wit Pleasing, tho' keen, of Humour free, tho' chaste, [grac'd, Of sterling Genius with sound Judgment Of Virtue far above temptation's reach, And Honour, which not malice can impeach? Believe it not—'twas NATURE's first intent, [ment, Before their rank became their punishment— They should have pass'd for Men, nor blush'd to prize [them eyes, The blessings she bestow'd—She gave And They could see—She gave them ears —they heard— The Instruments of stirring, and they stirr'd— Like Us, they were design'd to eat, to drink, To talk, and (ev'ry now and then) to think. Till

Till They, by Pride corrupted, for the sake  
Of Singularity, disclaim'd that make,  
Till They, disdaining Nature's vulgar mode,  
Flew off, and struck into another road,  
More fitting Quality, and to our view  
Came forth a Species altogether new,  
Something We had not known, and could  
not know,  
Like nothing of God's making here below,  
**NATURE** exclaim'd with wonder—*Lords*  
are things, [by Kings.  
Which, never made by Me, were made  
*A Lord* (nor let the honest and the  
brave, [Knave  
The true, Old Noble, with the Fool and  
Here mix his fame; curs'd be that thought  
of mine, [TON join)  
Which with a B—and F—should GRAVE—  
*A Lord* (nor here let Censure rashly call  
My just contempt of some, abuse of all,  
And, as of late, when SODOM was my  
theme, [pheme,  
Slander my purpose, and my Muie blas-  
Because she stops not, rapid in her song,  
To make exceptions as she goes along,  
Tho' well She hopes to find, another year,  
*A whole MINORITY* exceptions here)  
*A mere, mere Lord*, with nothing but the  
name, [Fame  
Wealth all his Worth, and Title all his  
Lives on another man, himself a blank,  
Thankless he lives, or must some Grand-  
fire thank,  
For smuggled Honours, and ill-gotten  
pelf;  
*A Bard* owes all to Nature, and Himself.  
Gods, how my Soul is burnt up with  
dissain, [Train,  
When I see Men, whom PHOEBUS in his  
Might view with pride, lacquey the heels  
of those [self foes!  
Whom Genius ranks amongst her great-  
And what's the cause? why these same  
sons of scorn,  
No thanks to them, were to a Title born,  
And could not help it; by Chance hither  
sent,  
And only Deities by accident.  
Had fortune on our getting chanc'd to  
shine  
*Their* birthright honours had been *your's*  
or *mine*.  
'Twas a mere random stroke, and should  
[the Throne  
*Eye* Thee with favour, proud and lordly  
grown,

Sept. 1764.

Thou, tho' a Bard, might'st be their fol-  
low yet,  
But *FELIX* never can be made a Wit.  
No, in good faith—that's one of those  
few things [of Kings.  
Which Fate hath placed beyond the reach  
Bards may be Lords, but 'tis not in the  
cards, [Bards,  
Play how we will, to turn Lords into  
*A Bard—A Lord*—Why let them  
hand in hand [land,  
Go forth as Friends, and tra'el thru' the  
Observe which word the People can digest  
Most readily, which goes to market best,  
Which gets most credit, Whether Men  
will trust  
*A Bard* because they think he may be just,  
Or on a *Lord* will chuse to rispe their  
gains,  
Tho' *Privilege* in that point still remains.  
*A Bard—A Lord*—let *REASON* take  
her scales, [prevails,  
And fairly weigh those Words, see which  
Which in the ballance lightly kicks the  
beam, [deem.  
And which by sinking we the Victor  
'Tis done, and *HERMES*, by command  
of *Jove*,  
Summons a Synod in the sacred grove,  
Gods throng with Gods to take their chairs  
on high,  
And sit in state, the Senate of the Sky,  
Whilst, in a kind of parliament below,  
Men stare at those above, and want to  
know  
What They're transacting; *REASON*  
takes her stand  
Just in the midst, a ballance in her hand,  
Which o'er and o'er She tries, and finds it  
true;  
From either side, conducted full in view,  
A Man comes forth, of figure strange and  
queer;  
We now and then see someth'ng like them  
here.  
The First was meager, slimy, void of  
strength,  
But Nature kindly had made up in length,  
What She in breadth denied; Erect and  
proud,  
A head and shoulders taller than the crowd,  
He deem'd them pygmies all; loose hung  
his skin  
O'er his bare bones; his Face so very thin,  
So very narrow, and so much beat out,  
That Phisiognomists have made a doubt,  
Proportion lost, Expression quite forgot,  
Whether It could be call'd a face, or not;  
A a a a At

At end of it howe'er, unbliss'd with beard,  
Some twenty fathom length of chin ap-  
pear'd ;  
With Legs, which we might well conceive  
that Fate

Meant only to support a spider's weight,  
Firmly he strove to tread, and with a stride  
Which shew'd at once his weakness and  
his pride,

Shaking himself to pieces, seem'd to cry,  
Observe good People how I shake the sky.

In his right hand a Paper did He hold,  
On which, at large, in characters of gold,  
Distinct, and plain for those who run to  
see,

Saint ARCHIBALD had wrote *L, O, R, D.*  
This, with an air of scorn, He from afar  
Twirl'd into REASON's scales, and on that  
Bar,

Which from his soul he hated, yet ad-  
mir'd, [retir'd.]

Quick turned his back, and as he came  
The Judge to all around his name declar'd ;  
Each Goddess titter'd, each God laugh'd,  
JOVE star'd,

And the whole People cried, with one  
accord,

Good Heaven bless us all, is That a Lord !

Such was the First—the Second was a  
man, [plan ;  
Whom Nature built on quite a diff'rent  
A Bear, whom from the moment he was  
born, (scorn ;  
His Dam despis'd, and left unlick'd in  
A Babel, which, the pow'r of Art out-  
done,

She could not finish when She had begun ;  
An utter Chaos, out of which no might  
But that of God could strike one spark of  
light.

Broad were his shoulders, and from  
blade to blade [laid ;  
A H— — — might at full length have  
Vait were his Bones, his Muscles twisted  
strong, [long,

His Face was short, but broader than 'twas  
His Features, tho' by Nature they were  
large,

Contentment had contriv'd to overcharge  
And bury meaning, save that we might  
spy [eye ;

Sense low'ring on the penthouse of his  
His Arms were two twin Oaks, his Legs  
so stout [about,

That they might bear a Mansion House  
Nor were They, look but at his body  
there, [bear.  
Design'd by Fate a much less weight to

O'er a brown Caffock, which had once  
been black,  
Which hung in tatters on his brawny back,  
A sight most strange, and aukward to be-  
hold

He threw a covering of Blue and Gold.  
Just at that time of life, when Men by  
rule, [fool,

The Fop laid down, takes up the graver  
He started up a Fop, and, fond of show,  
Look'd like another HERCULES, turn'd  
Beau.

A Subject, met with only now and then,  
Much fitter for the pencil than the pen ;  
HOGARTH would draw him (Envy must  
allow) [now.

E'ven to the life, was HOGARTH living  
With such accoutrements, with such a  
form,

Much like a Porpoise just before a storm,  
Onward He roll'd ; a laugh prevailed a-  
round, [sound

E'en JOVE was seen to simper ; at the  
(Nor was the cause unknown, for from his  
Youth

Himself he studied by the glass of Truth)  
He join'd their mirth, nor shall the Gods  
condemn [at them.

If, whilst They laugh'd at him, he laugh'd  
Judge REASON view'd him with an eye  
of grace, [his face,

Look'd thro' his soul, and quite forgot  
And, from his hand receiv'd, with fair  
regard

Plac'd in her other scale the name of Bart.

Then (for She did as Judges ought to  
do,

She nothing of the case beforehand knew  
Nor wish'd to know, She never stretch'd  
the laws,

Nor, basely to anticipate a cause,  
Compell'd Solicitors no longer free,  
To shew those briefs She had no right to  
see)

Then She with equal hand her scales held  
out, [doubt,

Nor did the cause one moment hang in  
She held her scales out fair to public view ;  
The Lord, as sparks fly upwards, upwards  
flew,

More light than air, deceitful in the weight ;  
The Bart, preponderating, kept his state,  
REASON approv'd, and with a voice,  
whose sound [est ground

Shook earth, shook heaven, on the clear-  
Pronouncing for the Bards a full decree,  
Cried—Those must Honour Them, who  
honour Me,

They

They from this present day, where'er I reign,  
In their own right, Precedence shall ob-  
Merit rules here, Be it enough that Birth  
Intoxicates, and sways the souls of earth.  
Nor think that here, in hatred to a Lord,  
I've forg'd a tale, or alter'd a record ;  
Search when You will (I am not now in sport) [Court.  
You'll find it register'd in REASON's  
Nor think that Envy here hath strung my lyre,  
That I deprecate what I most admire,  
And look on titles with an eye of scorn  
Because I was not to a title born.  
By Him that made me, I am much more proud,  
More inly satisfied, to have a croud  
Point at me as I pass, and cry,—that's He— [free  
A poor, but honest Bard, who dares be Amidst Corruption, than to have a train Of flick'ring Levee slaves, to make me vain  
Of things I ought to blush for ; to run, fly,  
And live but in the motion of my eye ; When I am less than Man, my faults t'adore, [more.  
And make me think that I am something Recall past times, bring back the days of old, [bold,  
When the great Noble bore his honours And in the face of peril, when He dar'd Things which his legal Bastard, if declar'd,  
Might well discredit ; faithful to his trust, In the extremest points of Justice, Just, Well-knowing All, and lov'd by All he knew,  
True to his King, and to his Country true, Honest at Court, above the baits of gain, Plain in his dress, and in his manners plain,  
Mod'rate in wealth, gen'rous but not profuse, [use,  
Well worthy riches, for he knew their Possessing much, and yet deserving more, Deserving thole high honours, which he wore  
With ease to all, and in return gain'd fame, Which all men paid, because he did not claim,  
When the grim War was plac'd in dread array,  
Fierce as the Lion roaring for his prey, Or Lioness of royal whelps foredone,  
In Peace, as mild as the departing Sun,

A gen'ral blessing wheresoe'er he turn'd, Patron of learning, nor himself unlearn'd, Ever awake at Pity's tender call, A Father of the Poor, a Friend to All, Recall such times, and from the grave bring back  
A Worth like this, my heart shall bend, or crack, My stubborn pride give way, my tongue proclaim, And ev'ry Muse conspire to swell his fame, Till Envy shall to him that praise allow, Which She cannot deny to TEMPLE now.  
This Justice claims, nor shall the Bard forget, Delighted with the task, to pay that debt, To pay it like a Man, and in his lays, Sounding such worth, prove his own right to praise.  
But let not Pride and Prejudice misdeem, And think that empty Titles are my Theme, Titles, with Me, are vain, and nothing worth, I rev'rence Virtue, but I laugh at Birth. Give me a Lord, that's honest, frank, and brave, I am his friend, but cannot be his slave. Tho' none indeed but Blockheads would pretend [a friend.  
To make a slave, where they may make I love his Virtues, and will make them known, Confels his rank, but can't forget my own. Give me a Lord, who, to a Title born, Boasts nothing else, I'll pay him scorn with scorn.  
What, shall my Pride (and Pride is Virtue here) [pear ? Tamely make way, if such a wretch ap-Shall I uncover'd stand, and bend my knee  
To such a shadow of Nobility, A Shred, a Remnant ; he might rot un-known  
For any real merit of his own, And never had come forth to public note, Had He not worn by chance his Father's coat ?  
To think a M— — worth my least regards  
Is treason to the *Majesty of Bards*. By NATURE form'd (when for her Honour' sake She something more than common strove to make,  
When, overlooking each minute defect, And all too eager to be quite correct,  
A a a a z In

In her full heat and vigour, she impress'd  
Her stamp most strongly on the favour'd  
breast)

The *Bard* (nor think too lightly that I  
mean [wren]  
Thole little, piddling Witlings, who o'er-  
Of their small parts, the MURPHYS of  
the stage, [the age,  
The MASONs and the WHITEHEADS of  
Who all in raptures their own works re-  
hearse, [They call verse)  
And drawl out measur'd prose, which  
The real *Bard*, whom native Genius fires,  
Whom ev'ry Maid of Cattaly inspires,  
Let him consider wherefore he was meant,  
Let him but answer Nature's great intent,  
And fairly weigh himself with other men,  
Would ne'er debase the glories of his pen,  
Would in full state, like a true Monarch,  
live,  
Nor bate one inch of his *Prerogative*.  
Methinks I see old WINGATE frown-  
ing here,  
(WINGATE may in the season be a Peer,  
Tho now, against his will, of figures sick,  
He's forc'd to diet on *Arithmetick*,  
E'en whilst he envies ev'ry Jew he meets,  
Who cries old Cloaths to sell about the  
streets)  
Methinks (his mind with future honours  
big, [Wig)  
His Tyburn Bch turn'd to a dress'd Bag  
I hear him cry—What doth this jargon  
mean? [seen?  
Was ever such a damn'd dull Block-head  
*Majestick-Bard-Prerogative*—Ditton  
Hath got into, and turn'd the fellow's  
brain;  
To Bethlehem with him—give him whips  
and straw—  
I'm very sensible he's mad in Law.  
A saucy Groom who trades in Reason,  
thus  
To set himself upon a *Par* with us;  
If this here's suffer'd, and if that there's  
fool  
May when he pleases send us all to school,  
Why then our only bullock is outright  
To take our caps, and bid the world good  
night.  
I've kep' a *Bard* myself this twenty years,  
But nothing of this kind ev' him oppes.  
He, like a thorough true-bred Spaniel,  
licks [licks  
The hand which cuffs him, and the foot  
He fetches, and he carries, blacks my  
shoes,  
Nor thinks it a discredit to his Muse,

A Creature of the right Camelion hue,  
He wears my colours, yellow or true blue,  
Just as I wear them; 'tis all one to him,  
Whether I change thro' conscience, or  
thro' whim.  
Now this is something like, on such a plan  
A *Bard* may find a friend in a great Man;  
But this proud Coxcomb—Zounds, I  
thought that All [PAUL.  
Of this queer tribe had been like my Old  
Injurious Thought! accursed be the  
tongue  
On which the vile insinuation hung,  
The heart where 'twas engender'd, curs'd  
be those, [expose,  
Those *Bards*, who not themselves alone  
But Me, but All, and make the very name  
By which They're call'd, a standing mark  
of shame.  
Talk not of Custom—'tis the Coward's  
plea, [me;  
Current with Fools, but passes not with  
An old stale trick, which guilt hath often  
tried  
By numbers to o'erpow'r the better side.  
Why tell me then that from the birth of  
Rime,  
No matter when, down to the present time,  
As by th' original decree of Fate,  
*Bards* have protection sought amongst the  
Great,  
Conscious of weakness, have applied to  
them [item,  
As Vines to Elms, and twining round their  
Flourish'd on high; to gain this wish'd  
support  
E'en VIRGIL to MÆCENAS paid his court,  
As to the Custom 'tis a point agreed,  
But 'twas a foolish diffidence, not need,  
From which it rose; Had *Bards* but truly  
known  
That Strength, which is most properly  
their own,  
Without a *Lord, unprepp'd*, They might  
have stood,  
And overtopp'd those Giants of the wood.  
But alack, when present times my care  
[alack,  
Must I go back to the *Augustan* age?  
Why, anxious for the living, am I led  
Into the mansions of the antient dead?  
Can They find Patrons no where but at  
ROMI,  
At least I seek MÆCENAS in the tomb?  
Name bot a WINGATE, twenty Fools of  
note  
Start up, and from report MÆCENAS  
quote;

Under

Under his colours *Lords* are proud to  
fight,  
Forgetting that *MÆCENAS* was a *Knight* ;  
They mention him as if to use his name  
Was in some measure to partake his fame,  
Tho' *VIRGIL* was he living, in the street  
Might rot for them, or perish in the *Fleet*.  
See how They redden, and the charge dil-  
claim—

*Virgil*, and in the *Fleet*—forbid it shame.  
Hence, Ye vain Boasters, to the *Fleet* re-  
pair, [there.  
And ask, with blushes ask, if *LLOYD* is  
Patrons, in days of yore, were Men of  
sense, [stence

Were men of Taste, and had a fair pre-  
To rule in Letters—Some of Them were  
heard

To read off-hand, and never spell a word ;  
Some of them too, to such a monstrous  
height [write,

Was Learning risen, for themselves could  
And kept their Secretaries, as the Great  
Do many other foolish things, for state.

Our Patrons are of quite a diff'rent  
strain, [grain,

With neither sense nor Taste against the  
They patronize for fashion sake—no  
more— [Whore.

And keep a *Bard*, just as They keep a  
*M*— (on such occasion I am loth  
To name the dead) was a rare proof of  
both.

Some of them would be puzzled e'en to  
read, [Creed ;

Nor could deserve their *Clergy* by their  
Others can write, but such a *Pagan* hand  
A *WILLES* should always at our elbow  
stand ;

Many, if begg'd, A *Chancellor*, of right,  
Would order into keeping at first sight  
Those who stand fairest to the public view  
Take to themselves the praise to others  
due,

They rob the very *Spital*, and make free  
With thole ales who've leant to spare—

We see,  
— — — hath not had a word to say,  
Since Winds and Waves bore *SINGLE-*  
*SPEECH* away.

Patrons in days of yore, like Patrons  
now, [bow

Expected that the *Bard* should make his  
At coming in, and ev'ry now and then  
Hint to the world that They were more  
than men,

But, like the Patrons of the present day,  
They never bilk'd the Poet of his pay.

*VIRGIL* lov'd rural ease, and, far from  
harm, [farm,  
*MÆCENAS* fix'd him in a neat, snug  
Where he might, free from trouble, pass  
his days

In his own way, and pay his rent in praise.  
*HORACE* lov'd wine, and, tho' his friend  
at court,

Could buy it off the Key in ev'ry port ;  
*HORACE* lov'd mirth, *MÆCENAS* lov'd  
it too, [may do,

They met, they laugh'd, as *GOY* and I  
Nor in those moments paid the least regard  
To which was *Minster*, and which was  
*Bard*.

Not so our Patrons—grave as grave can  
be, [nity ;

They know themselves, They keep up dig-  
Bards are a forward race, nor is it fit  
That Men of fortune rank with men of  
Wit ;

Wit if familiar made, will find her  
strength— [length.

'Tis best to keep her weak, and at arm's  
'Tis well enough for *Bards*, if Patrons  
give, [to live.

From hand to mouth, the scanty means  
Such is their language, and their practice  
such, [much.

They promise little, and they give not  
Let the weak *Bard*, with prostituted strain,  
Praise that proud *SCOT*, whom all good  
men disdain ;

What's his reward ? Why, his own fame  
undone,

He may obtain a patent for the run  
Of his Lord's kitchen, and have ample  
time,

With offal fed, to court the Cook in rime,  
Or (if he strives true *Patriots* to disgrace)  
May at the second Table get a place,  
With somewhat greater slaves allow'd to  
dine,

And play at *CRAMBO* o'er his gill of wine.  
And are there *Bards*, who on Creati-  
on's file

Stand rank'd as Men, who breathe in this  
fair Isle

The air of Freedom, with so little gall,  
So low a Spirit, prostrate thus to fall  
Before these Idols, and without a groan  
Bear wrongs might call forth murmurs  
from a stone ?

Better, and much more noble, to abjure  
The sight of men, and in some cave, se-  
cure

From all the outrages of pride, to feast  
On Nature's fallads, and be free at least.

Better

Better (tho' that, to say the truth, is worse  
Than almost any other modern curse)  
Discard all Sense, divorce the thankless  
Muse, [views,  
Critics conumence, and write in the Re-  
Write without tremor, GRIFFITHS can-  
not read; [can succeed.  
No Fool can fail, where LANGHORNE  
But (not to make a brave and honest  
Pride [when tried)  
Try those means first, She must disdain  
There are a thousand ways, a thousand  
arts,  
By which, and fairly, Men of real parts  
May gain a living, gain what Nature  
craves; [be slaves.  
Let Those, who pine for more, live, and  
Our real wants in a small compass lye,  
But lawless Appetite with eager eye,  
Kept in a constant Fever, more requires,  
And we are burnt up with our own desires.  
Hence our dependence, hence our slav'ry  
springs;  
Bards, if contented, are as great as Kings.  
Ourselves are to Ourselves the cause of ill;  
We may be Independent, if we will.  
The Man who suits his Spirit to his state  
Stands on an equal footing with the Great,  
MOGULS themselves are not more rich,  
and He, [free.  
Who rules the English nation, not more  
Chains were not forg'd more durable and  
strong [them long,  
For Bards than others, but They've worne  
And therefore wear them still, They've  
quite forgot [her not.  
What Freedom is, and therefore prize  
Could They, tho' in their sleep, could  
They but know [DENCE flow,  
The blessings which from INDEPEN-  
Could They but have a short and transi-  
ent gleam  
Of LIBERTY, tho' 'twas but in a dream,  
They would no more in bondage bend  
their knee, [ways free.  
But, once made Freemen, would be al-  
The Mule if She one moment freedom  
gains,  
Can never more submit to sing in chains.  
Bred in a cage, far from the feather'd  
throne,  
The Bird repays his keeper with his song,  
But, if some playful child sets wide the  
door, [more,  
Abroad he flies, and thinks of home no  
With love of Liberty begins to burn,  
And rather starves than to his cage re-  
turn.

Hail INDEPENDENCE—by true Re-  
son taught,  
How few have known, and priz'd Thee  
as They ought.  
Some give Thee up for riot; Some, like  
Boys, [toys  
Resign thee, in their childish moods, for  
Ambition some, some Avarice misleads,  
And in both cases INDEPENDENCE  
bleeds;  
Abroad, in quest of Thee, how many  
roam [at home;  
Nor know They had Thee in their reach  
Some, tho' about their paths, their beds  
about, [out;  
Have never had the Sense to find Thee  
Others, who know of what They are pos-  
sess'd,  
Like fearful Misers, lock Thee in a chest,  
Nor have the resolution to produce  
In these bad times, and bring Thee forth  
for use.  
Hail, INDEPENDENCE—tho' thy name's  
scarce known, [grown,  
Tho' Thou, Alas! art out of fashion  
Tho' All despise Thee, I will not despise,  
Nor live one moment longer than I prize  
Thy presence, and enjoy; by angry Fate  
Bow'd down, and almost crush'd, Thou  
can't, tho' late,  
Thou can't upon me, like a second birth,  
And made me know what life was truly  
worth.  
Hail, INDEPENDENCE—never may my  
Cot,  
Till I forget Thee, be by Thee forgot;  
Thither, O Thither, oftentimes repair;  
COTES, whom Thou lovest too, shall  
meet Thee there;  
All thoughts, but what arise from joy,  
give o'er; [guard the door.  
PEACE dwells within, and LAW shall  
O'erweening Bard! LAW guard thy  
door, what LAW?  
The LAW of ENGLAND—To controul,  
and awe [dumb,  
Those saucy hopes, to strike the Spirit  
Behold, in State, ADMINISTRATION  
come.  
Why let Her come, in all her terrors  
too;  
I dare to suffer all She dares to do.  
I know her malice well, and know her  
pride, [my side.  
I know her strength, but will not change  
This melting mass of flesh She may con-  
trol [Soul.  
With iron ribs, She cannot chain my  
No—

No---to the last resolv'd her worst to hear,  
I'm still at large, and *Independent* there.  
Where is this minister? where is the  
band  
Of ready slaves, who at his elbow stand  
To hear, and to perform his wicked will?  
Why, for the first time, are they slow to  
ill? [done,  
When some grand act 'gainst Law is to be  
Doth----sleep; doth Bloodhound—  
run  
To L\_\_\_\_\_, and worthy those small deer  
When He might do more precious mis-  
chief here?  
Doth—turn tail? doth He refuse to draw  
Illegal warrants, and to call them law?  
Doth—, at G—.d kick'd, from G—.d  
run, [his Son,  
With that cold lump of unbak'd dough,  
And, his more honest rival, KETCH to  
cheat [meet?  
Purchase a burial place where three ways  
Believe it not;— is— still,  
And never sleeps, when he should wake  
to ill;  
— doth lesser mischiefs by the bye,  
The great Ones till the Term in *Petto* lie;  
—lives, and, to the strictest justice true,  
Scorns to defraud the Hangman of his  
due.  
O my poor COUNTRY----weak and  
overpow'r'd [your'd  
By thine own Sons---eat to the bone---de-  
By Vipers, which, in thine own entrails  
bred, [fed,  
Prey on thy life, and with thy blood are  
With unavailing grief thy wrongs I see,  
And, for myself not feeling, feel for Thee.  
I grieve, but can't despair—for, Lo, at  
hand [band  
FREEDOM presents a choice, but faithful  
Of Loyal PATRIOTS, Men who greatly  
dare  
In such a noble cause, Men fit to bear  
The weight of Empires; *Fortune, Rank,*  
and *Sense*, [quence,  
*Virtue and Knowledge*, leagu'd with *Elo-*  
March in their ranks; FREEDOM from  
file to file  
Darts her delighted eye, and with a smile  
Approves her honest Sons, whilst down  
her cheek, [speak)  
As 'twere by stealth (her heart too full to  
One Tear in silence creeps, one honest  
Tear, [here.  
And seemis to say, Why is not GRANBY  
O Ye brave Few, in whom we still may  
find [kind,  
A Love of Virtue, Freedom, and Man-

Go forth—in Majesty of Woe array'd,  
See, at your feet Your COUNTRY kneels  
for aid, [grown,)  
And, (many of her children traitors  
Kneels to those Sons, She still can call her  
own,  
Seeming to breathe her last in ev'ry breath,  
She kneels for Freedom, or She begs for  
death— [Chief,  
Fly then, each duteous Son, each English  
And to your drooping Parent bring relief.  
Go forth—nor let the Siren voice of ease  
Tempt Ye to sleep, whilst tempeits swell  
the seas;  
Go forth—nor let Hypocrisy, whose tongue  
With many a fair, false, fatal art is hung,  
Like Bethel's fawning Prophet, cross  
your way, [delay;  
When your great Errand brooks not of  
Nor let vain Fear, who cries to all She  
meets, [streets---  
Trembling and pale---A lion in the  
Damp your free Spirits; let not threats  
affright,  
Nor Bribes corrupt, no Flatteries delight.  
Be as One Man---Concord success en-  
sures--- [Your's.  
There's not an English heart but what is  
Go forth—and VIRTUE, ever in your  
sight, [night---  
Shall be your guide by day, your guard by  
Go forth—the Champions of your native  
land,  
And may the battle prosper in your hand--  
It may, it Must--Ye cannot be withheld--  
Be your Hearts honest, as your cause is  
good.

*A Letter to the Peace-Maker on the infra-  
ction of the peace by the French and  
Spaniards.*

**T**O promote peace, in a private family, or among individuals, is lightly praise-worthy; but to bring about a peace between warring nations, is as much superior in merit, as the numbers that are interested in it, are superior in quantity.

But, mistake me not, my Lord To patch up a peace between a private family, or large and opulent kingdoms, in such a manner as is likely, eventually to be productive of another war, is not in the least meritorious.

But this, my Lord, you have done. You gave peace to Europe, and you glo- ried

ried in it. But of how long duration such an ignominious, inglorious, patched-up and contemptible one you made, wou'd be of, nine tenths of the people of *England* foresaw, and many patriotic writers informed you of in print. Nay, they not only informed you of this rational, well-grounded expectation, after the definitive treaty was signed; but they told you of the fatal consequences of it before. You despised the voice of the people: You declared it the mere roaring of a tumultuous mob: You insisted on it, a peace should be made at any rate: The people advised you not to make such a peace: You scorned their advice: You gave up our principal conquests, to purchase — what? Why, an infamous, scandalous thing, miscalled a *peace*, that by its very complexion, we might perceive, carried in its womb the offspring of another war. These things, my Lord, you did against the sense of the *British* nation, and—you see the consequence.

To vindicate your conduct in this notable business, your advocates tell us, that your peace was an honourable one—that it received the sanction of an *English* parliament, and, therefore, *must* be good.

But to establish the fact, they should do more; they should prove the infallibility of a *British* parliament; for 'till then the united voice of the *British* nation will pronounce the peace to be an unsafe, ruinous, and infamous one: I mean, all who are unplaced, unpensioned, unpromised, disinterested, and judicious. They should prove too, that the people ought always implicitly to submit; and that they have been always in the wrong, whenever they have clamoured against a court measure supported by a majority in parliament. If they perform these things, my Lord, they will silence all popular clamour for ever, and the good people of England will ever revere your Lordship, for bringing about and concluding such an honourable and glorious peace; and not impute the infraction of it by the *Spaniards* at *Honduras*, and by the *French* at *Turk's-Island*, primarily to your Lordship.

The making a bad peace, your Lordship must know, is only sowing the seeds for a future war; and such a one the *British* nation is obligated to your Lordship for.

Your lordship, in concluding such a peace, has not been singular; therefore,

good my lord, be not singularly afflicted. The *English*, at all times, have been remarkable for giving away in the cabinet, what they have gotten in the field. If this has always been the case, it is surprizing it should be so now! And can we wonder, that after we had displayed our generosity, by giving up at least 22 parts in value out of 24 of all our conquests, the *French* and *Spaniards* should again provoke us to war.

No, my Lord, we ought not to wonder at it at all. The demolishing of our fellow subjects houses at *Honduras*, and a prohibition of their cutting log wood; the taking of our ships at *Turk's Island*; and the expulsion of our people forcibly from thence, are what we might expect.

My Lord, are you surprised to be told, that the infraction of the peace by the *Spaniards* at *Honduras*, and by the *French* at *Turk's Island*, was a concerted project between those perfidious nations? Depend on it, my Lord, it must have been so. Depend on it, that they consulted one another, and agreed to try what sort of spirit we possess, by these hostilities.

You know, my Lord, that from the very instant the peace was signed, both these nations have employed themselves in increasing their power, fortifying their towns, recruiting their forces, repairing their demolished fortresses, and in every respect preparing for another war.

The eager desire your Lordship testified of concluding the war, and negotiating so inglorious a treaty, has shewn your character, as a minister, in a striking point of view to our enemies, and invited their present hostilities. Had Mr. Pitt been secretary, even at this time, our enemies durst not have acted in the manner they have done.

If the sword is again unsheathed, and the land deluged with blood; if by foolishly giving up by a dash of the pen, what cost 90 millions, and thousands of lives, to procure, another war should be invited, and Providence should not again bless us with such amazing success; all the blood spilt, and treasure exhausted, all the cities and ruin that ensue, must lie at your Lordship's door, and imbitter all your memory.

Fidelity will wonder, at the perusal of the annals, which record the history of *England*, during the administration of the E. of B—, that *Englishmen* would tamely

I y suffer Scotch r—b—s and tr—t—rs to surround the th—e, and block up all access to the royal ear ; and will be incredulous in reading, that on such a day the Duke of Berwick was introduced to his Majesty George III. and had the honour of kissing his hand.

If this be strictly true ; and all the papers say it is ; who will be surprized to read next in the *London Gazette*, that such a day the Cardinal York was introduced to his M——y at St. James's, and most graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his M——y's hand ?

But, you may say, my Lord, you are not now in the administration ; but every one knows, that your Lordship's interest does every thing ; that you engross the r—l ear ; block up all avenues to the th—e, suffer none but your own creatures to surround it ; and dispose of posts and places as you think proper.

My Lord, the conduct our M——y have pursued since the infraction of the treaty by the *Spaniards*, has been little less scandalous than the peace which was the efficient cause of it — What is it they have done ! Why, the *Gazette* says, that they have enquired of the court of *Spain*, whether it has authorized the governor of *Jucatan*, to act in that manner, and that the court of *Spain* says, it knows nothing of the matter.

Was this a conduct, my Lord, to be pursued by *Britons* ? by Britons that have carried the terror of their arms to every quarter of the globe ?

Need you be told, that the pocketing of affronts and indignities, provokes still more ? Nay, need you be informed, that if a glorious, great and powerful nation, will take an affront from a feeble, broken, beggared enemy, every little state will insult them ? Yet this is our case ; and we need not be surprized, if we soon hear of more insults offered, more encroachments committed on our possessions by other nations.

A state, my Lord, that would preserve the esteem of its neighbours, must take care, that it does not shew too much patience under national affronts, nor too great a propitiitude to reconciliation upon easy terms. Severe chastisement ought ever to follow wanton breach of faith. Where it does not, contempt must succeed, and provocation tread closely on her heels. If a drawn sword returns into the scab-

bard without blushing with blood, it will blush with shame.

Had you acted with the spirit becoming a British minister, a fleet had before now been sent both to *France* and *Spain*, demanding satisfaction, instead of an ambassador's receiving an assurance of — what ? His Catholic Majesty's ignorance ! — Alas ! we need not have sent so far as to *Spain*, as the *North Briton* observes, if we want to fill our *Gazettes* with ignorance.

I shall not be surprized, however, to see some of your Lordship's venal advocates endeavouring to defend what is indefensible, the giving up the undoubted right of the British nation to cut logwood in the bay of *Honduras*, and accepting in lieu of it — what ? Why, his Catholic Majesty's word, that he will permit our cutting it, and that we shall meet with no interruption, or hindrance in so doing. How well he has kept his royal word, we have now experienced. But, indeed, it is no more than was expected ; and it may be said, that a nation, or individual, that is weak enough to accept a promise, in lieu of a right, cannot be too severely punished for so glaring, so monstrous a piece of folly.

My Lord, it is incumbent on you to attempt a speedy vindication of the measures taken to call the proud *Spaniard*, and perfidious *Frenchman* to account for their breach of treaty, if you have any regard for your honour, or for the satisfaction of the public. If you do not, what must the nation think of you, insulted, as we are, by our foes, despised abroad, and at home unhappy ?

*A Reply to the COUNTER-ADDRESS (See p. 504.) being a Vindication of a Pamphlet intitled, An Address to the Public on the DISMISSiON of a General Officer, (See p. 505.)*

ATFER some severe strokes of personal replication, the author of this pamphlet, who is no ordinary writer, very justly remarks, that such strictures will not be considered as important objects of public attention. " Every personal consideration, then apart, I apply myself, says he, to this transaction, [the dismission] as a measure of Government, and forgetting my antagonist's regard for the object of it on the one hand, and every pique and prepossession against him on the B b b other,

other, it remains now to see, whether the ground on which this matter was argued in the *Address* is defensible or not; that is the sole issue to be tried, and let the impartial public be the jury."

To what the counter address had said of the choice of the motto to the address (p. 507, col. 1.) the author of the reply gives this answer. "The motto though very applicable to the subject on which I was writing, was not intended to run parallel in every point with the case of the officer in question, it was designed only to give some idea of the foolish lenity with which even the justest and most necessary acts of severity are received. Be the crimes what they will, be the aggravations of offences ever so notorious, the punishment of them ever so deserved, yet the infliction of that punishment rises in some men, through compassion; in others through obstinacy and perverseness, sentiments of commiseration. The idea of harshness and cruelty, from the sufferings appointed for the crime, remains long after the remembrance of the degree of guilt which was the occasion of those sufferings, is totally obliterated. This is the sense of the passage alluded to in *Sallust*. After this explanation, he adds, that being taxed with recurring to a foreign language for a motto, I should not have expected to have found my antagonist citing six lines from the *Heneriade* of Voltaire. It would not be a very pleasing question to the author, or his friends, to enquire in what period the honours and offices of this kingdom were scandalously set to sale? let it suffice to assert, that no such venal transactions have disgraced the reign of George III. With what propriety then can these lines be introduced as applicable to a set of ministers, so remarkably chaste as the present, in the disposal of employments.

*Qui des Maurs des Loix avares corrupteurs,  
De Themis et de Mars ont venu le  
bonheurs.*

And here it is necessary to take notice of an imputation on the author of the address, which will not be found warranted by any expressions in the pamphlet, "That the general's total ruin was necessary in order to give an idea of firmness and decision." Speaking indeed of an objection to the depriving the general of his military command, and combating the e-

pinion, that the dismissal ought to have been confined to his civil employment, it was urged, that the totality of it was necessary in order to its being a punishment. Somewhat was said of the necessity of a distinction between the friends and foes of government. Much pains, surely, need not be spent in ascertaining this doctrine, after being fully countenanced by the practice of him who is now universally acknowledged one of the ablest ministers this country ever had, I mean Sir Robert Walpole, who when villified by the Counter-Addresses of his days, for the dismissals of two General Officers, answered, *I should be a pitiful Minister if I suffered those who are in opposition to continue in employment.* And yet these dismissals, and some others which took place in the course of his administration, were attended with circumstances of rigour, which even the invention of my antagonist has not yet brought within the case now under consideration.

It were needless, after what has been said, to go into a formal refutation of every assertion which is made, that the Author of the *Address* has imputed the General's dismissal to his conduct in parliament.

The author of these essays has too much confidence in the government, whose common protection he enjoys, and too moderate an opinion of his own sagacity and penetration, to take upon himself to assign the foundations of measures which he believes are right, though he is unable to account for them; he thinks too respectfully of the constitution of his country, and too honourably of the people's representatives, ever to insinuate, that they are to be frightened into a submission by the hand of power. Such slavish tenets as these he utterly disclaims.—I can easily conceive however why my adversary is so desirous of representing to the public, that I have assigned the reason of the General's dismissal, his very parenthesis betrays it. [We shall perhaps hear what the parliament next winter thinks of this assertion] but so far from avowing the cause to have been the General's conduct in parliament, that I have expressly declared, *I shall not take upon myself to assign any reason at all for the dismissal now in question.* In answer to the threat of bringing this transaction under the cognizance of parliament, if that should be the case, let it suffice to say,

Say, there is no more reason to apprehend that, that august assembly, will encroach on the prerogative of the crown, than that they will betray the liberties of their fellow subjects.

A singular instance of his impartiality is discoverable in the implicit manner in which the author of the Counter-Address believes every report, even the most scandalous, which favours the cause of opposition, and how hard of belief he is, even of the greatest probabilities, when they affect the General he is defending ; compare the report of a noble Lord's carrying into the closet a list of 16 officers whose removal he advised, (p. 507, col. 2.) with the report that the General had undertaken to lead the opposition. (P. 506, col 1.) The intent of the inviduous innuovation with regard to the removal of the sixteen officers is too obvious to want explanation. It is the last effect of a dying party to endeavour to infuse into the minds of those officers who are in parliament, and have hitherto appeared on the side of government, a jealousy of the terms on which they stand with the ministry.

It is jocose enough, however, to hear among other facetious reasons given by the Counter Addresser, why there cannot be a design of new modelling the army, because, says he, *the nation is united to a man, Jacobitism is extinguished, Jacobites pardoned and received into favour.* — Why, surely, my antagonist must be some old Walpolian, who is willing to revive the old court cant, during Sir Robert's administration ; every man in opposition was then set down a Jacobite ; and an old Lady of my acquaintance, who remembers many of their names, and who, hearing them mentioned at the head of the greatest employments of government, cannot help believing it now ; for, I am sure, says she, *they were always reckoned so in Sir Robert's time.* The young men now in the opposition, like the old Lady I have just mentioned, notwithstanding the notoriety of the whig principles of those who now form the administration, give the word -- it is a tory ministry ; and those who speak less favourably, are not scrupulous to declare, that they are most of them converted, our author adds, *pardon-ed Jacobites.*

To the passage, in which I asserted that the dismission was not unprecedented, the author of the Counter-Address, recurs to

the common artifice of softening down the dismissions of a former reign, and blazoning forth, in all its terrors, the instances of the present. It is true, indeed, that I did allude to the cases of Lord Cobham, the Duke of Bolton, and Lord Westmoreland, to whom he might have added the Dukes of Argyle and of Marlborough. But with what colour could it be asserted that Lord Cobham, &c. were in the most offensive and declared opposition against the court. Lord Cobham never dissented but in the motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the South Sea scheme ; and Lord Westmoreland had voted for the general excise ; never divided but in one instance ; had purchased his command at a very considerable sum ; and never received a shilling of his pay for the time in which he was in possession. In whose favour then is the parallel ? Are they most to blame who dismissed general officers avowedly for their votes in parliament, who had concurred with the court much sooner than they had dissented from it ? Or they who turned out a general officer, without assigning the cause, who was openly in opposition ? With what soundness of conclusion is the present case declared unprecedented with regard to the officer in question ? To the circumstance, that the confident writer I am answering has asserted, that the minister, who advised these dismissals, never dared to acknowledge that they were removed for parliamentary conduct, must I again sound in his ears the words once already quoted, *I should be a pitiful Minister, If I suffered those who are in opposition to continue in employment.* or will he still contend that this is not a formal acknowledgment ? Enough, I trust, has been said to ascertain very clearly which administration is the most exempt from any merited imputations, without having recourse to the two distinctions of the Dukes of Argyle and Marlborough ; each of whom have a feature in them, by my antagonist's own confession, not to be paralleled in the case which he has undertaken to support : I mean the plea of uncommon service, attended with a success scarcely to be equalled in the annals of this or any other country.

For a Gentleman who piques himself upon truth and fair representation, a detection in the following falsehoods may, perhaps seem fully sufficient.

I. That the dismissions in the late  
B b b b z reign,

reign, are by no means applicable to the case now under consideration.

II. that the general officers, who were dismissed in the late reign, were violent and intemperate in opposition.

III. That the minister, by whose advice they were dismissed, never owned that they were dismissed for their conduct in parliament. And to crown the whole, as a corollary to these extraordinary problems :

IV. That the general, who is the occasion of this dispute, never was in opposition.

I am well aware, as to this last, that my opponent may ask, how and when was the general detected in opposition ? I answer, The detection lies in the mind and conscience of every man who will recall to his memory the late transactions.—Can a man be stiled a friend to a ministry, which he had repeatedly voted against on a variety of subjects, arraigned them of ignorance and inability, and betrayed a petulence in his language, which some of the most determined enemies of government would not have allowed themselves the use of ? But he has been barbarously used, for *voting on a constitutional point against administration*. Was it a constitutional point to vote that Mr. Wilke's complaint, of what he called a breach of privilege, should be received and attended to before a solemn message from the crown ? Was it a constitutional point to vote that an addressee should be presented for a copy of the warrant, when the parties accused were necessarily obliged to produce those warrants in their defence. Was it a constitutional point to vote that the warrants were illegal, and then, very consistently, when a cure was offered for the evil which had been painted in such terrible colours, to neglect the application of the remedy ?

But to proceed ; the Counter Addresser has half a quotation, an application of it to what he infests *I ought to mean*. and an inference drawn from the interpretation which he himself has invented. *Dismissions in general are sanctified by custom, though state physicians have considered them as a kind of extraordinary remedy, &c.* Thus the quotation, which he asserts I must mean to apply to the case of the general, if he would have had the fairness and ingenuity to have considered, he would have found as follows : With respect to dismissals in general, they are to sanctified

by custom, even by the constant custom of those who, while in power, practised them without remorse, tho' they are now condemning them without measure, that I could scarce hope for the public attention were I to enlarge on them in the light of hardships. But the reason of the omission is very obvious, the imputing dismissals to former administrations, could not so cleverly suit the purpose of a patriot who was so bitterly exclaiming against them at present.

The author of these sheets utterly disclaims the idea that members are to be intimidated. What he asserts, and what is justified by fact is, that in former reigns, and in former parliaments, members have been intimidated by dismissals ; and that they were designed so to be, will not seem too bold an assertion, when it is recollectcd, that the ministers who advised their disgrace, did not scruple to avow, that the cause of such removal was the conduct in parliament. But how is that in the least applicable to the present administration ? Have they assigned the reason for the dismissal now in question ? Have they professed a design to frighten members into submission ? A way, then, with the pathetic lamentations and complaints of the contemptuous style of my address ; with the envenomed application to the sixteen officers, whom I suppose, by his putting into a black list, he vainly thinks to drive into opposition, by an appeal to their resentments.

As a specimen of the accuracy of his comparisons, hear him running a parallel between the general now in question and general Wolfe, whom he undertakes very modestly to assert, that I should have stigmatized had he been alive.—His logic is of a curious kind. Because I insinuated that one general who was in parliament, might probably owe his rise to family alliance and parliamentary connections ; therefore had general Wolfe, who was not in parliament, and who never rose by parliamentary interest been living, I should have given him little quarter. But this imputation, as well as that of having laid down as a position, that time-serving in parliament, ought to be the great rule of judging of an officer's merit, sufficiently answer themselves by being mentioned : He desires the Red Book to be examined, in order to invalidate my assertion, that civil employments of eminence

Dence are acquired by greater industry, and more difficult to be obtained than military. In answer to which, I would only observe, that in spite of particular exceptions, the general doctrine may be a true one; and if the particular instance he has referred to, derogates from the axiom, I would ask him, who is to blame? Who is it, think you, that has preferred nine tenths of those whose names are now seen in the Red Book; Let him the next time he shoots an arrow over the house, take care not to slay his brother.

The next objection raised, is to the assertion, ‘that the army cannot but think ‘that the General should have given his assistance to government, if he expected ‘their support,’ and he immediately be-takes himself to what he all along has supposed, the General was dismissed for the single vote he gave relating to the warrants. I, on the contrary, pretend to assign no reasons for the dismission, much less could I think that the ministry would rest their cause on one single vote, when the totallity of his opposition might be so truly pleaded. Be that as it may, the assertion remains in its full force. The doctrine is a general one, and cannot be impeached by a reference to this particular case; every officer who bears the king’s commission, *ought* to assist government. There certainly should be a reciprocity of protection and support between the *princes* and the subject; take away the protection of the Prince, and we become a disorderly multitude; take away the support of the subject, and it becomes the fable of the belly and the members.

Among the sentiments which I thought it probable the officers in the army might have on this dismission, I mentioned the idea of retaliation; a very natural and a very innocent supposition when understood in the *whole*, but as singled out in part by my antagonist, a propositon of a very dangerous nature. In answer, however, to his questions concerning a man’s going out of his way, I will only tell him, that constant declared enmity to administration cannot be in the way of a man, who has only conscience to plead. The same account might, perhaps, be given of this matter, which *Falstaff* renders in the play, of rebellion:

*Opposition lay in his way, and he found it.*  
Our author would probably wish the present ministers to be so pitiful, as to reward

and encourage men for setting them at defiance; to promote them for calling them ignorant and unable; to give them their favourite object, the staff, the regiment of blues, or of artillery, for siding, on the most indifferent occasions, with their determined adversaries. This mode of conduct would, I trust, have been the only one that could have met with approbation, as it would have effectually secured them the contempt of their friends, and bid fair for increasing the number of their enemies.

‘ But a great minister would have confuted his opponent, with proofs of knowledge and talents:’ But what confutation does a mere random charge of ignorance and inability deserve? What tokens of knowledge and talents could be wanting after the ninth of last March, a day on which the opposers were struck dumb, when, after all their boasted efforts, after all their calumniating charges, they found themselves forced to join in the unwilling commendation of talents, which their low industry had been at work all the winter to depreciate?

The conclusion I drew from the sentiments of the army, I find, is by no means easily digested. (509. 1 col.) The army, says he, do think themselves aggrieved, because the general was dismissed for nothing relating to his profession: Even closing with him for the sake of argument, though I can by no means admit the assertion in its full force, with what colour can the officers of the army resent, as a discouragement and an injury to their profession, a disgrace which the general could not incur as a soldier? Those officers, surely, must be very ripe for murmurings, who can think themselves aggrieved, because a man has suffered in circumstances, which it is impossible they can ever be placed in. What standard would my author chuse for the continuance of officers? Is mere length of service to supersede every other necessity? Or ought councils of officers alone to have the power of dismission? Is he so dissatisfied with the form of government, under which he now lives as to wish to take from his sovereign the power of appointing, or dismissing the officers of the army? Or is the service of the crown such an abject slavery, that conscience and emolument are things in themselves incompatible? But to serve their king and country is not enough, they must serve, ministers also; the only security

*Security of honours, is the forfeiture of honours.* Is it, I would ask, from the depth of his ignorance, or of his experience, that he speaks thus of courts and ministers? Is patriotism perfect freedom; and are heat and zeal, malice, and virulence, perfidy and ingratitude, confined only to one side of the question?

No man, says he, but a Jacobite can wish to see an extension of the prerogative: But what is the extension of prerogative?—that the king should enjoy in the state, what every private individual possesses in his own family; the right of appointing and dismissing the persons by whom he chuses to be served? A right which his Majesty's royal ancestors enjoyed for ages, the exertion of which, some of the most forward patriots of this hour, both advised and avowed in its fullest extent. Those therefore who would lessen this, or any other legal right of the crown, do equal disservice to the constitution, as those who would wish to see the increase of the sovereign's power.

My antagonist, by quoting the half only, of a paragraph, very frequently strains the meaning, to give to his argument some colour and plausibility: Thus, after citing from the Address the following words, "I do know, that altogether, he has received much public money, &c" (See p. 510. 1 col.) He adds, that if this paragraph has any meaning, it implies, the Duke of N-w-c-Sle, paid the General for his behaviour in parliament: But the epithet of public, applied to money, plainly pointed out, had he been pleased to attend to the argument, that it meant those civil and military emoluments which he had been receiving for some years, (particularly while he was commander in chief in Germany) and should at least have secured the paragraph from the invidious turn now given it, that it was intended to describe sums of money paid for the General's behaviour in parliament. He has received much public money in the civil and military lines. What has he done for it? I answer, in my Author's words, "He has never had the happiness of achieving any action of remarkable eclat."

I now proceed to a more capital article, his endeavouring to prove that the General was not in opposition, and instead of any circumstances adduced, instead of any particular reasons pointed out, he satisfies

himself with a dogmatical assertion, "that not only from January the 16th to February the 17th, but from November 15, to April 19, the General was not once of a different opinion from the king's servants, but on the single affair of the warrants." In answer to this, I do assert, that the General was totally in opposition; and I appeal to the first day of the sessions for the truth of it. The assistance urged to have been given in the matter of Dun, is too ridiculous to be dwelt on, I hasten, therefore, to the next particular, which smells so strongly of the cabinet, that I must not pass it unobserved. *He had declared to a minister before witness in the most express terms, that he was not, nor intended to be engaged in opposition.* In whatever place, or on whatever occasion these declarations might be made, I have no such enthusiastic ideas of any man's truth as to trust to his words, when they are given the lye to by his actions; a temporizing spirit may indeed for a while amuse an honest unsuspecting man by professions, but when the field is taken and the action commenced, facts are too stubborn things to be explained away by declarations.

I come now to the passage, in which, after asserting that the plan of surprizing Rochfort, was one of the vigorous measures of Mr. Pitt, he is pleased to add, "The patrons of our author always called that scheme one of Mr. Pitt's visions." But who are my patrons? Why are his shafts directed against their blameless bosoms? Does he suspect them to be those whom he has flattered, solicited, and shamefully deserted? Is this the righteous cause of so extraordinary an indignation? And surely, undistinguishing must that fury be, which sacrifices men whose names he knows not, and charges them with opinions, which owe their existence solely to his own fancy. But who could ever call one of the noblest attempts to lower the insolence of France a vision? Or treat that scheme as visionary, which was directly levelled at the total destruction of the marine of that haughty rival power? The author of these sheets does recollect (but not among his patrons) a noble personage, who constantly shewed great averseness to the plan, and pronounced it from the first an idle undertaking. But our favourite general, it seems, must be brought off at all events. He did not command

*command at Rockfort.* True; but the success of that attempt depended on the second in command. And I am afraid our author has not got a complete list of those who have sided with them, when he talks of Sir J—n M—t, who, upon enquiry will be found to have divided much sooner with the minority than with the ministry. The next time he mentions his darling General's courage, I would have him, for fear of insidels, quote some more respectable authority than a jest at the E. of C—d's table.

As it has been speciously urged, that the General suffered for maintaining the cause of his country, in the particular instance of voting the warrants to be illegal, I ventured to refer to the General's conduct, subsequent to the transaction of that day, as to a test how far the freedom of his fellow subjects was the real motive for the vote given; and inferred, as I still think I am at liberty to do, that if he had really intended the security of his countrymen only, and not the condemnation of individuals, he would have exerted all his influence in support of the bill proposed to regulate the issuing of secretary's warrants for the future.

But hear our author's apology for that bill's being rejected. *It was brought in by a Gentleman, whom the warm advocates for liberty, and the old friends of the house of Hanover, never peculiarly affected.* And can this be argument against the contents of a bill, which, but three days before it was refused, was declared to be essential to the salvation of this country?

In point of common decency and generosity, this insult on the character of a man scarce cold in his grave, incapable of answering for himself, and charged with a calumny of the grossest kind, the imputation of jacobitism and disaffection might have been spared. I would however remind this ungentle accuser, that they are cold friends to the house of Hanover, who so liberally scatter round them these vilifying names. But so it is; whoever differs with these presuming members of the Coterie, is sure to fall under one of the following descriptions: If a Whig, he is a Scotchified Englishman; if a Tory, he is a half converted, pardoned Jacobite. It is really a waste of words to contend with such adversaries.

But it is asked, How it came to be in

the power of the minority not to suffer the point to be settled by bill? The reason is obvious. The minority had insisted that the people were not safe an instant, till they were secured from being exposed to such dangerous warrants. The ministry saw no such imminent danger; yet would not withhold their concurrence to a bill for securing their fellow subjects for the future. The bill is brought in and rejected; and the consistent patriots lay the fault on the ministry, for not doing that which they themselves refused to support.

As far as this conduct is culpable, the General is to blame. His friend had given out that he voted on a point of conscience. I would ask him, since his conscientious regard to the liberties of his country carried him so far on the Friday, why did it not still urge him on the Tuesday next ensuing, to support and encourage that bill, the principal of which he alledges was the foundation of his former opinion? This question has never yet been answered satisfactorily; when it is, my antagonist will have more reason to triumph than he has yet had any grounds for.

To sum up the whole then; if it shall appear that the arguments of the Counter-Address have been invalidated, my trouble is at an end.

In the course of this defence, no less than five capital assertions have been proved on my opponent fundamentally false; four of which may be seen p. 559. and the fifth is not less important than any of the rest, the totality of the General's opposition.

I would not swell the catalogue with the number of misstated facts, which have been occasionally set right: Nor do I expect, indeed, to pay my court to some readers, by having thus shewn them how they are abused. Even those who wish well to the cause of government are as hard to please as those who write against it. And for the rest, some favourite view crossed, the natural acrimony of their dispositions, domestic disappointments and uneasinesses, all contribute their share towards making them believe what they like. Amid these discouragements the cause of truth must suffer; yet the attempt is at least a laudable one, to improve the confidence of my countrymen in the government under which they live, and to teach them, as far as conclusive reasoning can do it, that the men who pretend such

an honest zeal for their welfare, are, in reality, only eager to serve their own private ends.

*An Account of the Trial of FORD Lord GREY, and others, for seducing and ruining Lady Henrietta Berkeley.*

**I**N Michaelmas Term, 1682, (34 Cha. II.) Ford Lord Grey of Werk, Robert and Anne Charnock, David, Frances, and Rebecca Jones, were tried in the court of King's Bench, on an indictment preferred against them by the Attorney General (Sir Robert Sawyer) for seducing and ruining Lady Henrietta Berkeley, then a virgin unmarried, within the age of 18 years, and one of the daughters of George Earl of Berkeley, and with tempting her to live in whoredom, fornication, and adultery with the said Lord Grey, he being then the husband of lady Mary, sister to the said Lady Henrietta. He and the rest pleading *Not Guilty*; in support of the charge, Lady Arabella (another sister of Lady Henrietta) deposed, That her mother, Lady Berkeley, coming one day into Lady Harriott's room, and finding a pen wet with ink, examined her where she had been writing; and not being satisfied with her answer, commanded the deponent to search her chamber. When Lady Harriott gave her her keys, she also put into her hands a letter to Lord Grey, urging him to come again on Sunday or Monday; and on his coming in, the (Lady Harriott) fell flat on the ground, and was taken up by him, he at the same time saying, *You see, Lady Arabella, how far it is gone between us*, and declaring, "that he had no love or consideration for any thing on earth but dear Lady Hen." The deponent at this was greatly amazed and troubled, and said, "it stabbed her to the heart to hear him make this declaration against her sister Grey."

While Lady Arabella was giving the above evidence, she stopped once or twice, "being put, as she said, out of countenance and patience at the sight of Lord Grey," who stood under the bar looking steadfastly at her. And he was thereupon desired by the Lord Chief Justice to sit down.

The Countess of Berkeley, (Lady Harriott's mother) then leaning forward, with her hood over her face, being much discomposed at the sight of her daughter,

who was then in court, gave her evidence, with no small difficulty, in the manner following, viz. "That on her discovering this unhappy amour she sent for Lord Grey, and remonstrated to him on the baseness, barbarity, and falsehood of his behaviour. All which he owned with tears, saying he was unfortunate, but intreated her not to tell the Earl (her husband) or Lady Grey (his wife,) lest it should make him desperate; and concluded with advising her to let her daughter go abroad with her into public places, promising that he would avoid them, and if she (Lady Berkeley) would let him come and sup there he would offer nothing by way of letter, or otherwise, that might give offence. He came accordingly, and next night sent his page with a letter to the deponent, promising to avoid all places where he might possibly see the lady, and wishing her all the ease she could desire, and more quiet thoughts than ever he expected. Lady Harriott, when her mother came to her, with many tears begged her pardon, and said, if she would forgive her, she would never continue any conversation with her brother in law, and in short said every thing that would make a tender mother believe her. The deponent told her "That she did not think it safe for her to continue at her house, lest the world should discover it by Lord Grey's not coming thither as usual, and therefore that she would send her to her sister Dursley's, where Lord Grey seldom visited." Upon which this ungracious child wept so bitterly, seemed so penitent, and begged so heartily not to be sent to Lady Dursley, that the deponent had compassion on her, and told her she would not tell her sister her faults, nor send her thither till she had spoken with her again. When the Earl removed his family to Durdants, (near Epsom) Lady Harriott came one morning into her mother's chamber, and on her knees kissed her hand, crying out, *Ob, Madam, I have offended you, I have done ill; but I will never do so again: I will break off all correspondence with him. I will do whatever you desire.* Upon which the deponent promised her not to tell her father, saying, "that youth, and virtue, and honour, were too much to sacrifice for a base brother in law." Another day she came into her mother's closet, crying out, "that he was the villain that had undone

undone her," and promising to bring the deponent any letters he might send, unopened. [Here Lady Berkeley swooned away, but soon after recovered and went on.] Lord Grey's wife then coming down to Durdants, and it being in his way to Sussex, the deponent wrote him word he might dine there, and lie at Guildford. Instead of which he came at nine at night, and therefore, lest the family should observe it, the deponent was forced, in discretion, to let him be there. She then told him she trusted to his honour and generosity that he would give her daughter no letters. He promised he would not, and if she pleased he would be gone immediately. But his own wife and Lord Berkeley, both pressing him to stay, the deponent had a hard task. Till Lord Grey having the confidence to talk to her of his passion, she told him that night he should be gone. Lady Grey having by this time found that there was some disorder in the family, proposed as an expedient, that her sister Harriett should take physic and keep her chamber while he stayed. Next morning Lord Grey promised, with many oaths and imprecations, that he would follow his wife into France at Christmas, and stay there eight months, by which time this unhappy affair might be over. About four that afternoon he went away. The deponent then went up to Lady Harriett's chamber, whom she found very melancholy and seemingly penitent, fearing that Lord Grey would shew her letters, and that her sister Grey would never forgive her, and owning that she was much to blame, but that she was young and he was cunning. Her mother gave her all the comfort she could, saying, she was sure her sister would forgive her the folly of her youth, being good-natured and religious, and bidding her trust in God and her friendship. She repeatedly promised to do as she ought, and yet that very night (August 20,) when her mother was asleep she ran away. [Here the unhappy Countess swooned again]

A clergyman, who stood by, then deposed, That being that day at Lord Berkeley's house he took particular notice of the great punctuality with which Lord Grey seemed to give orders to his servant Charnock. And a fortnight afterwards, mentioning this to Lord Berkeley's chaplain, Mr. Rogers, W<sup>t</sup>, Charnock (said

Sept. 1764.

he) was the man that took Lady Harriett away.

Lady Lucy being next sworn, informed the court, that on her sister's being missing, she followed Lord Grey to Guildford, and sending post after him, he came back to her. He pretended to know nothing of Lady Harriett's going, but said, if he could find her out, he would endeavour to persuade her to return home, but would not force her. He then set out, as the deponent supposed, for London, but refused to permit her to go with him. She met him again a day or two after, and he still pretended not to know where her sister was, but only where to send to her; and said he would do all he could to make her return home. But soon after he went again to Up Park, to show (as he said) that he was not with her: And from thence he wrote the deponent word "that he could not persuade her to come home."

Eleanor Hilton deposed, That on Sunday, about eight or nine weeks past, Charnock came to her house to bespeak a lodging: And afterwards a young lady came thither by herself, dressed in a flowered night gown of several colours, and a white and red petticoat. She did not indeed fully see her face, nor, (being bid to look at Lady Harriett.) did she remember her. While the lady was at her house, (where she lay down, saying she was weary,) Mrs. Charnock came to her—And soon after they went away together, and the deponent accompanied them to one Patten's in Wild-street.

Lady Arabella then deposed, That Lady Harriett had such a gown and petticoat as the above, but could not say whether she went away in them, but Mrs. Doney, (her woman) who lay that night in the chamber with her, swore that she went off in that dress being her morning cloaths.

Mr. Patten next gave evidence, That about the 20th of August, being Sunday, Mrs. Hilton brought a gentlewoman with Mrs. Charnock to his house; that soon after, a letter being brought them, they got a coach and went away. That Mrs. Hilton next day told them, "that she believed this lady was of quality, that her eyes were red with crying, and that she would eat nothing; and that the reason of their coming to his (the deponent's) house was their hearing a noise .

Cccc

"noise in the street of people gazing at "the comet, which she took for her father's servants." Patten also described her gown as being striped, flowered, and much sullied, and Lady Harriett being ordered (by servant Jeffrey's) to lift up her hood, the witness affirmed that she was the lady. Thus the charge was proved on three of the defendants, Lord Grey and the Charnocks. It remained only to prove it on the other two, the Jones's. In support of this, Mary Fletcher (a maid servant) deposed, That Lord Grey came to her master David Jones's at Charing Cross, on the Monday and Tuesday after Lady Harriett was missing in a hackney coach without a periwig; that the first time he went up two pair of stairs with Mr. Jones to look at a lodging, which the deponent was afterwards ordered to prepare: And the second time, after her master had been at the coach side, he ordered her and her fellow servants to go to bed, and her mistress shut up the shop windows herself: The warming-pan, candle-stick, &c. were then carried into the chamber by her mistress's sister, and soon after came in some company that stayed all night, but who they were the deponent knew not, being never admitted into the room; but through the door she saw one lady in bed: She did not indeed know Lady Harriett to be that lady, as on seeing her she pulled the cloaths over her face. The lady stayed there nine nights. The deponent knew Lord Grey, notwithstanding his disguise, having seen him often, but her mistress said, "they were fools for saying so; it was a country gentleman." Fletcher farther deposed, that she washed a shift for the lady (which however made her think that she was not of quality, the body being finer than the sleeves, "whereas ladies," she said, "used to make the sleeves finer than the body;") but this was proved by Mrs. Doney to be exactly the fellow of one (which she produced) of Lady Harriett's.

Captain Fitzgerald, (who lodged at Mr. Jones's) also deposed, that coming home one night from Windsor his servant told him that a Mistress of Lord Grey's was lately come there. Some days after, Lady Harriett's elopement being the town talk, he had some notion that this might be she. He therefore told Mr. Jones, that if it was as he suspected it might,

(he having a dependence on Lord Grey,) he begged him as a friend to discover her to her family, saying, it was a very dishonest thing to secret her from them. Jones at this was very angry; upon which the captain grew more resolute, and said he was determined to go into the room, and know who the lady was; took his sword and was going up. But upon Mr. Jones's promising he should see her the next day, he desisted. Next morning he went out early upon business, and when he came back about eleven, the lady was gone.

Mr. Smith (who married one of Lord Berkeley's daughters) then told the court that he was commissioned by Lord Berkeley to treat with Lord Grey in order to know where Lady Harriett was, and was impowered to offer 6000*l.* to be given in marriage with her, if he would place her in a third hand. Lord Grey to this replied, that she was beyond the sea, and not in his power, but promised to write to her. Afterwards he said he had written, but she would not come.

The last evidence produced in support of the charge was Mr. Craven, (a friend of the family,) who deposed, that he went at Lady Berkeley's desire, after Lady Harriett went away, to Lord Grey's house in Sussex to keep him company: my Lord having agreed to this, in order to shew that he had no designs on Lady Harriett. While he was there, discoursing on this subject, Lord Grey (he said) told him the whole intrigue between himself and the lady; that she, on first perceiving his passion for her, seemed much offended, and threatened to tell her parents of it; but that some time after, while he was leading her, she pressed his hands against her breast; and then he first perceived she loved him. That after that, for a year together he saw her frequently, and had been two days locked up in her closet without meat or drink, but only some sweetmeats, Lord Grey, the deponent said, added, that he did endeavour all he could to abate his passion by making love (with success) to two other ladies, but all would not do, he could not subdue it. The deponent then told him the punishment the law would inflict upon him; to which his Lordship replied, "They could not hurt him;" and mentioned the case of Mrs. Heneage and Lord Cavendish.

This nobleman being then in court, charged Mr. Craven with impertinence in

in using his name, and insisted on knowing why he was mentioned more than the two ladies, whom Lord Grey courted, &c. (as above) to which he replied that Lord Grey did not name their names. Lord Grey retorted, "No nor Lord Cavendish's 'neither. Tis all a Lye." Lord Cavendish added, "That he would believe "Lord Grey's word more than Mr. "Craven's oath." The Lord Chief Justice to that said, "That his Lordship "might do as he pleased, but that they "must not do so there." And before the court broke up, the judges insisted on Lord Cavendish's not thinking of righting himself, as they feared he might intend.—To which he replied, "that he was satisfied if they thought it impertinently spoken, and only desired that Mr. Craven might be reproved for it."

Lord Grey, in his defence, made a long speech, in which he owned "a very great kindness for the unfortunate Lady," but said, "that he advised her mother to lock her up, lest she should go away;" which Lady Berkeley however (being asked) did not remember. He said also, "that Lady Harriett told him that she was used like a dog, and swore by the eternal God she would not bear it; and that this was the reason of her elopement." But to this Lady Lucy replied, "That so far from her being used ill, they all had a jealousy that she was loved best." Lady Arabella also confirmed this, and Lady Berkeley asserted that Lord Grey knew it to be true.

Lord Grey's counsel then desired that the lady herself might be sworn, which the king's counsel opposed, but Mr. Justice Dolben said, "if she had the confidence to be sworn there was no reason why she should not." Sergeant Jeffreys only added, "That they would, if they could prevent perjury." Lady Harriett being repeatedly asked in her oath, if Lord Grey had any hand in her escape, absolutely denied it, and affirmed that she did not see him on the Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, after she left her father's, and that the first time she saw him was long after in a hackney coach, when she sent for him out of a coffee house in Covent-Garden. She also denied that Charlock carried her away, or that his wife assisted her in her escape, or that she was at Hutton's, Parsons', or

Jones's, upon her oath. She then desired to tell the reason why she went away, but the court would not suffer her, and the Lord Chief Justice told her, "That she had injured her own reputation, and prostituted both her body and her honour, and deserved no relief." Then having summed up the evidence, and the jury being withdrawn, the Earl of Berkeley desired to have his daughter delivered to him—to which the court consented, she said she would not go, and being asked if she was under any custody or restraint, affirmed, to the astonishment of the court, "that she was married to Mr. Turner, (a creature of Lord Grey's) who appeared in court, and claimed her. On being asked who he was, and where he lived, said, "that he was a gentleman, and lived sometimes in town, and sometimes in the country, in Somersetshire." The witnesses he added, were ready to prove the marriage; but Lord Berkeley objected to the court's going into the proof of that, not being within their cognizance—but again desiring to have his daughter, and she insisting on going with her husband, the court said, they could not dispose of another man's wife, Lord Berkeley then charging his friends to seize her, the Lord Chief Justice enjoined them to keep the peace; notwithstanding which there was a great scuffle afterwards in the hall, and swords drawn. Upon which the Lord Chief Justice coming by, ordered his tipstaff to take the Lady to the King's Bench, and Mr. Turner desiring to go with her, he told him he might. They lay together that night in the Marshal's house, and the last day of term she was released by order of the court. Lord Grey had before been bailed at Lady Harriett's suit.

The morning after the trial, Nov. 24, the jury appeared and abated by the verdict they had given in (as usual) the night before, by which they found all the defendants guilty, except Rebecca Jones. But in the next vacation the matter was compromised, and so no judgment passed, the attorney general entered a *Noli prosequi*. The judges of the King's Bench were at that time Sir Francis Pemberton, Lord Chief Justice; Sir Thomas Jones, Sir William Dolben, and Sir Thomas Raymond.

On the 21st November of this unhappy a.sir, Dean (afterwards Archbishop) of

lotion resolved to try what effect a strong and pathetic representation of the crime, and its consequences, might have on a young mind before it should lose its sensibility by engaging too far in a habit of vice; for which purpose he wrote to the Lady the following letter, which probably never reached her, surrounded as she was with persons entirely devoted to her lover:

*"Though I have by experience found that good counsel is for the most part cast away upon those who have plunged themselves so deep into a bad course, as to my great grief and amazement I understand your Ladyship has done; yet the concernment I have always had for the honour and welfare of your noble family, and the compassion I have for you, whom I look upon as one of the greatest objects of pity in this world, will not suffer me to leave any means untried that may conduce to your recovery out of that wicked and wretched condition in which you are. And therefore I beg of you, for God's sake and your own, to give me leave plainly to represent to you the heinousness of your fault with the certain and dismal consequences of your continuance in it; And it is of that heinous nature as to be for ought I know, without example in this or any other ethylian nation and hath in it all possible aggravations of guilt towards God, of dishonour to yourself, of a most outrageous injury and affront to your sister, of reproach and stain to your family, of most cruel ingratitude to as kind and indulgent parents as any child ever had, of which I am a witness, as I have since been, of the deep recrudend affliction you have given them, to that degree, as would grieve the heart of a stranger, and ought surely to make a much deeper impression on you their child, who have been the cause of it."*

*Consider of it, as you will answer it at the judgment of the great day; and now you have done what you can to ruin your reputation, think of saving your soul; and do not, to please yourself, or any body else, for a little while, venture to be miserable for ever, as you will certainly be, if you go on in this course. Nay, I doubt not but that you will be very miserable in this world, not only from the severe reflections of your own mind, but from the distress you will be reduced to, when after a*

*while you will in all probability be despised and hated and forsaken by him, for whose sake you have made yourself odious to all the world. Before this happens, think of reconciling yourself to God, and to your best friends under him, your parents, of whose kindness and tenderness you have had that experience, that you have little reason to fear their cruelty and rigour.*

*Despise not this advice, which is now tendered to you out of great charity, and good will: And I pray God it may be effectual to bring you to repentance and a better mind.*

*I have but one thing more to beg of you, that you would be pleased by a line or two to let me understand that you have read and considered this letter from, Madam, your Ladyship's most faithful, and humble servant,*

JO. TILLOTSON.

Lady Henrietta afterwards with her husband accompanied Lord Grey into Holland, when he fled thither in June 1683, upon the detection of the Rye-house plot, after escaping from the serjeant, who had taken him into custody, on the 26th of that month for high treason, and whom he left sleeping in his Lordship's own coach (having intoxicated him with liquor) in their way to the Tower. His estate being forfeited, part of it was granted to his father-in-law, the Earl of Berkeley, for the use of his wife, by whom he had an only child, a daughter, married, in 1695, to Lord Ossulston. He returned to England with the Duke of Monmouth in June 1685; and, at the battle in which the Duke was defeated, he behaved with great cowardice: He was also on good grounds suspected of treachery to his Grace, and purchased his own pardon by an ample confession. However he recovered interest enough, after the revolution, to be created Viscount Glendale and Earl of Tankerville, in May 1695, and appointed first commissioner of the Treasury, and one of the Lord's Justices, during his Majesty's absence in June 1700, and Lord Privy Seal on the 5th of November the same year; dying without issue male, on the 25th of June 1701. His unhappy sister in law died in retirement, and obscurity, while her name was prostituted by one of the most licentious writers of her own sex \* in that collection

\* Mrs. Manly.

lection of letters pretended to pass between her and her gallant, during the course of their criminal amour †.

### The NORTH BRITON, No. 114.

*"I have brought you a whole Packet of News!"* Beaux Stratagem.

#### INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

THE recent seizure of Turk's island, by order of the court of France, in support of the king of Spain and the memorable family-compact, has roused the great Thane: he has determined to exert himself, and prove what his advocates have so loudly, though hitherto so vainly, asserted, that he is an abler and more spirited minister than Mr. Pitt. We are assured that he is determined to declare war, unless Dunkirk be actually and immediately demolished; the money for the entertainment of their prisoners paid by the crown of France; and other specie than paper, assigned to our merchants, for the Canada goods. We have even learned, many of the measures which the Thane, who, according to custom, is resolved to act vigorously, designs to take. We shall lay them before our readers as far as they have come to our knowledge; not warranting their authenticity, but firmly believing them genuine, as they correspond with what we have already seen of this hero's wise and magnanimous conduct.

In the first place, as his Thaneship, at the beginning of his ministerial reign, set out with professions of mighty piety and virtue, so he proposes to call down a blessing on his arms by solemn invocation of the divine favour; A fast is to be proclaimed, and really to be kept—in the royal kitchen, and by four hundred and twenty-three ancient officers of the custom-house, excise and post-offices, who were turned out last year. Prayers will be read (with a proclamation from the desk addressed to the commissioners of turnpike, for the better preservation of the public road-money) by the rev. Mr. Kidgell; and a sermon preached by his holiness of G\*\*\*\*\*r against infidelity; after which, a homily against vice and immorality, will be read by the rev. Mr. James Twitcher, chaplain to the races at Huntington, and occasional lecturer to the club at the top of Covent-Garden theatre.

† Birch's Life of Tillotson, p. 100.

The next step will be, to summon the court of France to be more faithful to treaties. Some say this has been already attempted by the mission of messieurs Elliot, Rigby, and Stanley, now resident at the court of Versailles; though others more reasonably, think their errands were only to beg France would not insult us quite so soon; and, by such repeated affronts, on the back of one another. But in case their private admonitions should have no effect, as it is not probable they will have, the great negotiator himself is to be sent into Paris, and reproach them with having made such an egregious dupe of him.

If this bold step does not succeed, the Thane's tombstone, on which is to be his epitaph, vaunting him, for the author of the late peace, is to be countermanded. Vigorous measures are to be pursued without delay; yet to justify our martial preparations to all Europe, Mr. John Hume, Mr. David Mallett, doctors Smollett and Shebbeare, and the authors of the Critical Review, are to prepare a manifesto, setting forth the provoking and ungrateful behaviour of France and Spain; who, in a year and a half, proclaim to all the world, the fools they have made of us; after all the cessions we made to them; the glory we sacrificed; and the farther advantages we declined.

In the next place, the seizure of Turk's island by count D'Etain, is to be declared illegal by two hundred and thirty-four gentlemen; who, for this once, it is thought, will be inclined to give such an opinion.

An army of forty thousand men, intirely officered by North Britons, down to lieutenants and corporals, is to take the field.

A new company of artillery is to be raised, and exercised by shooting in Hyde Park at a target; the command to be given to Mr. Samuel M\*\*\*\*n.

Another regiment of volunteers, composed of drunken porters, is to be commanded by colonel N——n. This body is designed to attack the parliament of Paris.

Master Jacky Elliot is to have a regiment of Infantry. Colonels Wood and Webb are to break open the gates of Paris; to which the latter, in case of need, has a false key.

The Thane himself is to command a flying squadron; the rendezvous of which

is appointed at Harrogate. Captain Forbes, a deserter, is to be his lieutenant colonel.

Mr. Gregory Green Goose is to have the direction of the heavy baggage, and to be nominal commander in chief. But is not to have the appointment of a single officer.

A certain Irish prelate will enter himself as a volunteer.

A great lawyer will act as provost marshal, and at the same time have the superintendance of spies, informers and such necessary agents, in a campaign. The first act of authority, exercised by the provost marshal, will be to hang monsieur D'Eon, for presuming to think this country was more free than his own.

The campaign will open with burning the charter of the city of London, the metropolis being supposed disaffected to his excellency the lord general.

The cyder counties will be made the chief seat of the war, as lying nearest to the coast of France; which, it is supposed, will be terribly alarmed by this invasion—As apples are now otherwise useless, a volley of that shot will be discharged against the enemy.

But as all wise commanders ought to prepare against ill fortune, an impregnable fort is to be raised; at B\*\*\*\*\*m house which is to be fortified both within and without, according to the latest inventions. A double guard will constantly do duty there, and at Richmond; and, it is hoped, if the worst come to the worst, those fortresses will be able to resist all the attacks of the enemy.

In the mean time a secret expedition will be sent to Havas, and subsidies will be offered in all parts to obtain allies, in lieu of those we have lost. The university of Oxford engages to replace the king of Prussia; and the duke of Saxe-Gotha, is to furnish us with fifty vessels of the line.

Gallies will be equipped, and press gangs will be employed; who will be furnished with general warrants, signed by the earl of H\*\*\*\*\* and countersigned by the lord N—th, for apprehending all opponents, and sending them to the gallies.

The colours will be borne by a person accoutred like the lord chief justice Jeffries, to strike the greater terror into the enemy.

These formidable measures will, no doubt, make great impression on the French. In the mean time, that no intelligence may be conveyed to the enemy, all letters will be opened at the post office; and the habeas corpus and the liberty of the press will be suspended, if not entirely taken away.

Thus England is likely once more to be a great and flourishing monarchy.

—If the Thane's arms are blest with success, we shall no longer regret the administration of Mr. Pitt, and the torrent of victories which accompanied it.—There is no doubt, but the mighty Thane will make more captives and slaves than ever Mr. Pitt did.

#### *To the NORTH BRITON.*

S I R.

MOST heartily I thank you for inserting my former letter in No 95. Of your paper, concerning the introduction of a school boy to a lieutenancy, over the heads of several veteran officers. It has always been justly reputed godlike, even to attempt to do an act of justice; how lowly diabolical, then, must be the commission of the reverse! This reflection, sir, is for the c-l-n-l; however, notwithstanding the hardness of his heart, and the callousness of his countenance, our joint endeavours in the present instant, may at length be attended with success; if you will permit me, through the medium of your paper, to inform the captains of the —th regiment of foot, that they may find by applying to the much injured ensign E——ds, and Mrs. B——r, (the wife of the officer who retired in favour of little master) what share one of their own body had, in the dark and dirty work of promoting the infant son of their Scotch lieutenant c-l-n-l—And, unless I much mistake their dispositions, they will deem it altogether unworthy of their characters, to roll any longer in duty with a man, who has stooped to do a deed of baseness, in order to ingratiate himself with his commander.

This, Mr. North Briton, may afford an opportunity of sifting the affair to the bottom, and give the only possible chance of justice being done to the ensigns; for the c-l-n-l himself is as insensible of shame

as

as the rest of his countrymen. If this should be the case, and he and his instrument properly punished, it will be such a blow to military iniquity, that all honest soldiers will have reason; to blest the North Briton, and his

Most obliged, humble servant  
Signifer.

P. S. I have heard lately of a step of the same nature being done in another regiment; relative to a higher commission: as soon as I am more particularly informed, I will certainly communicate it to you; for Mr. North Briton, it is high time a stop was put to such injurious, cruel, and arbitrary proceedings.

To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

FROM an accidental conversation with a great man in power, I find the administration affect to speak of you as a writer of no veracity, a sower of falsehood and sedition, and one for whom they entertain the most sovereign contempt. A slight review of a few late occurrences will, I think, set the affair in its true light, and at once justify you, and exhibit them. Nor, Mr. North Briton, will this be found to be a matter of little moment; for, if I plainly shew that they pay a greater attention to you than any other writer, and regulate themselves accordingly; that they watch all your motions, in order to counteract and confute them; your readers will then be perfectly satisfied, that you are worthy of their perusal and regard, from the single circumstance that the ministry, notwithstanding all their professions to the contrary, esteem you the most formidable antagonist they have to cope with.

No sooner had you animadverted on the behaviour of the Spaniards at Honduras, and alarmed the nation with its probable consequences, than out comes the letters to the minority, justifying the infraction on the pretence of the necessity of those schedules and orders, on the want of which the Spanish governor made a shew of sounding his conduct. You reply, and prove the utter impossibility of such instruments being necessary; as well, from not a word of them being to be found in the definitive treaty, as the absurdity of the things themselves. Baffled here, our hopeful ministers send, post-haste, to Madrid—the messenger returns—and brings,

that the king of Spain knows nothing of the matter. You, Mr North Briton, go on, and shew from reason and circumstances, that the Spaniards absolutely were privy to it; and in your paper of the 4th ult. add, too, that Spain is not the only power on the *Qui Vive* with us; which you instance, by acquainting us with the insolent, arrogant, and presumptuous behaviour of the French ambassador at Rome, to his R. H. the D. of Y. What does this produce? Why, on the Tuesday following, in an article from Turin, the minister's paper, the London Gazette, tells us, that the French ambassador at that court, has paid the most remarkable honours and devoirs to his royal highness. It is true, Sir, this does not contradict your account from Rome, but it is most palpably meant as a salve to that sore: yet, Mr. North Briton, what can it avail? —It cannot persuade us, that we had not an equal right to be informed in the Gazette, that our prince had been ill used, as well as well used; notwithstanding our great men so industriously concealed the one, and so sedulously propagated the other! —It cannot convince us, that the French ambassador at Turin treated the D. of Y. with a cordiality superior to every other ambassador there; because, his R. H. since his return, has publicly declared to the contrary! —It cannot incline us to believe, that the praise given to the French minister, is not a flagrant insult thrown on all the rest; as the very singling of him out for commendation, is a tacit implication that no other foreign minister at Turin had paid any compliments to the prince that deserved it! —Nor, Sir, can it prove to us, that the French are not, as you emphatically express it, on the *Qui vive* with us; because, the affair at Turk's island, now fully justifies your opinion! I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,  
COTORIE.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 115.*

“Actions speak the Men!”

ADDISON.

IF an administration shall ever exist in England, whose grand object will be the depriving the people of their liberty, and the erecting of an arbitrary Stuart-like government on the ruin of their country's freedom, (and such an attempt is far

from being impossible) it is not difficult to foresee what measures such flagitious parricides would most probably pursue, in order to crown their infernal project with success. A victory is more than half acquired when we know the force of an enemy, and are fully apprised of his most secret designs.

First, It is evident, that the poorer the people in general of a free country can be rendered, the more it must make them dependent on the great: the more dependent, the more they will deviate into servility: the more servile, the more ripe for slavery. To attain this point, what movement so promising, as a discouraging of manufactures? And what method of proceeding so eligible to do so, as a boundless introduction of foreign manufactures, and a dissolving of that mutual intercourse and connection between a kingdom and her colonies, by which is produced the most considerable consumption of the manufactures of the mother country?

Secondly, the next great point is the lessening of the credit of such a free state. How is this to be accomplished? The step speaks itself. No nation can be more speedily deprived of its national credit, than by a ministry's neglecting to make effectual provision within the year, for the public expences of the year; and by the suffering the most pressing demands of the state to remain undischarged.

Thirdly, The succeeding measure with the unhappy kingdom, thus designed to fall a victim to ambitious tyranny, is the extinguishing its importance abroad. It is plain, that nothing can render a country more despicably abject in the eyes of foreign powers, than a tame submission to various infractions of subsisting treaties, and a total neglect of properly vindicating the honour of a kingdom, where it has been daringly attacked by the most flagrant violations of the nation's rights.

Fourthly, The keeping up an unnecessary standing army in peace, and the gaibing of its officers, is an object which an administration of this sort can never omit; being, in fact, its *sine qua non*. The first, is easily acquired by an extensive, ministerial influence over the majority of those whose province it is to settle its number; and the latter, by the ministry's dismissing every officer of rank and consequence of opposite principles to its own; and the

promoting to every vacancy, whether by death, dismission, or otherwise, such tools as they can perfectly rely on for support, on the most urgent and infamous occasions.

Fifthly, and lastly, The great men of this complexion, will assume, and arrogate to themselves, an unlimited power over the persons and effects of their fellow-subjects: and, in consequence at pleasure, actually imprison the one, and seize, rifle, and carry away the other.

Having thus shewn the principal means (for many other secondary measures might be named) which an administration, bent upon the slavery of a free people, would undoubtedly pursue; let us now observe, if we dare, the signs of the present times, in our own country, and consider whether any acts of our lords and masters, intimate any such intention in them; or, at least, bear any similitude with those I have so plainly pointed out above. If there is no colour for charging them with guilt, or inadvertent escapes, let us not only acquitt, but applaud them; and, on the other hand, if there be any errors in the management of our national affairs, tending to this despotic design, let us boldly drag them to public view. In this important enquiry, we shall not be over-awed from our duty, by any ministerial characters, how great soever. Our respect, our love, our zeal for our country, will prevail in our breasts over every other consideration, and animate us against every danger that may attend the examination.

Let us view the condition of our home manufactures. Is not the connection between this country and her plantations, enfeebled, by permitting our colonists to carry them rum, sugars, &c. directly to foreign markets, without touching at any port in Britain? And by this ministerial scheme, are not our colonists furnished with the means of providing themselves with European commodities, without the intervention, and to the great prejudice of, our merchants, as well as the irreparable loss of our manufacturers? Again, are not our colonists injured in their fortunes, and greatly disabled from purchasing english commodities, imported there for sale, by tying them up from trading with the Spaniards in America; the balance of which is in our favour, and in specie. And is not England very sensibly distress-

ed by stopping this great channel of commerce, whereby many thousand ounces of silver, in dollars, were annually brought into this kingdom? are the laws in being, for the discouragement of smuggling, properly executed? or are there any laws in being, that will protect a foreign ambassador in importing such a prodigious quantity of goods, fabricated in France, as to give his dwelling houses and offices the appearance of one of our first merchants warehouses, and his back yard that of a custom-house quay? Is the wear of French manufactures discouraged by the example of our men in power? or, rather, is not the reverse most shamefully practised? So much for our home manufactory!

As to the second article, our national credit, let us consult the proper criterions. Are not the stocks, for the days of peace, unprecedentedly low, and on the falling hand? and yet, low as they are! is there an adequate number of buyers to be found? Are the debts relative to the navy, discharged, though it is of the utmost import that they should be? Is there any settlement made for the payment of the navy bills, or rather exchequer bills standing out in their stead? Or, is there any feasible plan laid down, by which we may speedily expect the funding of the debt of ten millions, so scandalously left unfunded?

We come now to the third point; i. e. the state of our importance in the eyes of foreign powers. Is not the importance of this nation, dwindled into a matter of laughter and contempt, by our tamely suffering France and Spain to trespass on our indubitable rights? Have not the French driven us from the island of Tortuga? Are not our logwood-cutters proscribed, and is not Heneago fortified, by Spain, in breach of the most solemn treaties, subsisting between them and us? Instead of resenting these audacious violations of public faith, with the spirit becoming Englishmen, and the vengeance due to such flagitious infractions, have not our very rulers had the effrontery to defend them in print? And must we not reasonably expect, that proceedings like these, must so much lighten the weight of our importance in the balance of Europe, as to make the scale, which hitherto preponderated, now kick the beam?

Let us now see the fourth article. This respects the army. How are matters situ-

ated here? The land forces, at present in our colonies, are, I believe, allowed to be fully sufficient for their protection; the remainder, therefore, must be supposed to be required for the security of Great Britain and Ireland. Will any man, in his senses, advance, that the remainder is not, at least, double the quantity justly necessary for that purpose alone? Invasions and flat-bottomed boats are now known, even to our very children, to be mere bug-bears! And, indeed, if they absolutely were not, yet, to use the expression of a gentleman in the house of commons, in the last parliament (I think it was Mr. Pitt, and on the absurdity of keeping our forces at home, and postponing an intended expedition, to prevent or protect us against a threatened invasion) "I would trust to the virtue of the people of England." If a people have not virtue enough to defend their own country, and all that is dear to them in it, it is of no signification how soon they become slaves! besides, we have now, too, a national militia, properly disciplined and properly animated, to dispute, inch by inch, their native ground, with any inconsiderate enemies, that might have the temerity to set their feet, in an hostile manner, therein.—In regard to the officers, was not every vacancy most shamefully filled up with the minions of the Scot, previous to the disbanding of those regiments, that were broke at the peace? Has not the same scandalous spirit of partiality in the army continued to exert itself, wherever there has been an opportunity of doing it? And have not those officers, who presumed to run counter to the known inclination of the ministry, been dismissed the service, for that very heinous offence? Not the staunchest tool of power has yet ventured to assert, that the generals Acourt and Conway were guilty of any military crime.

I come now to the fifth and last article; namely, the imprisonment of persons, the seizing and plundering of effects, &c. Have not the most unconstitutional warrants been issued to the manifest destruction of liberty and property? but these, indeed, would have been, in some degree, excusable, from the precedented practice of office, had not the subsequent proceedings of the ministry incontestibly proved, that not the force of custom, but a lust of tyranny, led them to the issuing of those despotic

despotic mandates. This is plain, from their repeated attempts to justify their behaviour, by the plea of law and justice; rather than of example. Are not these warrants too, excused, and the authors of them defended, by the servants of the crown, the attorney and solicitor general, whose absolute duty it is, to have assisted their fellow subjects, in bringing the confederates, in their oppressive measures, to condign punishment? Is not the hand of the nation, in this case, lifted up against the nation? And are not the constitutional defenders of our liberties and properties, thus become, by the influence of the great, the abettors of our oppressors?

Are any of these foregoing practices favourable to the liberty of the people? and where must they end, in case the men who adopted them, remain another year in possession of the treasures and strength of the nation? What free-born Englishman, wishing to retain that freedom, but shudders at the very thought!

These are all of them questions, from the first to the last article, that every man, regardful of the freedom of his country, ought to weigh with the utmost deliberation, and the most accurate precision; uninfluenced by a partiality in favour of, and unbiased by a factious desire to asperse, the exalted characters they concern. The interest of truth and our country, the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, call upon us to a strict performance of this necessary task. If we do not undertake it, we are parricides! If we dare not undertake it, we are slaves; as errant slaves as any born, or bought, in Turkey! It is to no purpose to boast of liberties we do not enjoy, or to talk of qualifications we do not possess. Our country, if she bleeds, calls on us to inspect her wounds, administer her relief, and punish her assassins. If she is really stabbed, it is the first duty of nature to fly to her assistance; and if this hue and cry is set up by pretended patriots, after only imaginary murtherers, it is our duty also, to detect the impostors.

Let us, therefore, for once, behave like men of spirit, and like Englishmen. Let us act as our ancestors would have done on the like occasion. Let us enquire into the facts on which this clamour is raised, and if we find them true—if we find the manufactures of the nation decaying, her credit dying, her insulted rights not pro-

perly revenged—if we find an army in Great Britain and Ireland, larger by ten thousand than is needful—if we find that illegal warrants have not only been issued, but the unconstitutional practice been defended—if we find that great men set up their privileges as a shield against the justice of their country—if we find that these great men cannot be brought to plead by the authority of our judges, the complaining voice of the people, or a regard to their own reputations—I say, if we find the actual existence of all these calamities, that they are owing to the malversation of any of our ministerial rulers, and that the undoubted proof of such stubborn facts is an undeniable evidence of their enslaving inclinations and arbitrary views, let us instantly recur to the first principles of government; those principles on which the glorious revolution was founded: let us, in a decent manner, expound to our representatives, the tottering condition of the nation, and insist upon an immediate redress of these grievances at the beginning of these next sessions. The propriety of applications of this sort to our representatives, separately, while the generality of them are spending their time, in vacation, with their electors, is obvious, from the members of corporations and freeholders, having then, the most easy access to them in their private stations; which, being rightly improved, would pave the way for proper and spirited applications in their public capacity. We cannot suppose that so reasonable a proceeding in all our cities, counties, and boroughs, the metropolis taking the lead, would meet with a cold reception, and much less an absolute denial.

#### Account of TURKS ISLAND.

**T**URKS ISLAND, properly so called by all nations, lies on the great bank of that name, off the coast of *Spanish Hispaniola*, about 30 leagues N. of *Isabella Bay*: It has the shoals, called *Platewreck* and *Abrolho*, to the westward, and the great *Caicos* bank to the west; from which last 'tis only separated by a channel of a league over, much frequented by our cruizers in the time of war, and is the common passage for all vessels from *Monte Christi*: The course lies about N. and by E. The French call it *Le debouquement des Isles Turques*, and their pilots from *Cape Francois* always prefer it, when

the

the wind favours to the *Canal Anglois*, or *Windward Passage* of our *Jamaica-men*. The islands themselves are a great many in number, but there is one more considerable, or rather less insignificant, than the rest; it may be about a league or two over. The land is low, sandy, and barren, without a drop of fresh water. The shores are covered with mangroves, and the inland parts with prickly pear, racquets, and several sorts of shrub trees: Lizards, guanas, and land-crabs, are the only animals to be found on the island; but the coast abounds with fish and turtle, and the beach is covered with sea-fowl. There is good anchor-ground to leeward, but no harbour any where. I never heard of a settlement having been attempted by any *European* nation on these islands, so that no claim can arise from possession; and if priority of discovery bestows any title, they must certainly belong to the *Spaniards*, and not to the *French*, who neither discovered, nor ever did possess them. They are altogether out of their limits; and though I have heard them often express their uneasiness that the *English* should frequent them, I never understood that they pretended to any right there.

The *British* nation has certainly been in use of gathering salt on these islands for many years past. The business is chiefly carried on by *Bermudians*, who come here in the month of *March*, and continue during the dry season, leading a life that the idea of liberty only can render preferable to slavery itself. They live in little huts covered with leaves; their whole wardrobes consist of a straw hat, a check shirt, and a pair of *Osnabrug* trowzers; they have a knife in their pocket, and a kettle in their kitchen: Their food is salt pork, and now and then a turtle or guana (a sort of large lizard) when they have time to catch them, and very often they are without bread; and yet in this way of life they enjoy health, nor ever differ about property or religion, for they have neither priest, lawyer, nor physician among them. The *New Englanders* come here with sloops and schooners in great numbers, to load salt for their fisheries: They buy it from 4d. to about 6d. per lb, the bushel, and pay the poor *Mudians* a small part in money, the rest in stinking rum, rotten pork, and musty biscuit, and now and then throw

them a cask of sour water into the bargain.

Grievances recommended to the Ministry.

SIR,

Sept. 11, 1764.

THE following particulars are recommended to the serious consideration of the present ministry, and to those that shall succeed them; for whoever will contribute most to the redress of national grievances, will be most approved of by the public.

To take away all pensions, except to indigent persons, or to reward real services, and merit.

To annihilate all *fine cures* in the state, and to make the salaries and profit of places hold a proportion to the dignity of the office, and the trouble of executing it.

To lop off, or at least to regulate, and fix the fees at public offices.

To render private acts of parliament less expensive.

To raise the credit of the public funds.

To repeal the marriage act, and make matrimony more easy and open to the common people.

To reduce the amazing number of beggars, vagrants and gypsies, by inflicting heavy punishments upon those who quit their legal settlements; to confine all the old and infirm of those that are born beggars, and sending the young and healthy to *America*.

To limit a time for the final decision of all law-suits, suppose to one year or two at farthest, which is surely sufficient for all parties to produce their evidences of every kind.

To prevent the pernicious practice of smuggling, which is so easily done.

To enforce the consumption of our own manufactures, by prohibiting, under severe penalties, the importation of such foreign commodities as injure our trade.

To take off such taxes as immediately affect the poor manufacturers, in order to enable them to work as cheap as our neighbours; for the dearness of our silks, lace, &c. induces great people to furnish themselves with such things from France.

To contrive some more summary way to punish petty thefts, and small offences; for the sending such to common goals, teaches them more roguery than they knew before.

To encourage a spirit of industry and frugality, and to punish sloth and drunkenness.

*Some Account of the Use and Effects of the Root of Meadow Saffron; by Dr. ANTHONY STORCK, Aulic Councillor and chief Physician to the Empress Queen.*

THIS plant is the *Colebicum Linnæi*, *soliis planis, lanceolatis, erectis*; it grows chiefly in very moist grounds, puts forth three or four leaves, resembling those of the lilly, in spring, and flowers in autumn; the flower is of a purplish colour, and a tubular form, supported by a very small, white, transparent stalk: It has two roots, both of which are bulbous and fleshy, but one is within the other; the outer one is barren and shrivelled, the other sends forth fibres, produces the plant, and is wrapt up in a membranous covering; the taste is extremely acrid when it is green, but mealy and faint when it is dry. It has been justly ranked among poisons; its quality, as well as taste, is acrid in the highest degree, and very deleterious, but is powerfully corrected by vinegar. Dr. Storck made his first experiments with this plant upon himself. A single grain of it in full sap, produced, in little more than a quarter of an hour, a great heat in his stomach, then flushings of heat in his head, and shiverings along his back bone; in an hour he felt slight flushings of heat in his belly, which at last turned to cholic pains; in two hours he was seized with a perpetual inclination to make water, with great irritation in his loins, and the urinary passages: He made a small quantity of high coloured water with great difficulty; a most painful tenesmus succeeded, and a discharge of ſæces in a small quantity, succeeded by a copious evacuation of a transparent mucus, and soon after a great tension in the pit of the stomach, a violent head-ach, and a hiccup came on; the pulse, at the same time, was in great agitation, with an intollerable thirst, and total loss of appetite. These threatening symptoms, which greatly alarmed him, were alleviated by a mixture of four ounces of lemon-juice, two ounces of syrup of diacodium, and one drachm of dulcified nitre, mixed into quarts of spring water, of which he took three ounces every quarter of an

hour, taking also every two hours a cup of barley-water: The irritation in the urinary passages, however, still remained, and he made some high-coloured water every moment with great difficulty, so that he had no rest all night; this symptom continued the next day, but upon taking a strong decoction of marsh-mallows, he made water freely; this water was at first reddish, then dark-coloured, then greenish, with an acid smell, and, at last, pale and watery. On the fourth day, and not before, he was well.

Two drachms of this root killed a dog, with the most excruciating torment, in about 13 hours; during which time he vomited 56 times, and had 40 evacuations by stool and urine: It is also extremely remarkable, that a short time before he expired, all these evacuations stopped, and a profuse, viscid, fœtid sweat broke out all over his body. It appears, therefore, that a dog has organs by which sweat may be secreted, and pores to give it vent, though according to the common œconomy of his nature, he never perspires.

These experiments having sufficiently ascertained the effect of the *meadow saffron*, on the organs for secreting and evacuating the urine, and some others having proved that its deleterious quality might be corrected by acids, he prepared the following medicated vinegar, by which he hoped such diseases as arise from a defect in the urinary secretions, or which require them to be encreased, might be alleviated, or cured:

*Take of the fresh root of Meadow-Saffron, full of sap, one ounce; shred it into small slips, and put it into a pint of active-wine vinegar; let them digest in a glaſs vessel 48 hours, over a slow fire, often shaking the glass; and then strain off the liquor for uſe.*

This vinegar, however, he found it necessary to reduce to an oxime!, by mixing it with twice its weight of honey, and boiling the mixture over a gentle fire, often stirring it, till it acquired the consistence of honey, with a wooden spoon.

With this oxime! the Doctor proceeded to make experiments upon himself as usual: Having taken a tea-spoonful of it in a cup of tea, it produced no uneasy sensation,

sensation, but in about two hours he had a most pressing call to make water, and discharged freely, and without pain, a large quantity of pale urine, almost without smell ; this happened thrice in about four hours, and then the symptom went off. He repeated this experiment for several days successively, and always with the same effect ; he therefore concluded that this oxymel, given in small doses, produced no ill effect, nor in any degree disturbs the bodily functions ; that it has a powerful diuretic quality ; that it might be tried with a rational hope of advantage in every distemper in which the serum stagnates or superabounds, or which requires the morbid matter to be carried off by urine ; and that, consequently, there was great probability of its being beneficial in a dropsy.

He proceeded, therefore, to administer it in dropsical cases, and the success did not disappoint his expectations, as appears from the following cases, among many others :

I. A man 77 years old, after taking a quack medicine, which cured a tertian ague, gradually lost his strength and appetite, found his hypochondria distended, made little water, with great heat, and had many mucus stools, with continual tenesmus, and at length found his belly, feet, and arms, greatly inflated. This patient, in nine days, was perfectly cured by the following process :

After having been purged with a drachm of rhubarb in powder, he took one drachm of the oxymel of *meadow saffron* in the morning, and another at night, in a cup of elder flower tea, for two days : On the third and fourth day he took the same quantity in the same vehicle three times a day : On the fifth and following days, till the ninth, he took the same dose four times a day ; his whole body was then rubbed twice a day with woollen cloths, impregnated with the smoke of crude amber.

II. A woman 62 years old, who had laboured four months under an *ascites* and *enfarcta*, was treated in the common method without the least success. The oxymel of *meadow-saffron*, was therefore administered four times a day, a drachm in each dose for three days : This increased expectoration, and urine ; on the fourth day the dose was doubled, and by continuing to take that quantity, the quantity of urine still increased, and on

the 12th day the swelling of her body and limbs totally disappeared ; her breast was freer, she could lie in any position, her appetite returned, and she slept well in the night. The dose was then reduced to a drachm four times a day, and in a month she was perfectly cured.

Of this cure the Baron *Van Swieten* was an eye witness.

III. A man 66 years old, afflicted with an *ascites*, was treated in the same manner, after all other medicines had been tried without effect ; the quantity of urine was gradually increased, so that after the fifth day he discharged daily more than 12 pints, variously coloured, with a viscid, flakey sediment, a foetid smell, and a greasy pellicle of various colours floating on the top.

In six days the swelling of his body was greatly lessened, and that of his legs and thighs in seven ; in five weeks the whole disappeared, his appetite and sleep returned, he had a regular stool every day, and was discharged in perfect health.

IV. A man 50 years of age, who had contracted the dropsy by hard drinking, was cured by this medicine in eleven days ; it was administered the first three days in four doses of a drachm each per day, which, on the fourth, were doubled and continued through the cure.

Many other cases are related, in which the dropsy, complicated with the phthisic and the jaundice, yielded to this medicine. And Dr. *Storck* observes, that his general method was to begin with a drachm twice a day, to give three drachms the second or third day, and afterwards four drachms ; that when the desired effect does not follow, the dose may be gradually increased to an ounce and a half a day ; but that if this quantity has no effect, nothing can be expected from more. He adds, that he knows no medicine that interferes with the influence of this oxymel, not opium itself, therefore in complicated cases other medicines may be given without suspending this.

To this treatise of Dr. *Storck's* on the *water-saffron*, there is added an appendix, containing his former accounts of the salutary effects of hemlock (see p. 433 in 1760.) with the following interesting particulars.

It is given in an infusion like tea, and it is become customary for ladies to boil it in their broth, and drink the liquor strained

strained off several times a day: We are not told either how much hemlock is boiled in a given quantity of broth, nor how much broth is taken at a time; but the Doctor says that it appears by experience to be of great use in correcting the acrimony of the blood, that it increases the strength, and renders the animal functions especially of the fair sex, more easy and free.

A beautiful lady had been long afflicted with a violent *fluor-albus*, a great hardness in the belly, and such a number of ichirrous tubercles, which beset the *vagina uteri*, that a small cannula could not be introduced without great pain. This lady had recourse to the medicated broth, and twice or thrice a day a weak infusion of hemlock was injected into the *vagina*, by which she was at length perfectly cured.

The internal use of hemlock in the extract, is rendered more efficacious in dissolving schirrusses; and healing sanguous and cancerous ulcers, by a bath of infusion of hemlock sufficient to cover the patients whole body.

The celebrated professor Hoffman has written a short dissertation, strongly recommending this bath.

Dr. Storck adds the following remarkable case of the use of hemlock in pills. A young woman, 23 years old, had for a year and an half been afflicted with a most troublesome itch, and corroding heat under her arm-pits, in her groin, and about her private parts and anus. All these parts were excoriated with scratching, and a yellowish, foetid, and acrid serum issued from them. She was perfectly cured by taking the extract in pills, in a month's time.

S I R,      London, Aug, 18. 1764.

As God governs the world by the settled laws of nature, which he hath made, and never transcends those laws but upon high, important occasions; so, among earthly princes, these are the wisest and the best, who govern by the known uses of their country. and seidonest make use of their prerogative.      Bacon.  
Liberty is the English subject's prerogative.      Dryden.

**N**Othing can give a man of unprejudiced observation so much reason to be dissatisfied with the constitution of this country, as that wanton and capricious in-

terposition of prerogative on the part of the crown; which (it must be confessed) is in some cases sufficiently counteracted by the privileges of parliament, and liberty of the subject; but which, at the same time, in other cases, and those too of the last moment to the individual, we admit with implicit confidence, without limitation, and without appeal. Can such admission be countenanced by a constitution where the rights of the crown and those of the people are so equally adjusted; and where the extensions of power attempted on either side, are so sure to be reduced by the jealousies of the other? I answer with diffidence, and distinction: Such admission is not countenanced by the spirit of our constitution, but, *prima facie*, is in great measure connived at by the letter. For instance: My Lord H—— has been summoned; has refused to appear; his goods have been distrained, and forfeited to a considerable amount. Thus far the law; thus far the wilest and best judge that ever sat upon the bench, my Lord Chief Justice Pratt. But, alas! mark the consequence. The forfeiture above mentioned is deposited—Where?—is it vested in that court of justice, which, as it holds in itself the indisputable property of this affront, has at the same time some degree of right to hold in itself, and to apply with its own discretion to the security of a legal privilege, such forfeiture awarded, as it must have been by its own sentence?—No,—it is vested in the right of prerogative. His present Majesty (happily for us, and for Bolingbroke's induction from such premises, which he applies with a great deal of good humour to every crowned head indiscriminately, not to the person only, but to the name; happily, I say, for this argument, and our security) is a Patriot King, not blindly attached to the interested views of a designing favourite, but jealous of every ministerial encroachment upon the stability of the public weal, in which, and only which, his own constitutional rights, his own prerogative, his own credit, his own safety, are, and must be understood. But let us quit the truth for once, and, by way of argumentative position, let us suppose a Stuart sitting upon the throne. Shall such a king then be impowered, by secret collusion between the offender and himself, to deliver back the goods so forfeited in pursuance of a legal

legal sentence, but deposited as they are, in his own coffers, and in consequence ready at his hand, to the subject of such distress the defendant himself? Shall such a king reserve to his own person, in right of prerogative, a right to annul the purposes at which in this case the law is pointed? I mean a necessity of the culprit's appearance in order to a trial: Shall this essential privilege of legal process be refused the plaintiff in the most momentous part of right and justice? Shall this refusal meet with countenance from prerogative? Is such prerogative inherent in the person of kings by right divine, (let me sift this casuistry to the bottom), or is it a grant from the people? Are the rights which such a grant has vested in the King's person, to set the claims of injured justice at defiance, or rather to corroborate, by the sanction of their name, the privileges of the subject, as well as those of the King? A power of distress has been claimed, and execution of such distress has been awarded by courts of justice, time out of mind: such a power was of the wisest, as well as the earliest institution. What case does it reach so properly as that of suits preferred against members of parliament, which can never admit the personal arrest of the defendant? *Nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi.* How contemptuously was privilege treated in Wilkes's case! how it coaxed and stroaked and clapped upon the back in the case of my Lord H—! But I ask that Noble Lord's pardon for having asserted that he has refused to appear; I have just heard that he has engaged to appear.—What time has he fixed upon for his appearance? Why, just the time when parliament will be sitting, when no writ of summons can hold against his plea of privilege.—Is such an engagement as this, which laughs at itself, to be depended on? When law may be shuffled with and judgment reduced to the necessity of acting at a distant period, and at a time too in which all its efforts to secure an appearance, must be null and void, should he at such time recede from his verbal, or even written engagement?

O my poor country, sick with foreign blows,  
How wilt thou speed when riot is thy care!

**T**UESDAY's Gazette of last week has given us the following Paragraph.  
 " St. James's, Sept. 11. In answer to  
 " the representations made by his Majes-  
 " ty's ambassador at the court of France,  
 " demanding immediate satisfaction and  
 " reparation for acts of violence commit-  
 " ted, on the first of June last, by the  
 " commander of a French ship of war, in  
 " conjunction with other French vessels,  
 " at one of the Turk's islands, the court  
 " of France has disavowed the said pro-  
 " ceedings; has disclaimed all intention  
 " or desire of acquiring or conquering  
 " the Turks Islands; and has given or-  
 " ders to the Comte d'Estaing, Governor  
 " of St. Domingo, to cause the said islands  
 " to be immediately abandoned on the  
 " part of the French, to restore every  
 " thing therein to the condition in which  
 " it was on the first of June last, and to  
 " make reparation of the damages which  
 " any of his Majesty's subjects shall be  
 " found to have sustained in consequence  
 " of the said proceedings, according to an  
 " estimation to be forthwith settled by the  
 " said Governor with his Majesty's Go-  
 " vernor of Jamaica; and a duplicate of  
 " the said orders has been delivered to  
 " his Majesty's said Ambassador, who has  
 " transmitted the same to his Majesty's  
 " Secretary of State."

When the answer to our remonstrances to the court of Madrid appeared in the gazette, the little tools of power presently extolled the ministry to the skies, for exacting so humiliating and satisfactory a reply. The triumph, however, was but the triumph of a day. The North Briton, ever watchful of the public welfare, directly anatomised this boasted reply, pointed out its weakness, and exposed its prevarication. This has led our lords and masters to intercede with France, to give them an answer, respecting HER infraction of Lord Bute's peace, in terms more full and declamatory than her sister of Spain. That they are much more so than the other, I will readily allow, but that the French answer is *unexceptionably explicit, and amply reparative*, I can by no means assent to; though I have the assurances of those able ministers, the Earls

Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, and the plodding Mr. George Grenville, to back the opinion.

When in the reign of Charles the Second, we surrendered *Surinam* to the Dutch, it was specially stipulated and agreed, that such subjects of England as chose to remain in the colony, should enjoy the same privileges and advantages as those of the States General; that when they thought proper to remove from thence, they should be at liberty to do it, with all their estates and effects; and that they should be conveyed by the Dutch Governor to which of our neighbouring plantations they desired. But scarce had the perfidious Hollanders possessed themselves of the sovereign power in that settlement, before they began to exercise the most tyrannous oppressions on the English families remaining under their jurisdiction. These proceedings, at length, gave rise, in King William's reign, to applications to our court for redress; and our *then* ministry acted in the same manner, with respect to our *then* injured subjects, as their successors in the administration have *now* done, in regard to our *now* injured subjects.

The ministry demanded satisfaction by our minister at the Hague, and the *honest* Hollanders promised full satisfaction to the sufferers. The States General, too, it is very remarkable, referred the case to the consideration of the *Parties that committed the violences*; I mean the Dutch West India Company, whose Governor was the author of the oppressions complained of. In the mean time they issued orders that the Complainant, *Clifford*, should have leave to retire from Surinam, with all his effects. This *promise*, and this seeming promptitude of the Dutch to acquiesce in our just demands, was *then* trumpeted through the nation by the *then* ministerial minions, as a strong and unanswerable proof of the friendly dispositions of the States General, and of the credit and influence of the *then* Tory English ministry at the Hague. But how sincere was this mighty professional friendship? how ended this promised reparation? and how convinced was this boasted influence and credit? Alas, this friendship proved to be *but* professional; this reparation *but* a promise; and this credit and influence *but* a boast! Clifford, indeed, was permitted to come home; but all his effects, to a very

considerable amount, were infamously detained; and though certain merchants, by the appointment of the privy council, afterwards settled the account of *Clifford's* damages, yet no satisfaction followed it.

From hence we have an incontrovertible precedent of what little reliance is to be had on *promises* of reparation to injured subjects from sovereign states; and referring to the *Injurers* the settling of that reparation! I should be glad to know whether England has the least reason to expect more from the influence and credit of a Tory ministry in the reign of George the Third, than she experienced from a Tory ministry in the reign of William the Third, &c.? On the contrary, I will venture to assert, that they will not find quite so much. For, though neither Clifford, nor his representatives ever reaped any benefit from the *promises*, and even a *decree* in his favour, yet the administration pushed the matter so far at the Hague, that the Governor of Surinam, the author of the oppressions complained of, was recalled from his government. As the Dutch then, so now the French, *promise* us satisfaction; but to whom do they refer us for that satisfaction? I wish, for the honour of our ministers who are not only content with, but exult in this promised reparation, that I could name any other referee, on the part of France, than the *Compte d'Estaing*. Is it credible that a person who occasions an injury, will *really* assist towards the redress of the party aggrieved? Would not every damage allowed be a poignant reproach on his own conduct? And of all the men in the world, is a rascal that broke his parole of honour; who, in the East, as well as the West, and in Europe as well as both, has shewn himself possessed of every vicious quality proper to form the most abandoned character; capable of such an effect of virtue? What a *most plentiful lack of wit* must there be in our Treasurer and two Secretaries, to believe that the French are sincere in their disavowal of proceedings, the author of which they appoint as an arbiter of the damages resulting from them! I am apprehensive that *d'Estaing* himself will scarce yield to the conviction of his own eyes, when he reads the orders, and our assent to them, that delegate to him such an *unnatural power*! To be more serious—The *Compte's* character for injustice and perfidy, may possibly be a good recommenda-

recommendation of him to a court, so celebrated as that of France, for a similarity of sentiments ; but to a *virtuous* ministry acting under a *really virtuous* Master, as in England, it should be undoubtedly the reverse. The French have joined him with the Governor of Jamaica, but will Mr. Littleton thank them for the favour ? Will he not rather think himself highly affronted by our ministry for agreeing to associate him with so *consummate* and *notorious* a scoundrel ? These, I know, are *hard words*, and in almost any other case, would be *illiberal* ; but those who are acquainted with the man, know they are what he *richly deserves* ; and those who have a due regard for the *dignity* of this country, and a proper respect for the *honour* of Mr. Littleton, will admit the justness of the use of them on such an *interesting* occasion.

Mr. Littleton is indisputably bound to obey the injunctions of the ministry in any thing regarding the government of Jamaica and its dependencies ; but whether the settling the affair of Turks Island is included in that obedience, I have not time now absolutely to determine. If I know him right, he will not correspond with such a character as d'Estaing, unless he is obliged to it ; but, at any rate, what good effect can be consequent of such a correspondence ? The same spirit which engaged d'Estaing to *plunder, oppress, and imprison* the poor Bermudians, in such a *wanton, insolent, and cruel* manner, will, no doubt, incite him to prevent, as much as in him lies, the reparation due to the injured sufferers. To constitute such a miscreant a referee, in such a cause, is adding *mockery to insult, and deception to outrage*. It is *affronting our good-nature, and calumniating our understandings*, in the face of all Europe. But what ! is reparation of damages sufficient satisfaction for injuries of so high and public a nature as these are ? Is mere reparation of damages a satisfactory compensation for such piratical transgressions ? for maltreating, plundering, and driving from their *lawful occupations*, the *free subjects* of this *free realm* ? Is the hand of vindictive justice to be staid, to shew the friendship of the Earl of Bute to his *Cousin* the French King, by manifesting that *Frenchmen*, in the days of peace, may commit depredations on the subjects of England, for which *Englishmen* would be

September, 1764.

hanged ? the comte d'Estaing's escaping a rope (and little less than a rope would have satisfied an Elizabeth or a Cromwell) may be a proof of the power of the Scot ; but for the comfort of our *nominal* administration, let me tell them, it is a certain proof too, of the *no power* of *his* ministers.

All the civilians, and the *writers* on the law of nations, without a single exception, agree, that violent invasions, like the pretences in question, in times of peace, are punishable with Death to the invader ; and that the state who protects her own subjects in robberies of this kind, becomes herself an accomplice and partaker of the criminality. In all such cases (say they) every independent kingdom, or principality, is bound either to punish the criminals themselves, or deliver them up to the power whose dignity has been insulted, and whose subjects have been injured, in order to their being proceeded against according to the *invariable laws of avenging justice*. Not a word of all this in our demands ; not a word of all this in the French answer ! and as little is there of security in either for the damages done ; though nothing is more certain than that we are as well intitled to such security, till the damages are liquidated, as to the damages themselves. If hostages had been even demanded, and firmly insisted on, trifling as the *real losses* were, it would not have been exacting an atonement too great for the *nature* of the affront.

However, it is more than probable that the *elusory* declaration which we have got from the court of Versailles, is *all* the satisfaction ever designed to be given us by that court, or insisted on by ours. Its insulting complexion, with respect to the nomination of the referee, is a strong confirmation of this suspicion, and the joyful reception which that delusive piece of insult has met with from our ministry, is a convincing omen of the languidness of succeeding measures.

That we may judge with the greater precision of what we may hereafter expect from our ministry, let us compare what they *have* done, with what the law of nations *warrants*, and what a spirited administration *would* have done, on such an interesting occasion.

A spirited ministry (by which I would be understood to mean a *patriotic* one) would have demanded, as the gazette tells us

us the present ministry did, “immediate satisfaction and reparation for acts of violence committed &c.” But would they have been content, nay pleased too, with the stale reply of knowing nothing of the matter—or, in other words, a disavowal of proceedings, and a promise of redress? no—a spirited ministry would have insisted on an “immediate satisfaction and reparation for acts of violence,” by a delivery up of the commander in chief to be tried by our laws, and the payment of double damages, as soon as those damages could be ascertained, by the affidavit of the suffering parties, and other requisite proofs, within a certain stipulated time, before a magistrate in any part of his Britannic majesty’s dominions; and, in the mean time, required absolute security, by hostages, or otherwise, as should be agreed upon, for the actual delivery of the offender, and the full payment of the sum so ascertained. I say, a truly spirited ministry would have done all this, and in case of a flat refusal (though to an administration like this I am speaking of, such a step is scarce to be supposed) denounced immediate war. This conduct is not merely warrantable by the laws and customs of nations, but has something still higher for its sanction. It is of divine institution. It is the law of God. “For all manner of trespasses (says the Jewish lawgiver, Exod. xxii, 9.) whether it be for Ox, for Ass, for Sheep, for Raiment, or for any manner of lost thing, whom the judges shall condemn he shall pay double.” It might appear presumption to add any thing in support of an institution, founded by divine wisdom, or I could shew from the customs of Greece, the usages of Rome, and the practices of the great Persian empire, as well the propriety, as the example, of this equitable ordinance.

I will just observe on this head, that the law of God is the law of reason. When damage is inadvertently done, the single value is only due; and surely there ought to be a difference—a very wide one—between accidental and designed injury. The man who violently enters his neighbour’s property, on purpose to destroy his effects, ought to make another sort of reparation than is due from the person who injures our substance by chance and not intention. Yet the latter ought to pay the single value of that damage

which he has even involuntarily done us; but, the willful injurious invader ought to reckon by another, and a much heavier rule.

In the case before us, it seems, the injurer is only required, by our good natured administration (*good nature*, says a learned writer on the English language, is, in one sense, a compound word for *foolish*) to pay the *single* damages done; and to shew that no administration ever outstripped them in the article of *good nature*, they have *goodnaturedly* agreed, too, that the injurer himself, shall have the settling of the amount of those damages! what *goodnatured* people! as the affair now stands, the comte d’Estaign is to make up his account *his own way*; for if he is not satisfied with Mr. Littleton’s report, the court of France will not accept it. That this is the real meaning of the French court’s reply, is extremely apparent, and how disgraceful that meaning is to us, is full as obvious. It is tantamount the same thing, as if the French king had returned this answer—“as I knew comte d’Estaign to be a very honest man, and above doing an unprovoked injury, I will write to him on the subject you speak of; and if he thinks that your people have been ill-used, and he can discover any damages they have sustained, he shall estimate those damages, and, when we think proper, reparation shall be made.” Now this being the true state of the case between France and us, I submit it to any man of sense, and unprejudiced principles, whether the answer of the French court is not a manifest negative!—unless we can ridiculously suppose, that d’Estaign will acknowledge himself guilty of piracy, for the sake of justice and retribution. The absurdity of this imagination is glaring; and without the comte’s doing so, the court of France, in conformity to their reference, accepted by us, may refuse to submit to Mr. Littleton’s report of the case.—Nay, if I were disposed to cavil at words, as well as comment on meanings, I should take notice, that by the paragraph in the gazette, it appears, that we demand satisfaction “for acts of violence committed on the first of June last,” and the court of France has but given orders, “to restore every thing to the condition in which it was on the first of June last,” without stipulating on what part of the day of the

First of June. In dealings with persons of known integrity this would bear no observation, but to a *perfidious, prevaricating, shifting, double intending* people, this is a sufficient handle for evasion. If we can suppose that some things on the Island are in a worse situation, than they were on the evening of the first of June, they have only to restore those things, to the Condition they were in, on the Evening of the day aforesaid, after they had ransacked, plundered, and pillaged our people, and then they may assert, that they have stood to the letter of their promise by restoring "every thing to the conditions it was in on the first of June!"—But to return. This *detour* speaks itself. It is only a flimsy reply, calculated to gain time; most exactly resembling the reception they gave to Mr. Pitt's *Ultimatum*. But that great minister was not to be so over-reached. He took the French at their word—on which they betook themselves to their sophistical conduct; attempting to *explain away* the negative they had put on his proposals. He would not listen to their jesuitical evasions, but told them in plain terms, that since they had neglected the offered opportunity, "*the time for sheathing the sword was not yet arrived.*" So ought our servants to the Scot to have done. They should have told the French, that since they had ludicrously referred them for satisfaction to the author of their wrongs—that is, denied them reparation, with additional insult—his majesty would now look upon the peace as at an end; and use that power, which providence had put into his hands to repair the damages done to his injured subjects. This would have been a conduct worthy an English ministry. This would have gained an *unpopular* administration, the hearts of the people; and though there is no doubt but the French would have yielded to any thing demanded, rather than quarrel with so spirited a ministry, and be precipitated into a war, before they were quite ready for it, yet it would have been some comfort to us, to have again humiliated a monarch, so soon grown insolent with the favours so unworthily bestowed upon him, by his more unworthy friend and cousin, the Earl of B—. But the paradoxical oeconomy in vogue at St. J—'s, and the baneful influence of the detested author of that oeconomy, are the great obstacles to every just and ho-

norable consideration. He that blaste<sup>d</sup> our laurels, continues to blast our honour! He that deprived us of our great acquisitions at the end of the last war; now deprives us of that dignity and that Importance which we are entitled to, beyond every other state in Europe! B.

The N O R T H B R I T O N, No. 117.  
on Toryism.

"It requires the Hand of a GREAT MASTER to delineate a TORY in his true Colours." The MEDLEY.

I Need make no apology to my readers for inserting the following masterly and elegant letter; nor, I hope, to the author himself, for the liberty I have taken in altering and omitting two or three passages; as he will easily suggest the reason, and admit the necessity.

To the N O R T H B R I T O N.  
SIR,

THE fatal period being now arrived in which the trade, glory and happiness of Great Britain is become a consideration but secondary to the ambition and avarice of some of her sons and under these general heads, or rather those of avarice and vanity (for ambition has surely a nobler object than that of unmerited wealth and distinction may be classed the eager for place, and the greedy of pension—that inauspicious era being arrived, in circumstances so critically distressful, she calls upon the dutiful, the affectionate part of her children, by whose patience, by those virtuous perseverance in bearing the expences of a bloody war, by whose invincible bravery in fighting her battles, she has been raised to a state of envied dignity and glory, where she sits with a magnanimous consciousness of her superiority, healing, with the balm of peace, the wounds of bleeding nations: She calls out to be delivered from the unnatural power of the few, the insolent purle-proud, who having wallowed in ease, luxury and vice, under the shade of those laws which our wise and valiant ancestors planed and defended for the protection of virtue; who, because they have grown unweildily opulent, by the labour of the farmer, the industry of the manufacturer, the hazard of the sailor, and the intrepidity of the soldier, in the waptonnes of affluence, vainly imagine, that a powerful nation who

have fought and bled to secure their commerce, and recover their glory, are to be engaged by the futile disputes of a body of men, few of whom ever dared to look an enemy in the face, or expended one hour's thinking upon any subject of public utility. Some respectable, brave, and virtuous characters there are amongst those in power\*, and much it is to be lamented that the number is not greater : These will, doubtless, concur with me in opinion, that the leading men of a great and wealthy people have, at the conclusion of the most bloody and diffusive war that ever infested mankind, objects of weightier import than the contest of families about *places and pensions*; veiled under the deadly and fatal distinction of *Whig* and *Tory*. Of these two political sects, the latter is, doubtless, the most dangerous enemy to liberty. Men that called themselves *Whigs* have, it is true, often adopted the measures of the opposite sect; men who were constrained to it by the necessity of continuing their power until some disorders of the State were cured. But the *Tory* sect never considered the uncontroled exertion of kingly power, as a means of producing a *political good*. Unbounded absolute power was their ultimate end ; and their design has always been to raise the *prerogative* above the *law*. *TORYISM*, though it had not its name so early, has existed ever since the struggle first commenced between *LIBERTY* and *POWER*. In England it is a political composition, impregnated by a popish spirit, which, for reasons of state, was suffered to remain behind, by the reformers of our religion ; and which, considering our monarchy was almost absolute under the reforming family, could not easily be expelled : Its tendency has always been to raise the crown and mitre so far above the mortal ken, that to turn your eyes that way was rebellion. Their antipathy to civil liberty, did formerly blend them in one common interest; and (determined to preserve as spacious a range as possible for their pride and ambition in the ignorance of mankind) they

\* If his obliging correspondent had pointed out the parties deserving so extraordinary a character, the North Briton would have gladly paid the tribute due to such distinguished merit, by printing their names.

took every method to exclude the people from that freedom of thinking, by which alone they can hope to detect the pious and political frauds that hold both mind and body in a tyrannical subjection. The great *Elizabeth* herself was a *TORY* before the appellation existed. She exercised her power, it is true, for the *good* of her people, but she did it arbitrarily ; and that law, wherein it is made high treason to deny the power of Queen and parliament, in limiting the succession to the crown, was rather calculated to confirm her own title in particular, than to recognize in her people (if she could avoid it) any authority of examining into the legality of kingly right in general. Monarchs have a natural love of power uncontroled ; and, except William the third, whose affection for the liberties of the human race was invincible, few before the Hanover succession can be pointed out in the list of royalty, who would not have enlarged their *PREROGATIVE* beyond the power of law to *circumscribe*, could they have done it with safety. The wise have declined it : some misguided princes have attempted it, but have fatally miscarried in the attempt. The motives of monarchs may be generous, it is true. They would make their people happy, but would have the people obliged to the King and not the laws ; looking on it as a derogation from their merit in doing *good*, that the laws will not suffer them to do *evil*. This reasoning may be conclusive in a *good* Prince, could he insure to his people a succession of kings who would act upon virtuous principles ; but until this can be, that is, until impossibilities can be effected, how criminal is it, even in *Majesty*, to venture at leveling those bulwarks, which our brave and prudent ancestors have for so many ages been throwing up against the insulting outrageous torrent of ambition ! James the First was the *foster-father* of *Toryism*. His pittance of learning served to render it *systematical* ; and to that end, the flattering pedantic divines of that ages, ransacked every theological tome, and mistranslated the pentateuch, giving *Adam* a dominion over all *MOVING* instead of all *CREEPING* things, that he might transmit a more absolute monarchy to his successor, and slavery be more strongly intailed upon the *human species*. Under such a fostership, under such a culture,

no wonder that Toryism produced the fatal fruits of wars, murder and banishment, to his unhappy, *incorrigible* family ! How easily could I recount the execrated names of those ministers and favourites, Who, while they tickled the foible of a king, were, at the same time, infusing a most malignant poison ! Who, while they were exalting the power of monarchs to the skies, were, in reality, forming a plan, for its humiliation ! Who, while they taught them to look up for the original of their power to Heaven, were depriving them of every means of supporting it upon earth ! Dangerous, very dangerous, is that doctrine which would change the *mild*, the *modest* nature of a PRINCE into the *haughty*, the *severe*, the *assuming* ! (for even KINGS may assume, by attempting to bound over the pale of law :) which would raise him in that exalted opinion of royalty, that holds every other consideration, in comparison, at naught ; which would inculcate a contempt of those innocent arts of popularity, which make him the delight of a gazing, loyal and affectionate people. He who presumes to be the instrument of destroying a reciprocation of those home-felt joys between king and subject, is a *Traitor* ! and such is the man who would suffer a prince, confiding in his COUNSEL, and relying upon his ADVICE, to be persuaded, that he holds his power so clear of every relation to those over whom he reigns, as to create an *indifference* in his royal mind, whether they be dissatisfied with his government or *not* ! Who would draw the odious distinction between the interest of prince and people ! and lay a foundation, or rake up the old foundation, of animosities, which grieveously afflict for the present, and aye, with all their train of fatal consequences, transmuted to posterity ! The man who looks upon a king as above popularity, who considers him as *independent* of the laws of this realm, and of too divine an origin to be resisted, *in defence of laws and liberty* (for to call him dependant of law, and explode resistance until it becomes too late to avail ourselves of it, involves a refinement too jesuitical for imposing even upon the Papists of an age so enlightened as the present) this man is possessed by the true spirit of Toryism. He, I will venture to say, is worse than the most deluded Ja-

cobite. The latter is bigotted to the person of a particular man, or to a particular family ; with the death of *that* prince, or the extinction of *that* family, his attachment ceases, and the enchantment is broke. The former HATES LIBERTY IN THE ABSTRACT, and persists in a deliberate resolution to destroy her. No time can abate his rancour : No obligation from that adorable deity can make him her votary. The wealth which flows from COMMERCE, the *child of Liberty* ; the glory which attends VALOUR, Liberty's inseparable Companion, the rays of SCIENCE, which lettered Liberty diffuses ; all plead in vain the bitter confirmed systematic Tory. How great their love of arbitrary power, who would renounce, for themselves and posterity, all protection of law against superiors, if they are permitted to lord it over *their* inferiors ! How violent their love of tyranny, who would draw (by encouragements well known to his late Majesty, of brave and merciful memory) a *blinded savage intrepid SCOTTISH mob*, into the midst of their native country, to destroy our laws, and plough up the deep-laid foundations of our constitution ! and yet, how abject, how dastardly *their* souls, who, in support of their darling cause, feared to look danger once in the face, and tamely beheld the ruin of their friends ; cut to pieces in the field, or ignominiously dragg'd to the gallows and scaffold ! But vain it is, to seek for any genuine virtue in the soul of a slave, or a lover of slavery. If by accident, or by education, any *should* appear, it soon shews a dislike to the soil. It just scarce vegetates. To continue its existence is doing a violence to its nature : For, let us observe, how inconsistent with rational courage is the principal of slavery, *He only deserves the name of brave, who is ready to defend, at the peril of his life, his property, his person, his country* ; OB PATRIAM PUGNANDO VULNERA PASSUS : But to bleed for the tyrant, who has perhaps murdered your father, ravished your wife, or deflowered your daughter, may be *fantastically honourable*, but never can be *substantially* brave. Nor are the children of slavery a whit more distinguished for real and useful knowledge ; than for bravery. In the small refinements of those arts which recommend to a luxurious court, they are, indeed, allowed proficients, but as to those

those of a more exalted nature, which enlarge the understanding, and improve the heart, but particularly in that, of all others the most noble, which investigates the TRUE ends of government, and points out the means of obtaining THAT end; which by a CLOSE examination of the History of Nations has penetrated into the REAL cause of their happiness or misery; which shews why the frailty of human nature FORBIDS that power should be unconditionally committed to ANY Man; and which marks out the RESTRICTIONS under which it should be delegated to any one man or body of men; this is a department too high for the narrow walk of creatures, who would draw every ray of science within the forms of DIVINE, INDEFEASIBLE, HEREDITARY right; and if they even should attempt to read, who rivet their admiration to the transient blessings of a TITUS or a TRAJAN! overlooking, most industriously, those more solid and permanent of the Roman republic, during that virtuous and illustrious period, from the expulsion of their kings, until the end of the second punic war. I know the glare of some witty and poetical genius's, at the beginning of the present century, seems strong against a total exclusion of Tories from the regions of political science: I know, the names of a Swift and a Bollingbroke, rise in evidence against me; but be it remembered, that I exclude these writers as Tory writers, when assuming the Whig, they write Draper's Letters, or Craftsmen: When they write upon a Whig principle, they cease to be Tories for the time; but when we reflect that this specious appearance of liberty tended to the destruction of liberty, by crossing and embarrassing the Hanoverian succession, we curse their heads, and we must detest their hearts. The disturbance given by such men to the establishment of the present family, drove the administration into some measures very disgusting to the people; an attempt to extend the excise, and the repeal of the triennial law. These are contrary to the spirit of liberty, and by these did the party hope to rouse the nation against George the first and his successor; happily they failed; but if the craft and unnatural influence of one man; if the avarice and vanity of another, drawing after him families illustrious in the records of liberty, should obliterate the remembrance of how

horrid a libation was made of the noble blood of his patriot ancestor at the shrine of popery and slavery; If circumstances should hereafter so concur as to give a superiority to the Tory in the legislative power, and at the same time secure him the confidence of a prince of the house of H—, then may he hope for finishing his work; then may he hope to delude his K— into such a treatment of his people, as to make them almost fear security any where; and then might they become desperate and ungovernable under such ministerial despotism; *Die Meliora piis Erroremque Hostibus illum.*

It must seem clear, then, to every impartial man, who considers this subject, how uniformly Toryism has acted on the side of slavery and arbitrary power! and how it might produce the total ruin of Liberty!—If it did not exceed the bounds of a letter, I would shew, Mr. North Briton, how the same spirit, which has its being in the depravity of human nature, did act in former ages; but especially in the Roman State; for it pursues Liberty thro' all nature, as Envy does Merit.

I am, &c. &c.  
A WHIG dependant upon the Lazarus.

### A S O N G.

**H**OW heavy the time rolls along,  
Now Julia is far from my sight!  
How dull is the nightingale's song,  
That once us'd to give such delight!  
The meadows that seemed so green,  
Now lose all the verdure of May;  
The cowslip and violet are seen  
To droop, fade, and wither away.  
Bright Phœbus no longer can please!  
Gay prospects no longer can charm!  
E'en music affords me no ease,  
Which was wont ev'ry passion to calm.  
My flocks too, disorderly stray,  
And bleat their complaints in my ear;  
No more they leap, frolic, and play,  
But sad, as their master, appear.  
But ah, if my Julia was seen,  
My flocks how they'd skip o'er the plain,  
Each flow'ret would spring on the green,  
And nightingales charm me again.  
For her a green arbour I've made,  
Enriched with each fragrant flow'r  
The sun's scorching heat it will shade,  
That 'twill have o'er her beauty no pow'r.

Return

Return then, my fair one, return,  
Your coming no longer delay,  
O leave not your shepherd to mourn,  
But hasten, my charmer away.

*SONG, sung by TENDUCCI, at Ranelagh.*

**N**O'T on beauty's transient pleasure,  
Which no real joys impart ;  
Nor on heaps of sordid treasure,  
Did I fix my youthful heart.  
'Twas not Chloe's perfect feature,  
Did the fickle wanderer bind ;  
Nor her form, the boast of nature :  
'Twas alone her spotless mind.  
Take, ye swains, the real blessing,  
That will joys for life insure,

The virtuous mind alone possessing,  
Will your lasting bliss secure.

S O N G

*Dulcè ridentem Lalagen.*

**S**weet as th' enamel'd meads appear,  
When Flora crowns the purpled year  
With every pleasing hue :  
So sweet, nay sweeter e'en than those  
That veit the lily and the rose  
The smiles of lovely Sue.  
Blest fair ! in whom we see combin'd  
Such matchless beauties, with a mind  
Confessedly akin !  
In heaven such angels are, no doubt :  
Their clothing glorious all without,  
All purity within.

### Short Notes from the PAPERS.

**M**ONS. *Van Robins*, who carries on a great cloth manufactory at *Abbeville*, in *France*, received lately a premium of 200 livres for fabricating a piece of broad-cloth pronounced by judges to come the nearest to that of *England* of any hitherto made in that kingdom. This gentleman is said to have 60 tons of *Irish* wool in his warehouses.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, having appointed some proper judges to inspect the new porcelain manufactory of M. *Lauragais*, those judges have certified that they could discover no material difference between the paste of M. *Lauragais*, and that of the true japan ; and thereupon pronounced it worthy of national encouragement.

The king of *Prussia* has likewise, at a great expence, introduced a Porcelain manufactory into his dominions, and has already brought it to such perfection as to rival that at *Missen* near *Dresden*, which his majesty during the late war in a manner ruined.

The Manufactory of porcelain without either royal or national encouragement, by the art and industry of the inhabitants of *Great Britain*, is making great progress in several parts of *England*, especially at *Worcester* ; where there is now a manufactory for useful china, in which, more than 200 hands are already employed, and which, for durableness, confessedly excells any porcelain made in any other part of *Europe* : Some national encouragement may perhaps be wanting to bring this elegant manufactory to its utmost perfection, and there is no doubt, but upon applica-

tion for that purpose, the legislature of *England* will take the advancement of it into consideration.

A committee of merchants have lately waited upon the Earl of *Halifax* to represent the hardship they labour under, on account of the non payment of *Canada* bills, by the *French* government, agreeable to the express stipulations of the late treaty of peace for that purpose ; when his lordship was pleased to inform them, that every necessary step had already been taken, and should be continued to oblige the court of *France*, to comply with the terms of that treaty.

*Letter from Oliver Cromwell to Cardinal Mazarine, on his refusal to deliver up Dunkirk according to treaty.*

"Thou traitor, Mazarine, if thou refusest to deliver up Dunkirk into the hands of Lockit, my friend and counsellor, whom I have sent with full power to receive it, by the eternal God I will come and tear thee from thy master's bosom, and hang thee at the gates of *Paris*."

**O. CROMWELL.**

Upon this peremptory demand, the keys were immediately delivered.

In answer to the representations made by his majesty's ambassador at the court of *France*, demanding immediate satisfaction and reparation for the acts of violence committed on the 1st of June last, by the commander of a *French* ship of war, in conjunction with other *French* vessels, at one of the *Turks* islands ; the court of *France* has disavowed the said proceedings, has disclaimed all intention or desire of acquiring or conquering the *Turks* islands ;

islands ; and has given orders to the *Comte d'E斯塔ing*, governor of St. Domingo, to cause the said islands to be immediately abandoned on the part of the French, to restore every thing therein to the condition in which it was on the first of June last, and to make reparation of the damages which any of his majesty's subjects shall be found to have sustained in consequence of the said proceedings, according to an estimation to be forthwith settled by the said governor with his majesty's governor of *Jamaica* : And a duplicate of the said orders has been delivered to his majesty's said ambassador, who has transmitted the same to his majesty's secretary of state." — See a declaration of the same kind on the part of *Spain* just before the declaration of war, p. 150 in 1762.

One of the reasons assigned, tho' perhaps without foundation, for his royal highness the Duke of York, passing thro' France without visiting *Paris*, is, the coolness between the two courts of *London* and *Versailles*, on account of the late infractions of the peace on the part of the latter, from whence some people insinuate, we are even now upon the eve of a new war. What *Carthage* and *Rome* were of old, say they, *Great Britain* and *France* are now, natural jealous rivals, and implacable enemies ; hostilities are therefore never more ceased between the latter than they were between the former. Rival nations can never rest 'till one or the other has gained the superiority : *Great Britain* was lately in possession of that superiority, and by destroying the maritime strength of her enemy, might have maintained it ; but the great defect of the late peace was the pre-mature conclusion of it before the naval force of *France* was effectually destroyed, which all the world knows the naval officers of *England* were able and eager to have done ; and experience has shewn how dangerous it is to leave a weapon in an enemy's hand : *France* by her vigilance in repairing and augmenting her navy ; by redeeming her sailors at no expence, and by properly employing them in the service of the state, is again in a condition to insult their conquerors and to refuse them justice. The fate of *Carthage* should never be forgotten ; when *Rome* got the superiority at sea, the fate of *Carthage* drew near ; when *France* gains the ascendancy on that element, the ruin of *England* will not be far off ; that ancient

example is therefore her best lesson of true policy.

The report of an order being issued out for pressing a number of seamen to man a fleet of observation, has given occasion to expose an abuse, which would perhaps be thought a hardship at present to reform, as former officers have been favoured with the like indulgence. There are, it is said, 22 guardships in the three ports of *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and *Chatham*, the complement of which is 100 seamen, and 60 marines to each ship ; but take out of the seamen, the officers with their servants, midshipmen, &c. many of whom are boys at school, and the 100 will be reduced to ten ; to these it is propos'd to add 60 seamen, in the room of the 60 marines, who are of little use on board, and there will be then 1500 effective men always ready to put to sea upon an emergency, who might soon be replaced on board the guard-ships without pressing ; but the profits of the perquisite renders every scheme of this kind chimerical.

The practice of pressing is, perhaps, too wantonly practiced by officers in the navy, an instance of which lately happened at *New York*, where four fishermen, who, among others, were employed to supply the markets of that city with fish, were press'd by a tender belonging to one of his majesty's ships at *Halifax* ; the people of the town being informed of this outrage, rose in a body, seized the tender's boat in which the men were pressed, carried her on shore, and publicly burnt her in the middle of the market-place ; this brought on an explanation between the captain of the tender and the magistrates of *New York*, in which the captain disclaimed the fact, gave orders for the immediate release of the four fishermen : and the magistrates on their part, issued out orders to apprehend the rioters, but to no purpose ; as soon as they had testify'd their resentment, they all quietly dispers'd, and the city remain'd peaceable as if no such tumult had happened.

Letters from Mr. *Main*, who some time ago sailed with six assistants on board the *Curson* Government ship, to survey the coasts of *North America*, and to ascertain the limits of the new settlements, give an account that they had already taken draughts of the coasts of *Labrador* and *Newfoundland*, and have discovered fifteen islands in the gulph of *St. Lawrence*, all preferable

preferable to the island of St. John for settlement and fishery; and on which French crosses with inscriptions were found; in the room of these they erected pillars with English inscriptions; and others they defaced.

A letter from St. Augustine, the capital of New Florida, and the most considerable city in all the southern acquisitions, gives a dismal account of that settlement. The whole province, the writer says, is little better than a sandy desert, the very beasts can hardly subsist in it; provisions are immoderately dear, and the inhabitants must inevitably starve but for the supplies sent from North America.

The careless manner in which the corn exported from England to Italy was put up in the shipping, has occasioned an immense loss on that commodity, as well as a national disgrace, 4000 tomoli of which being ordered by the government of Naples to be thrown into the sea; and the malignant distemper by which that kingdom has been lately almost depopulated, being attributed to the unwholesomeness of this grain.

Complaint has been made by the Dey of Algiers to the British Court, of an abuse in lending the British flag and passports to foreign ships. The discovery was made by a Genoese Polacre, who under English colours entered the port of Algiers to buy corn; but the Captain being a Greek, the Custom-house officers suspected some fraud, and acquainted the Dey of their suspicions,

who instantly ordered the captain to be brought before him; upon examination, the man was so intimidated, that he not only concealed his own passport to be furnished from Geneva, but informed against 25 more that were all out at sea, and furnished in the same manner.—This Polacre is said, however, to have been since reclaimed by an English ship of war; to have been refused; and the English set at defiance.

This Dey seems to be a person of a bold enterprising spirit; he is said to have struck the imperial consul with his own hand; to have driven him from his presence, and ordered him to the bronetta, (or wheel barrow) swearing at the same time that if he did not make some extraordinary humiliation, he himself would strike off his head.—To this succeeded a declaration of war against the imperial state of Tuscany; and preparations are making in the Italian ports for carrying on this war vigorously.

By a remonstrance drawn up at a numerous meeting of the freeholders of Devonshire, at Totness, it is positively asserted, that besides vast quantities of the inferior sort of fruit of this year's production, which must inevitably perish, four parts in five of the value of the remainder, if made into cyder, must go to pay the duty; for which reason, a fresh application to parliament has been determined in order to endeavour to obtain the repeal of that tax.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Monday, Aug. 13.

**A**T one in the morning the King of Prussia, accompanied by his brother, prince Henry of Prussia, and the princes Frederic and William of Brunswick, set out for Silesia. The occasion of this sudden journey is not certainly known; it is given out to be only a journey of civil policy, to examine particularly into the laws and constitutions of that dutchy, in order to complete the system which his majesty is printing at Berlin, under his own immediate inspection. This new system is to contain all the laws of Prussia in one small 8vo volume.—The statute laws of England, which are every year increasing,

are already swelled to an enormous size, and with the commentaries, reports, &c. of the crown and common law would load an ordinary waggon.

**T**hus. 23. A butcher of Scarborough was robbed in his return from Shields of his horse and 400l.

**T**ues. 28. A seizure was made by nine officers near Rye in Sussex, valued at 10000l. upon the information of a farmer in whose barn the goods were deposited.

The populace have risen at Naples, on account of the badness of corn, and the high price it is sold for. The corn-merchants were committed to prison to appease the people, who dispersed without mischief;

mischief; but at *Syracuse* they burnt the house of one of the principal magistrates, and it was with difficulty his family escaped with their lives.

At the *Somersetshire assizes*, held at *Bridgwater*, *John Tozier* for a highway robbery, and *Thomas Light* for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death. *Parker*, for the murder of two bastard children, (See p. 455.) was acquitted, and a clergyman charged with having married a couple without licence or banns, had no bill found against him.

*Thurs. 30.* *John Hughes* for robbing a *Jew*, and *Wm. Clark* for forgery, were executed at *Pennington-beath* pursuant to their sentence at *Maidstone assizes*, *Hughes* confessed 24 robberies, 14 on horseback and 10 on foot.

At *Wisbeach assizes* for the *Isle of Ely*, a man for horse-stealing received sentence of death, but has since been reprieved.

At *Norfolk assizes*, *Samuel Creasy*, for breaking the arm of *Edmund Bullock*, and robbing him on the highway; *John Carman* for returning from transportation; and *John Holloway* for burglary, received sentence of death at *Norwich*. The two former were ordered for execution, and the latter reprieved till *October*.

At *Guildford assizes* a cause was tried between *Mr. Bever* of *St. Martin's-lane*, plaintiff, and the toll-collector of the *Surrey-turnpike*, defendant: the case was this; *Mr. Bever's* cart carrying dung to his farm in *Kent*, being weighed, exceeded the ordinary limitations of the act, by above 400 wt. for which the toll-collector, on being refused the penalty, seized a horse, for the recovery of which *Mr. Bever* brought his action. The counsel for the plaintiff argued, that dung for the manure of land, was exempted in every road-act, and was liable neither to toll or penalty. The counsel for the defendant insisted, that by the late broad-wheel act, 3 Geo. III. all exemptions whatever were taken away from narrow wheels, and the words of the act being full to the point, a verdict was given for the defendant.—As this is the first cause of the kind that has come before any court, this verdict is of the greatest consequence, as it determines a doubtful point.

*Fri. 31.* A very affecting letter appeared in the papers written by the Rev. Mr. *Wachsel*, minister of the *German Lutheran church* in *Ayleffe-street*, in behalf of

about 600 poor distressed *Palatines* and *Wartzburghers*, brought over here by a German officer, in order to be settled in the island of *St. John* and *Le Croix*, in *America*; but thro' inability the officer was obliged to relinquish the undertaking, and the miserable adventurers were left to perish without money, without the necessities of life, and without the knowledge of the language to make their deplorable case known; but no sooner did this friendly letter appear than such a spirit of charity manifested itself, as does honour to this age and nation. Before eleven o'clock, tents were sent (by the Marquis of *Granby*) from the Tower to shelter them from the inclemency of the rainy season, to which many of them had been exposed without covering; the passage of 200 who lay confined on board a ship in almost as miserable a situation as the *English* in the black hole at *Calcutta* was instantly paid, and the poor wretches released; above 600l. in money, was sent in various donations for the immediate support of those who were in the greatest extremity; and the sum increased in a few days to such an amount, as to enable Mr. *Wachsel* in conjunction with others, to furnish them plentifully, not with the necessaries only, but the comforts of life.

His R. H. the Duke of York arrived at his house in Pall-Mall from his travels, into Italy. He landed at Dover, the night before from Calais, having passed privately through France, without visiting that court, or receiving any public honours whatever.

Printed bills were every where pasted up by order of government, inviting able bodied seamen to repair to *Portsmouth*, and to enter on board the men of war there.

*Sat. Sept. 1.* A very extraordinary mistake happened in the conduct of the mail from Edinburgh to London; that which should have been forwarded to London came back to Edinburgh, and that which should have come to Edinburgh, was returned to London.

At *Stafford Assizes*, *William Smith* was capitally convicted for horse-stealing, but reprieved.

*Monday 3.* A fish that weighed five tons, and produced eight hogsheads of oil, was caught in the Channel, and brought into Hamble by a lobster-mack.

*M. de Voltaire* had the honour of entertaining

taining two dukes of France (Randan and Tremouille) at his seat on the frontier of Geneva. They were present at the representation of *Meiope*, in which M. de Voltaire played himself the character of Poliphontes, and afterwards gave a supper of 50 covers, feryed up in the most elegant taste.

*Tues. 4.* *Thomas Clymer of Tredington in Worcestershire*, was committed to the county goal, charged with begetting a child on the body of his own daughter.

People smiled at seeing two political appeals to the public appear in this morning's papers, one on the side of the ministry, the other in favour of the opposition; one signed *Phocian*, the other *Cato*, the two antients whom *Plutarch* contrasted in qualities with each other. This circumstance brought to mind the story of two *Irish* adventurers, who, in the height of party contentions, in Sir *Robert*'s time, agreed to enter the lists as champions, and tossed up which side each should take.

At *Lancaster* assizes, four criminals were capitally convicted; *Thomas Johnson* and *James Smyth*, for burglaries; *John Webster* for sheep-stealing; and *Jonathan Poland* for the high-way; the three last were reprieved. At this assizes, *Henry Booth of Holmwood*, a man of considerable property, was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to be transported. A butcher was also tried and fined 1*l.* for larding his meat with false fat.

A most dreadful fire happened in the ship-yard at *Revel*, which has reduced the *Russian* shipping there to ashes, and in extinguishing whereof, some thousands of men perished in the flames.

*Wed. 5.* *John Skinner*, waterman; *Matthew Wilkinson*, and *Wm. Curtis*, sailors, were executed at *Kennington-Common* pursuant to their sentence.

At the triennial meeting of the three choirs of *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, and *Hereford*, held at *Worcester*, the collection at the cathedral amounted to 198*l.*

*Thurs. 6.* One of the bank-notes stolen some time ago from *Lord Harrington's*, was stopt at the Bank, and the person who brought it; but being a man of character, he was released, and the money paid.

Two notorious pick-pockets were detected at the Bank, by a trap laid on purpose for them: They were genteely dressed, and had been observed to be seemingly busy, yet had nothing to do; an out-

door clerk put some notes in his book, and his book in his pocket, and went out; the sharpers followed him, and two other clerks them; in crossing the *Change*, something catched the eye of the out-door clerk, and he stared about him as if deeply attentive; the sharpers, in passing him, whipt out the book, and he who took it slipt it to the other; the clerks were as nimble as they, and catched them with their booty. When they were examined they denied the fact, refused to answer any questions, and only laid their names were *Clark* and *Smith*. Both were committed to *Newgate* on the positive evidence of the three clerks.

The freedom of the antient corporation of *Scarborough*, was presented to the marquis of *Granby*, in a gold box, as a testimony of their sense of his glorious behaviour in *Germany*.

*M. Rot de Valine*, a young gentleman of *Picardy*, about the age of 17, was broke upon the wheel at *Abeville*, and his body afterwards burnt, for attempting to poison his uncle and aunt, and several other persons, at an entertainment, one of whom actually died in about five hours. He confessed the fact, and other crimes not charged against him in the process. Ten thousand crowns, out of this gentleman's estate, were adjudged to the family of the deceased person; a very equitable sentence, and very proper to be adopted into the laws of every country.

*Friday 7.* *Samuel Braine*, *Matthew Jackson*, and *John Vernon*, for robbing the *Andover* waggon, were executed at *Guilford*.

*Farmer Glasscock of Hatfield* was robbed by a daring fellow, who attacked him in his own fields, made him go home to furnish him with money, and when he entered the house, knocked him down, and carried off whatever he thought most valuable.—The villain has been since taken.

*Tues. 11.* One of his Majesty's messengers arrived at *Portsmouth*, with orders for fitting out some ships of war with all expedition.

Three fellows broke out of *Bridewell*, one of whom was *West*, a notorious pick-pocket, who was double ironed; but in less than three hours after his escape, he sent back his irons in a handkerchief, with a letter, in which he said he was much obliged to the keeper for the use of them, F f f f ; but

but now had no farther occasion for them.

The *Friendship* government cutter arrived at *Galway* in *Ireland*, with dispatches for his Majesty's ships on the *Irish* station to repair to *Spithead*. In her passage, she spoke with a vessel from *America*, who was going express to *England* with complaints of further injurys from the *French* in that part of the world.

*Wed. 12.* A messenger extraordinary set out for *Paris*, with dispatches of the utmost consequence, to the British ambassador at the court of *France*.

*Thurs. 13.* In compliance with a petition presented for that purpose, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to order, that the *Palatines* so liberally provided for, shall be sent to, and established in *Carolina*, for which purpose 150 stand of arms have been already delivered out for their use, and contracts were made for their immediate transportation.

At the sessions held at *Yarmouth* for that borough, before the Rt. Hon. *Robert Walpole*, recorder, *John Blackwood* for a burglary received sentence of death.

*Sat. 15.* In the *London Gazette* of this day, is the following article: The damages done to an *English* merchantship, which was by mistake, attacked in *Mey* last by the commodore of some *Spanish* xebques cruising against the *Aigerines* in the *Mediterranean*, were immediately repaired out of the *Spanish* arsenal, at *Carthagera*. And, in consequence of the representations made on that subject, by his Majesty's ambassador at the court of *Madrid*, his Catholic Majesty has given orders for defraying the expence of the cure of the *English* who were wounded in that attack, for indemnifying the *English* captain for the loss of time occasioned thereby, and for giving a gratification to the passenger, who unfortunately lost his arm by a shot from the *Spanish* xebque.

Several new inventions to preserve men's lives in shipwrecks near shore were tried at *London Bridge*, namely, the cork-jacket, the air-jacket, and the marine-collar, and belt, and all of them seem to answer the intent. The ye tons employed to make the experiments, played a number of tricks in the water, to the no small diversion of the spectators.

The sessions which began on *Wednesday*, at the *Old Bailey*, ended; when eight criminals, who had been capitally convicted, received sentence of death, *Jo-*

*seph Derbin*, a notorious villain, for returning from transportation; *John Jourden*, for stealing cash, &c. to a considerable amount, in the house of *Jeffer Knight*; *Wm. Hill*, for a highway robbery; *George Williams*, *John and Tho. Hands*, for house-breaking; *John Robbins*, for a private robbery; and *Tho. Forster*, for stealing 140*l.* from Mr. *Kennedy*, a cabinet-maker at *Stepney*.

The dwelling-house of farmer *Buckmaster* at *Addleston* in *Surry*, was broke open, while the family were in the fields, and every thing taken away that was moveable.

The new born daughter of the Duke of *Ancester* was baptized at his grace's house, in *Berkeley-square*. The sponsors were their Majesties in person, and *Lady Exeter*.

*Sund. 16.* The wind blew so violently as to carry away all that part of the new erected scaffold on St. *Bride's* steeple, which stood above the stone-work. It was remarkable, that the timbers snapt in two in the middle, and all remain firm underneath.

*Mond. 17.* A couple that had been out-asked at *Marybone* church, went thither to be married. As the Rev. Mr. *Boat* was reading the ceremony, when he came to the words, 'Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?' the woman answered, 'No; and I have often told him so.' On being asked by the clergyman why she came to church? her answer was, 'Only to tell you, before him, that I would not marry him;' and then she left the church, with two men that came to see the ceremony.

The Spy sloop of war arrived express from *Newfoundland*, with advice for the government, That the *French* have a fleet of men of war, consisting of one sixty gun ship, one frigate of 36 guns, two store-ships of 20 guns each, a sloop of 14 guns, and upwards of 80 sail of large ships employed in the fishery, carrying from 10 to 20 guns each, with more than 5000 people curing fish on shore; and it is given out, that they intend to fortify St. Peter's, which the governor of *Newfoundland* is, at present, not able to prevent.

*Frid. 21.* A cabinet council was held on affairs of the greatest importance, some extraordinary advices having been received, as it is said, with regard to the behaviour

haviour of the French at Newfoundland.—Some naval expeditions are talked of, namely, a commodore with three ships of the line, and two frigates for the coast of Guinea; an admiral with five sail of the line, and two frigates, for Newfoundland; an admiral, with six line of battleships, for the East-Indies; a commodore in the Mediterranean, and another to reinforce the fleet already on the West-India station; orders have been sent to the several docks to expedite the ships to be employed on these expeditions, and the men, it is said, are to work double tides; and several additional places of rendezvous for seamen to enter into the service of government, are appointed in different parts of the town.

Being St. Matthew's day, the lord-mayor, sheriffs and governors of the city hospitals, heard a sermon at Christ-church, and afterwards proceeded to the grammar-school of Christ's-Hospital, where two orations were pronounced before them, one in Latin, and the other in English; in the latter of which, the merit and services of the late Sir John Barnard were gratefully acknowledged. "In commemorating disinterested acts of goodness, and deeds worthy of fame, said the orator, can we forget our offerings to the memory of that respectable person, who, with the highest dignity of character, formerly presided over us? To others it will be the future subject of historic praise, to celebrate the upright magistrate, the firm unshaken patriot, the independent representative. In us it is matter of Justice to mourn with tears of gratitude the compassionate good man, the citizen of the world, the friend of human kind. His services here, as in every other relation, will be always distinguished with honour; and when about to close a life, memorable for every virtue, as a proof of his unceasing affection, he manifested his last good wishes for the perpetuity of this hospital, by a generous bequest."—In his life-time he gave 300*l.* and by his will 200*l.* more, to this useful charity; to which he was also a great ornament during the many years he was president.

Sat. 22. This day being the anniversary of their majesties coronation, there was a grand appearance of the nobility and foreign ministers, and other persons

of distinction, to compliment their majesties on that occasion. At noon the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy.—*Lond Gaz.*—The D. of Cumberland and Princess Amelia were at court on that occasion.

About one in the morning a footpad was shot dead by the guard to some higglers carts that were going to Epping market; another made his escape. The man that was shot was well dressed, and was armed with a hanger, and a handsome silver mounted pistol; was about forty years of age, and well made.

*Mon. 24.* It was agreed between the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the county of Wilts, and the city of Salisbury, to abolish the custom of giving vails to servants after the 29th instant.

*Tues. 25.* The City-Marshal seized large quantities of butter deficient in weight, in Leaden-hall market, which were forfeited to the poor.

*Thurs. 27.* At a court of directors held at the Bank, a dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the half year, ending at Michaelmas, was declared, and an assurance given, that the same will continue for some years. Bank stock has risen 10 per cent.

*Fri. 28.* There was the highest tide upon the river Thames that has been known for many years. Great damages was done by the filling of cellars and over-flowing of the low marshes; some ships too were dashed against each other by the violence of the wind. In some houses on the Thames side the flood rose two feet in the ground floors.

Arrived a mail from Holland, which brought the important news, that on the 7th instant the election of the new king of Poland was happily effected with an unanimity, of which there is no example in the annals of Poland. Count Poniatowski, grand-planter of Lithuania, was chosen, and immediately proclaimed by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Lithuania. This is the only nobleman whom the Poles wished to have for king. He is a native of the kingdom, who will constantly reside among them, and having no foreign dominions, will of course enter into no foreign connections, but with a view to the interests of his own people.

Thomas

*Thomas Harris and Brass Crosby, Esqrs.* were sworn in at Guildhall sheriffs for London and Middlesex.

Sat. 29. Sir Wm. Stephenson, Knt. and alderman of Brigde Ward within, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The Empress of Russia has just published a manifesto, in which she disclaims all knowledge of the death of Prince Ivan, and throws the blame of that horrible assassination on an abandoned profligate, named Miowitz, grand-son of the first rebel that followed Massesa, and a man in whom the treasons of his ancestors seem to have been infused with their blood; this profligate attempted to rescue Ivan, and to raise a rebellion in his favour, to prevent which, the officers who guarded him put an end to his life.

His Catholic Majesty disapproves the proceedings of the governor of Yucatan; is desirous of giving his Britannic majesty the greatest proofs of his friendship; and commands the said governor to re-establish the English logwood-cutters in the places from whence he had forced them to retire.—*Lond. Gaz.*

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

Sir William Johnson with a body of regular and provincial forces, to which more than 1000 friendly Indians have joined themselves, has lately marched to visit the forts of Ojwego, Niagara, Detroit, Pittsburg, &c. in order to strike terror into the Western nations, and to reduce them to reason; many of these nations are unknown to their brethren, and some have already offered terms of peace; the Shawanees are the most formidable of those who stand out: And the friendly Indians express great eagerness to attack them. Since the march of these troops the back settlements have enjoyed perfect tranquillity; and the Senecas have sent in a great number of English prisoners agreeable to their engagement.

On the 4th of July a dreadful storm of thunder and lightening alarmed the inhabitants of Boston, who expected no less than the destruction of their city as the whole body of the cloud from which it proceeded seemed to hang right over it. During the continuance of it, which was from 7 in the evening to 12 at night, the lightening was observed on many of the electrical points to vary its appearance; on some it appeared like a number of

rays in the form of a sugar-loaf reversed; on others like little globes of fire sparkling and discharging themselves in the air. It did very little damage, only one house was struck by it, near which there was no points erected.

#### List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.

- Feb. 26. SIR Wm. Skipwith, of Prestwood, in Virginia, Bart.—July 31. The Premier Sultaness, at Constantinople.
- 28. Lord Belhaven, general of the mint, in Scotland.—31. Lieut. Gen. Carr, at Acton, col. of the 50th reg.—Lieut. Burton of the 1st reg. dragoon guards.—Sept. 2. Rev. Mr. Bliss, F. R. S. at the royal observatory, at Greenwich.—6. Mrs. Draper, mother of col. Draper.—8. Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. in Scotland.—11. Lady of Sir Tho. Frederick, Bart.—13. Rev. Mr. Forster, R. of St. George, and St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury, and one of the six preachers in that Cathedral.—18. Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, lord lieut. and custos rot. of Hertfordsh. his lordship was the eldest son of lord chancellor Cowper, and is succeeded in his title and estate by his only son George, visc. Fowich, born in 1738.—18. Lady of Sir John Morgan, Bart. member for Herefordshire.—20. Cha. Hitch, Esq; late an eminent bookseller, and in the commission of the peace for Essex.—21. Viscts. Barrington, at Becket, in Bershire; by her death a jointure of 1600l. per ann. devolves to Lord Visc. Grimstone.—24. John Gurnell, Esq; at Hampton-court, aged 92; he had been a page of the presence to Queen Anne, and K. Geo. I.—Francis Hawes, Esq; of Purley, near Reading in Berks. He was the last surviving S. S. director, who was punished by parliament for mal-practices, in the memorable year 1731.—25. Mr. Rob. Dodsley, late an eminent bookseller, author of several dramatic pieces.—26. Mrs. Wolfe, mother of the late heroic Gen. Wolfe, at Greenwich.—26. Joseph Harris, Esq; assay-master at the Mint.—27. Rt. Hon. John Lord Trevor, son of Bromham, and F. R. S. dying without male issue, his title and estate descends to his brother, the Hon. Rob. Trevor, Hampden, Esq; one of the post-masters general.

#### List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.

- DAN. Corneille, Esq; by the E. India company, governor of St. Helena,

na.—Lieut. col. Wm. Amherst, deputy governor of Sandgate-castle, near Hythe. Brettell, Esq.; major of the Middlesex Militia, in r. of, Ja. Clitherow of Brentford Esq; lieut. col.—Capt. Pownall, capt. in the 34th reg.—Lt. Wm. Thornton, of the 1st reg. of foot-guards, capt. lieut. in r. of Edw. Craig, capt. of a company in r. of Jn. Salter, 3d major, in r. of Edw.

Armitton, 2d major, in r. of Col. Pierson, col. of the 63d reg. in r. of Sir William Boothby, col. of the 50th reg. (Carr dec.)—Capt. John Ormsby, major, in r. of major Forbes, lieut. col. of the 35th reg.—Hon. capt. Gower, capt. of the Africa.—Lieut John Gibson, lieut. of the Thunderer.

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

**V**ALUE of the several Parishes in the City of Dublin, as returned to the Grand Jury the last Michaelmas Term.

St. Andrew's Parish, Minister's Money	I.	s.	d.
—	421	19	6
St. Ann's	460	1	2
St. Audeon's	302	19	0
St. Bridget's	309	10	0
St. Cather's.-City Part 1821.	421	0	0
County Part 2391.	60	0	0
Donnybrook	91	0	0
St. James's	200	10	6
St. John's	167	14	6
St. Mark's	705	1	4
St. Mary's	145	4	0
St. Michan's	594	10	0
St. Nicholas Within	101	5	6
Ditto Without	204	4	8
St. Paul's	204	12	6
St. Peter's	308	6	0
St. Thomas's	188	17	9
St. Werburgh's	283	1	3
	L	5169	17
		8	

**AUGUST 31** *Frid.* His Majesty's Ship the Cornwall of 74 guns arrived at Cork from Jamaica, with the 49th regiment, which has been absent above twenty years.

**SEPTEMBER Sun. 2.** An Exhortation was delivered from the Altars of the Romish Chapels in Dublin to persuade those of their Communion, who had unhappily engaged in the different riots, to return to their duty: This, we hope, has had the desired effect, together with the resolutions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and commons, who assembled on the occasion, and by their Proclamation have offered considerable rewards for their detection, but not before many lives were lost, as

the parties on both sides had armed themselves with fire arms, which they discharged at each other and with an asperity not to be equalled; The civil power was constrained to take the Military to their assistance, which was used to such effect that some were killed, so that peace and good order are again reinstated, but we hope more from reflection and a true sense of their folly, than from this correction. 'Tis said the first occasion of this unhappy difference, was owing to the killing a Sherman, of the Liberty, in Patrick's-street, whose life was taken away, with circumstances of great cruelty, had Justice been speedily executed, many lives perhaps would have been saved, and the reputation and good order of the City preserved.—Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. contributed 100l. towards building the new church at Boyle, in the diocese of Elphin

**Sat. 15.** Ended the assizes of Waterford, when one Devereux was ordered to be executed, for different robberies.

**Tues. 18.** At the assizes of Wicklow, a man was found guilty of killing two others some little time since, at the Black-Bull in that county.—The gentlemen, who have taken upon them the care, of preventing frauds and abuses in the tanning of leather, agreeable to the late act, for that purpose, have levied the penalties on 50 hydes, which they generously paid over to the charitable loan for poor tradesmen, amounting to 5l. 11s. after deducting the necessary expences.

**Sat. 29.** Letters from Carrick mention, that as a party of the Earl of Dromedie's light horse, consisting of eighteen men, a serjeant, and corporal, were conducting on foot to Kilkenny, some prisoners, called White Boys, they were attack-

ed near Newmarket by a great number of people, armed with stones, clubs and other weapons; with the stones some of the soldiers were knocked down several times, on which they fired, wounding and killing many of the rioters; but in an onset made by the people, Serjeant Johnson and corporal Sparks were killed: The forces quartered at Callen, hearing of this unhappy affair, immediately marched to Newmarket, where they picked up many of the wounded, and conveyed them to Kilkenny, for safe custody.

#### *List of Births for the Year 1764.*

Sept. 13. **T**HE Lady of John Corry, of Sport Hall co. of Monaghan, Esq.; of a son.

#### *List of Marriages for the Year 1764.*

Aug. 30. **T**HOMAS Phepoe, Esq.; to Miss Eliz. Carter of Knockmark co. of Meath.—Sept. In London, Arthur Molesworth, Esq.; major of the 14th dragoons, to Catherine Vane, dau. of Walter Fletcher, of Hulton-Hall in Cumberland, Esq.;—6. Francis Mathew, Esq.; (son of Thomas Mathew of Thomas-town co. of Tipperary, Esq.); to the second dau. of James Smyth, Esq.; M. P. for the bor. of Antrim.—8. Rev. Mr. Woodward of Drumbarrow co. of Meath to Esther, dau. of John Wade of Clonebraney in said county Esq.; Henry Peard, of Cool, co. Cork to a dau. of Richard Gumbleton, Esq.;—Edward Lewellyn of Silvermines co. of Tipperary, Esq.; to Miss Stepney.—Samuel Taylor, Esq.; to Mrs. Ann Trevor, Widow, dau. of Aldn. James Taylor.—15. Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bt. to Miss Eliz. Cole of Enniskillen.—18. John Heverin, Esq.; to Miss Martha Martin of Galway.—Rev. Mr. Cummings to Miss Hartstronge youngest sister to Sir Henry Hartstronge Bt.—21. Rev. Richard Barry, to the eldest dau. of Peter Metge, Esq.;—25. Topham Mitchell, Esq.; to a dau. of Wm. Lord, Esq.; Counsellor at law.—John Barlow of Aughgnamallagh co. of Monaghan, Esq.; to the widow of Lieut. Richardson.—John Brown, Esq.; to Miss Margaret Empson.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel Stanford, to Miss Chapone.

#### *List of Deaths for the Year 1764.*

Sept. 3. **A**T Cork, Hugh Taylor, Esq.;—10 George Steele of

Maryborough Queen's co. Esq.;—14. Walter Dowdall, Esq.;—18. Miss Isobel, dau. of Brabazon Noble, of Dunamis co. of Monaghan, Esq.;—At Cork, relict of Col. Christopher Rogers, of Lota.—19 Daniel Gaham of Coolquill, co. Tipperary, Esq.;—The Rev. Michael M'Kinlie of Coretown co. of Westmeath.—At Bath, Dr. Sarsfield of Cork.—22. Lieut. Gen. Lewis Dejean, Major Gen. on this Establishment and col. of the Carbineers or third Horse.—Andrew Young of Tralee, Esq.;—26. John Bullen of Currahoe, Esq.;—28. Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.; Aldn. of Londonderry.—The wife of Edward Hunt of Kilkenny, Esq.;—At Ballyboy, John Luther, Esq.;—At Loughrea, Joseph Power, Esq.;—Patrick Horish, Esq.; Surveyor of Baldoyle—At Fermoy near Cork, Wm. Forward, Esq.

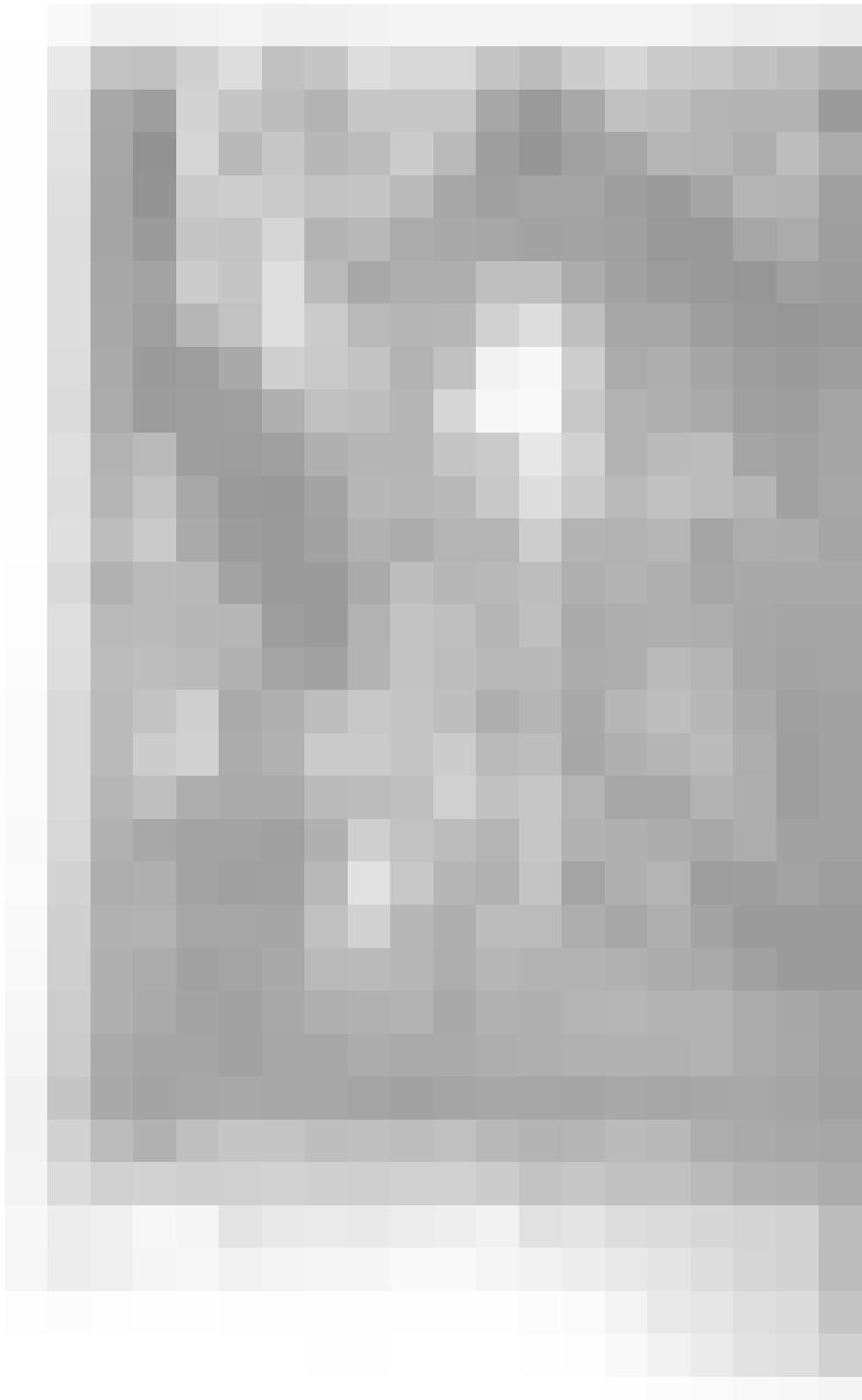
#### *List of Promotions for the Year 1764.*

Sept. 14. **R**EV. John Killen, pre. to the rectories of Clonpriest and Ardagh dio. of Cloyne. (Rev. Wm. Chartres dec.)—The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Stopford to the living of Pains-town and Ardmulchan dio. of Meath. (The Hon. and Rev. Geo. Maitland dec.)—The Rev. Alexander Staples, app. chaplain to the Castle of Dublin (Rev. James Price resigned).—John Gore, Esq.;—Chief Justice of the King's Bench. (Warden Flood Esq.; dec.)—Marcus Patterson, Esq.;—Solicitor General (Gore pro.)

#### *ARMY PROMOTIONS.*

**Fitzwilliam's**, Ben. Hunt, Cornt.—**Dejean's**, Rev. James Price, Chaplain.—**Lorne's**, Wm. Owen, Lieut.—Parsons, Cornt.—**Hale's** Rev. Thomas Ashcraft, Chaplain.—**Lascelle's**, Math. Foster, Capt.—**T. Brudenel's**, John Smith, Surgeon.—**Anstruther's**, Rev. Robert Wilmot, Chaplain.—**Fistret Foot**, Sir Wm. Boothby, Bt. Colonel.—**Sixty-third**, Richard Pierton, Colonel.—**Sixty-fifth**, Alexander Mackay, Colonel. John Roberts, Lieut.—**Colvill's**, Benjamin Winthrop, Ens.—**Hodgson's**, Baron, Lieut. John Jackson, Ens.—**Sanford's** Sir Charles Coote K. B. Cap.—**Talbot's**, Wm. Stratford, Capt. **Lascelles's** Henry Stratford, Adjut.—**Graeme's**, Geo. Clarke, Capt.





THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
M A G A Z I N E,  
For OCTOBER, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

C O N T A I N I N G,

I. Memoirs of the noble Family of Cavendish, with the Character of the late Duke Devonshire,	598	Tolerance,	646
II. An Account of Stanislaus Poniatowski now K. of Poland,	599	XVIII. A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Leland, D. D. on his Principles of human Eloquence, and his Remarks on the Bp. of Gloucester's Doctrine of Grace,	648
III. The Hon. Mr. Charles Yorke's Letter to the City of Gloucester on electing him their Recorder,	600	XIX. An authentic Account of a late Shipwreck,	649
IV. Abbe MacGeagbeghan's History of Ireland, with Remarks,	600	XX. An Account of Col. Stumpel, who brought over the Palatines to England,	650
V. Memoirs of Sir John Barnard,	605	XXI. An Account of some Subterraneous Apartments in Italy, by Charles Morton, M. D.	651
VI. An Account of the Plague at Aleppo, by the Rev. Thomas Dawes, Chaplain to the Factory, in a Letter to the Bp. of Carlisle,	607	XXII. Poetry. An Ode on a LITTLE House,	651
VII. An Elegy, written in the Quakers Burial Ground,	610	XXIII. Remarkable Particulars collected for the Monib: Regulations in the American Trade, 652.—Behaviour of the French to Capt. Summers, ib.—Prise Questions in the French Academies, 653.—Trial of Microwitz who occasioned the death of Prince Ivan, &c.	654
VIII. The Country Quaker,	612		
IX. A Letter to the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, on the Conduct of the late opposition,	614		
X. Russian Anecdotes, by a German Officer, in 1762, during the reign of Peter III. which were suppressed in Holland, where they first appeared, by the influence of the Russian Court,	617		
XI. The Empress of Russia's Memorial on the Death of Prince Ivan,	624		
XII. The Free Briton's Remarks on that Manifesto,	626		
XIII. A Murder discovered by a Dog, which came in Evidence against the Criminal, who was executed,	627		
XIV. The Parliamentary History, Proceedings of the Committee of Ways and Means, 628.—Particulars of the Duties to be imposed in America,	632		
XV. The N. Britons, No. 118, 119, 120, on important Concerns,	637		
XVI. The Tour of the Duke of York through Italy concluded,	645		
XVII. M. de Voltaire on Christian			

WITH A curious ENGRAVING of the ROYAL FAMILY, from a Painting by Mr. REYNOLDS.

D U B L I N:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

*Memoirs relative to the noble Family of CAVENDISH, the true Friends of the Revolution and LIBERTY.*

**T**O the first Duke of Devonshire we owe the *Revolution*, which secured our liberties, by the expulsion of the *Stuarts*; and consequently it may be said, that to the same excellent Lord we owe the present family on the throne.

It is impossible to fix the æra when the family of *Cavendish* took upon them to be the defenders of liberty and the *English* constitution, unless we take it from their origin: For such a spirit of virtue and strict justice, between prince and people, has been so remarkably hereditary in the family, that one can hardly say the father excelled the son, or the son the father. Not one of this noble family was ever the slave or sycophant to a tyrant Prince: Sooner than concur in measures which were destructive of the peace or liberties of their country, they always resigned, or retired from court.

When *Charles II.* had admitted into his councils the most abandoned of every party, because he found such men the most pliable to his purposes, by which the administration became so excessively odious, that notwithstanding all his art and great love for his prerogative, he found himself in danger; he then resolved to chuse a privy council out of the most popular of his subjects, among whom was the Earl of *Devonshire*; but this nobleman soon perceiving the ill use *Charles* intended to make of his presence, and looking upon himself as answerable to the public, should he keep his seat where the most destructive schemes were devised and authorized, he resigned, and was afterwards the principal person who managed the impeachment against Sir *William Scroggs*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, for issuing General Warrants, and granting a power to officers to seize all whom they suspected to be Authors, Publishers, &c. of seditious libels, together with their papers.

In short he became so obnoxious to the *Stuarts*, that, on the accession of *James II.* having been insulted at court by one Col. *Culpepper*, he disciplined that creature of despotism with his cane, for which he was prosecuted in the court of King's Bench, and by that infamous tool and tyrant of rotten memory, Lord Chief Justice *Jeffries*, fined 30,000*l.* and com-

mitted to prison; the other judges upon the bench meanly acquiescing in the enormity; for which, in better times, they were severely reprimanded. He gave his bond for the money, which, was afterwards returned him by King *William*, and lived an illustrious exile in *Derbyshire*, where he built *Chatsworth*, the glory of his name, and the monument of his age.

When *Ja. II.* had well nigh destroyed the constitution of *England*, in order to establish his own doctrine of popery, slavery, and passive obedience, his Lordship invited over the Prince of *Orange* to rescue these kingdoms from his arbitrary designs, and was the first who had virtue and courage enough publicly to avow it, while *James* was yet upon the throne. This gave life to the public cause, and his great example was its chief support. He raised all *Derbyshire*, &c. cherished the Princess *Anne* when she stood most in need of a friend, and was the fountain of his country's deliverance. For this great act he was created a Duke. The preamble of his patent is his truest and best eulogium. It is in these words: "The King and Queen could do no less for one who had deserved the best of them: One who in a corrupted age, and sinking into the basest flattery, had constantly retained the manners of the anti-ents; and would never suffer himself to be moved, either by the insinuations or the threats of a deceitful court. But equally despising both, like a true assertor of liberty, stood always for the laws; and when he saw them violated past all other redress he appealed to us; and we advising with him to shake off that tyranny, he, with many other Peers, drawn over to us by his example and advice, gave us the greatest assistance towards gaining a most absolute victory without blood, and so restoring the antient rights and religion."

His son, who was equal to his father, but had not such opportunities of displaying his firmness and talents, was, on his Grace's death, appointed to all his places and trust by Queen *Anne*: But in 1710, when by the intrigues of *France* and the Jacobites at home, a Tory Ministry was appointed, who restored to *France* all the fruits of a ten years glorious and successful war, she dismissed his Grace from all his employments, without reflecting on his or his ancestors services, together with all the other friends of liberty and the revolution.

tion. On the accession of the House of Brunswick, his Grace appeared again in his offices, and continued the honest and firm friend of his Royal Master, against all his secret and public enemies.

His son inherited all his father's virtues, and shewed that, by his integrity and spirit, on all occasions, he was worthy of the name which had been the Patron and Protector of public liberty.

The late Duke (who is just dead) to whose memory words cannot do justice, was like all the rest of his illustrious House, *Great and Good!* His amiable talents, his parts, his equanimity, and address, endeared him to all mankind, but most to his sovereign, who early saw his principles and his virtues, and loved him from the first. In the Senate intrepid and sensible, in office faithful and uncorrupt; in private, generous and humane: without meanness he was a friend to the Crown, and without faction he was a patron of liberty; for which, after many studied slights and affronts, his great and illustrious name (which had hitherto done honour to every Prince it served) was, by the mischievous arts of Court *intrigues*, struck off the list of Privy Counsellors. Posterity will hardly credit that a name auspicious to liberty so dear to every true *Englishman*, and once so great a champion for the virtue of that Council Board, should, in the reign of an amiable Prince of the House of Brunswick, be thus rewarded after all its services: And they will say it could not have been done, if some *S—u—t* had not been the chief instrument, who sought every means to put a stigma upon the descendants of those who accomplished the revolution. No doubt, therefore, but a base ungrateful faction, who, by themselves and their agents, are daily aiming a deadly blow at the liberties of their country, will now rejoice, and none but such will now rejoice, for a generous and discerning public will unceasingly mourn the loss of such an universal Friend.

#### An Account of Stanislaus Poniatowski, King of Poland.

THE new elected Polish monarch, is son of Count Poniatowski, who was a colonel of the Swedish guards of King Stanislaus of Poland, and a nobleman of uncommon merit. His attachment to the person of Charles XII<sup>th</sup> of Sweden was

such, that he followed him into *Ukrania*, as a volunteer, without any post in his army. He was a man of invincible courage, and of great calmness and presence of mind in the most imminent dangers. He was the chief instrument in saving and carrying off the Swedish hero from the battle of *Pultowa*, when desperately wounded; for which service he was promoted to the rank of a general. He also preserved the life of that prince a second time, at the battle of *Rugen* in *Pomerania*. He afterwards acted as ambassador from Charles XII. at *Constantinople*; which duty he discharged with extraordinary address. His son, the present King of *Poland*, who inherits all the virtues of his illustrious father, is about five feet seven inches in stature, about 32 years of age, has a majestic aspect, a piercing eye, and possesses great courage, tempered with reason; his natural parts, which are strong and quick, are improved by a very liberal education; he is blessed with the gift of memory in a very extraordinary manner; he speaks several languages in great perfection, and is a lover of the arts and sciences.

This monarch visited *London* in the year 1754, remained in *England* from the beginning of September till the latter end of December, and when in town lodged at Mr. Croppenhole's, in *Suffolk-street*, near the *Mews*. During his stay in this kingdom, he made a tour through *South Britain*, and examined every thing worthy the attention of an ingenious and curious traveller. He went two or three times to *Westminster Abbey*, and copied the most remarkable inscriptions on the antient monuments there; he was also in the golden gallery at the top of St. Paul's church, where he wrote his name. He liked *England*, and was fond of the persons in genteel life, with whom he conversed; but considered the lower class in a very unfavourable light, on account of some mobs which he chanced to be a spectator of, and from thence had too hastily formed his opinion of the behaviour of the whole body of the common people.

In a complimentary letter to this new monarch, said to be written with the K. of Prussia's own hand, there is this remarkable passage: 'Your majesty must reflect, that as you enjoy a crown by election, and not by descent, the world will be more observant of your Majesty's actions.'

actions than any other potentate in Europe, and it is but reasonable. The latter, being the mere effect of consanguinity, no more is looked for (tho' much more is to be wished) from him, than what men are endowed with in common; but from a man exalted by the voice of his equals from a subject to a King, from a man voluntarily elected to reign over those by whom he was chosen, every thing is expected that can possibly deserve and adorn a crown. Gratitude to his people is the first great duty of such a monarch, for to them alone, (under Providence) he is indebted that he is one. A King who is so by birth, if he acts derogatory to his station, is a satire only on himself; but an elected one, who behaves inconsistent with his dignity, reflects dishonour also on his subjects. Your Majesty, I am sure, will pardon this warmth. It is the effusion of the sincerest regard. The aimable part of the picture, is not so much a lesson of what you ought to be, as a prophecy of what your Majesty will be.'

*Letter from the Hon. Mr. Charles Yorke, in answer to a letter sent by the town-clerk of Gloucester, informing him of his being chosen Recorder of that City.*

To WILLIAM SELWYN, Esq;

SIR,

I Did not receive your most obliging letter till this day, otherwise my acknowledgments would not have been delayed.

So distinguished a favour conferred upon me by the antient and worthy corporation of the city of Gloucester, must bind me for ever to their service. Let me beg of you to present my compliments and humble thanks to the gentlemen who concurred in this election; and to assure them that nothing could give me more satisfaction. The duty and merit of that city to the crown, and to their country, in all times, makes every testimony of their esteem an honour to those who receive it. It wants no additional circumstance to heighten it. But in reminding me of your two former recorders, Lord Somers and Lord Hardwicke, my uncle, and my father, you have allowed me to say, that it is the more flattering to me when I reflect on such predecessors, the principles and integrity of whose conduct I have been, and

ever will be, as ambitious to pursue, as I feel myself unequal, in all other respects, to imitate their great examples. I am, Sir, with the truest regard, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

Bloomsbury-sq. Oct. 12. C. YORKE.

*Account of a new History of antient and modern Ireland, lately published at Paris, [in 3 Vols.] by the Abbe Mac Geaghegan, a zealous Irish Catholic.*

THE Abbe through his whole work makes not the least scruple of falsifying facts for the sake of indulging his inveterate spleen against the English and the Protestants. The last Vol. concludes with an abstract of the History of the four Stuarts, who reigned in England. This abstract takes up but 164 pages, and therefore must necessarily be very superficial: Indeed one could wish that it had no other fault. It must however be owned that there is some novelty in it. Among other things we are told, that the execrable Gunpowder Treason Plot in the reign of James I. was devised by the Puritans, whose principles were diametrically opposite to a monarchical government. After such an assertion one can be surprized at nothing, and if an Irish Priest, writing some time hence an history of France, should think proper to affirm that the Massacre of St. Bartholomew was devised by the Protestants, we shall be tempted to believe that he has read this history, and imbibed a considerable portion of the spirit of its ingenious writer.

After this, Mr. Hume stands in our Abbe's way for having said "that it was not without reason that James I. boasted of the administration of Ireland as his master piece, and that he had introduced agriculture, the useful arts, humanity, and justice, among a people who had till then always been in the most profound barbarism." Very weakly Mac Geaghegan answers this celebrated Scotch writer on all these articles, except the last. He sufficiently proves that Ireland was not always sunk in ignorance and barbarism, that in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, literature was cultivated in that nation with extraordinary success, that the Anglo Saxons went thither in those times in order to acquire polite knowledge, and that as

Usher

*Usher* says, *Ireland* then bore the palm from the other nations of *Europe* in the cultivation of letters. This with a few unimportant facts, is all that we are told of the affairs of *Ireland* under *James I.*

The state of *Ireland* under *Charles I.* is represented by our author in a false light from the beginning of his narrative to the end.

Not being able to disguise the unheard of horrors of the massacre which the *Catholics* of *Ireland* committed on the *Protestants* in 1641, he would make us believe that these last had given occasion for it, and that they even had a share in : These are his words : " The " massacre which happened in *Ireland* " was one of the most cruel and bar- " barous that had ever been heard of in " any Christian country, as well by its " duration as by the inveteracy [*l'acbar- nement*] of the two people who were the " cruel actors in it." A man must have lost all sense of shame to speak in this manner of a fact, of which the beginning, the enormities, and the perpetrators are so well known, and so well attested. Mr. *Hume*'s account of this massacre is no less faithful and exact than nervous and pathetic ; it is drawn from the most authentic sources, and all the efforts which our *Abbe* has made to invalidate it are extremely weak. The number of *Protestants* massacred during the continuance of that horrible carnage, is said by some writers to amount to 300,000, which is looked upon by our author as a ridiculous exaggeration ; he for his part, reduces the number to 3000, a reduction which deserves at least to be qualified in like manner, as there is something extravagant in all extremes\*. But what

\* This massacre, whose infernal plan had been contrived with the utmost secrecy, began in the month of *October*, and on St. *Ignatius's* day. There has been a great dispute as to the number of *Protestants* who perished in it. This dispute has been lately revived on account of a note drawn up by the *English* Translators who are now publishing the works of *M. de Voltaire* at *London*. In that note, which discovers either unpardonable ignorance, or strange dishonesty, the calculation of that Historian is reduced to one tenth ; he, as well as Mr. *Hume*, having made the number of *Protestants*

is romantic and ridiculous beyond expression is that the *Abbe* goes so far as to

### N O T E.

who lost their lives in that massacre amount to 40,000, and this reduction is confidently given to the public, without being supported by any authority. But without appealing to a cloud of witnesses, who show that the calculation of those celebrated writers is in truth too moderate, we shall content ourselves with two testimonies of which the one is highly respectable, and the other admits of no suspicion. The first is contained in a very remarkable pamphlet, entitled, *The Declaration of the Commons assembled in Parliament on the Origin and Progress of the Grand Rebellion in Ireland, published by order of the House of Commons, July 25, 1643, and printed in 4to at London by Edward Husbands.* In this authentic document, in which *Charles the Ist's* Queen and her Priests are considered as the first movers of that dreadful insurrection, the number of *Protestants* massacred are computed at 150,000, and upwards. The other testimony is that of an *Irish* Jesuit, named *O Mabony*, who, in a book addressed to his countrymen, and printed at *Lisbon*, under the title of *Francfort*, in 1645, affirms that the number was still greater, and exhorts his brethren to compleat that excellent work by dispatching every thing that bore the name of *Protestant*. See a piece published at *London* in 1752, by Mr. *Harris*, under the title of *Fiction unmasks*.

The reason why the number of *Protestants* massacred is differently estimated by different authors is, that some of them confine their calculation to the first months of that massacre, in which the slaughter was the most dreadful, instead of which the others comprise in it the space of a year, and the Jesuit *O Mabony*, in the edifying book quoted above, speaks of four years. When Mr. *Hume* reckons 40,000 he must certainly have had in view only the first months of that horrible Rebellion.—*Bibl. des Sciences.*

N. B. This fact might be ascertained beyond contradiction, from the collection of depositions, which are in the manuscript Library of Trinity-College, Dublin, amounting to many folio volumes, which were some few years since, regularly classed and bound ; the lights in which this

to suppose that there were six times as many catholics as Protestants massacred on that occasion. He quotes Lord Castlehaven, in order to invalidate the account of Sir John Temple, who makes the number of Protestants who perished during the two months that the massacre lasted, amount to 150,000. But he does not quote that Nobleman's memoirs, when the source and the origin of that horrible massacre are under consideration : Mr. Hume says, " that it was committed by the Irish on the Protestants *without offence, without injury, without any cause on the part of the latter.*" Our Abbe exclaims against this assertion, and uses his utmost endeavours, but in vain, to find out some pretence for this revolt. But we beg leave to refer him to Lord Castlehaven, who, though a Papist himself, has the honesty to express himself on the subject of that execrable rebellion in the following manner : " *All the water in the Ocean would not be sufficient to efface the crime of those Rebels, who commenced that bloody Rebellion in a time of profound peace, and without the least occasion given.*" † The same Nobleman owns that the object of that conspiracy was the entire extirpation of the Protestants, and considering the circumstances of those times, there could have been no

#### N O T E.

this transaction, with others, have of late been placed by the historians, seem to point out the utility, and value of this collection, more than to remain unnoticed in their presses ; but as some of that body have of late appeared with no little fame, in the literary world, the expectations of the lovers of truth, may in time be indulged.

† That the extirpation of the British name, was the determined intention of the Rebels, may be further manifested from the following instance, taken from the aforesaid collection of depositions in the College Library. " And that same night (viz. the night, in which Lord Caulfield was murdered) there were also 15 or 16 of Sir Phelim O' Neile's servants and tenants, all English and Scots, murdered at Kinard, among whom was a base son of Sir Phelim's also murdered, because his mother was a BRITISH WOMAN."

† See the Memoirs of Lord Castlehaven, Epist. I.

other. The Catholics had never enjoyed since the reformation so much liberty and indulgence as at that very time, when a blood thirsty superstition armed them against their countrymen. They lived under a king who treated them with mildness, and under a Popish Queen, who made them sensible on more occasions than one of her attachment to them ; they had the free exercise of their religion, and even filled civil posts without taking the oath by which the king was acknowledged as head of the church. One therefore cannot conceive how our Abbe should have had the impudence to alledge as an excuse for that massacre, " *That the Catholics of Ireland saw themselves on the point of being forced either to renounce their religion, or to abandon their country.*"

We shall not enlarge on that confederacy of the Catholics which was made in 1642, the very year after the massacre, which had the sanction of the church, yet was, notwithstanding, a rebellion, cruel in its principles, and deplorable in its effects, in spite of the specious colours under which our author endeavours to represent it. The members of the famous confederacy, taking advantage of the troubles which had been raised in England between Charles I. and his parliament, erected a supreme council, invested with authority to govern the confederates. This council was formed on the plan of a parliament, but without being divided into houses ; their laws were made, their Generals were appointed to command the Rebels, and ambassadors to sollicit the assistance of France, Spain, and Rome, who sent ministers to them, in order, at least, to acknowledge their authority.—Our author pretends that these confederates only made war against the Parliamentarians of Ireland, i. e. against the King's enemies; but the truth is, that they made war against all that bore the name of Protestant. The king disavowed this conduct of the Rebels ; he sent the Marquess of Ormond to make peace with them ; in which this Lord Lieutenant did not immediately succeed. The Protestant party disapproved of the conditions which the king proposed, who desired peace on any terms, in order to draw succours from the Irish against his parliament. The parliament, on this side, supported

supported the Protestants, but in too weak a manner effectually to extinguish that civil war.

Thus these troubles continued till *Cromwell* went over into *Ireland*, after the death of *Charles I.* Affairs were then in the greatest confusion. The royal army joined with that of the confederates, by a treaty of peace, against which the Pope's Nuncio protested. A new confederacy, fomented by this Nuncio, set on foot an army in order to maintain Popery. The *Scotch* and *English* Presbyterians had also an army; but they were so divided that they could never act in concert. The parliament forces, commanded by *Cromwell*, triumphed over all these separate bodies, and extinguished the *Irish* rebellion, from whence proceeded those confiscations of the estates of the *Irish* rebels, in favour of the Protestants, which have been matter of such lamentation to our author, and to the other partisans of Popery †.

*Charles II.* when settled on the throne, for some time made the hope of the Papists revive. He seemed immediately disposed to grant them a particular protection, and to fleece the Protestants in their favour: “*Clarendon*, says our author, “made him by degrees alter his opinion, “in order to act a quite contrary part.” The king’s declaration for the establishment of *Ireland*, made Nov. 30, 1660, is in the gentle language of *M. de Mac Geagbegan*, the establishment of rebels,

† After the reduction of *Ireland* by *Cromwell*, when the kingdom was in a most impoverished state, the moderation of his government appears from the following arbitrary monthly assessment, imposed in May 1652.

Precincts of		l.	s.	d.
1. Galway	—	3400	0	0
2. Dublin	—	3030	0	0
3. Limerick	—	2200	0	0
4. Kilkenny	—	1516	5	0
5. Wexford	—	600	0	0
6. Waterford	—	570	1	9
7. Corke	— —	2944	0	0
8. Athlone	— —	1300	0	0
9. Clonmel	— —	2950	0	0
Total charge per month, Ulster excepted	{	18510	6	9

Making £ 240634 6s. 9d. per annum.

regicides, traitors, enemies to their country, infamous mercenaries, &c.

The Protestants who had possessions in *Ireland* confirmed to them were of three sorts: 1. Those who were styled *Adventurers*. These were merchants of *London*, who, relying on the credit of the acts passed by *Char. I.* for the reduction of *Ireland*, had advanced in 1641 considerable sums on the lands of that country, of which the purchase cost them very little. 2. *Cromwell*'s soldiers, among whom twelve counties had been divided by way of mortgage for the arrears that were due to them, without having the property of those lands confirmed to them by letters patent. This precarious tenure induced many of these new owners to part with their pretensions for a trifle, and in the event the new purchasers had an excellent bargain, being confirmed for ever in the possession of those estates by the king's declaration. In the 3d rank stood those officers who had served the king in *Ireland* to June 1749, who received considerable gratuities. All this grieves our author; and it must be owned, that in this division of lands many innocent Catholics were very ill treated, and too often confounded with the most culpable. Our *Abbe* ascribes this to the indolence and ingratitude of *Charles II.* and to the intrigues of *Clarendon*, who often repeated in the king's presence this maxim: *Do all the service you can to your enemies; as for your friends, they will not hurt you.*— Nevertheless, he observes that, that Prince indemnified the Catholics in regard to religion, by suspending the execution of the penal laws, by allowing the Popish lords a seat in parliament, and by suffering the ecclesiastics of that communion to teach publicly the doctrines of the *Romish* church.

The author passes with a wonderful dexterity over the barbarous and tyrannical proceedings of *James II.* towards the Protestants of *Ireland*, during the four years of a reign which presents to the indignant reader nothing but horrors. These four years take up no more than a quarter of a page in *Mac Geagbegan*'s narration. He contents himself with telling us, “that the Catholic religion then began to display itself openly; that the priests and the religious appeared in public in the habits of their orders; that the old proprietors were put in possession of their domains; and

and that the Catholics shared with the Protestants the public offices of the kingdom." In order to supply what our author has designedly omitted, one need only cast ones eye on a book \*, written by the famous Abp King, in which he considers the state of the Protestants in *Ireland*, in the reign of *James II.* and there one shall see the proscriptions of *Sylla*, and the cruelties of *Nero*, exceeded by that unworthy monarch. Our author says not a word of all this ; he concludes his history with an imperfect and unfaithful narrative of that war in *Ireland*, which ruined King *James's* affairs, and restored freedom and happiness to the *British* islands.

*List of the Vicars of the Parish of Worfield, in the County of Salop, and Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, for 200 years past.*

<b>T</b> HE last Romish vicar was <i>Dominick</i> , who conformed to the Protestant Religion during the first six years of <i>Elizabeth</i> . He died in	1564
To him succeeded <i>Barney</i> , sen. who was vicar 44 years ; died in	1608
Next, <i>Barney</i> , jun. was vicar 56 years, and died in	1664
Next, <i>Hancocks</i> , vicar 43 years, died in	1703
<i>Adamson</i> , vicar 56 years, died	1763

*New Books, with Remarks.*

**T**Heatre de Pier Corneille, avec des commentaires, &c. Par M. de Voltaire. 12 vols. 8vo. Geneva.—Corneille is justly considered as the Shakespear of France ; and may, with the same propriety, be esteemed the father of the French, as the latter is of the English, drama. The public are indebted for this elegant edition of the works of Corneille, to a circumstance which at once displays the humanity of the editor, and his zeal for the reputation of his favourite author.—

\* This book (whose respectable author lived in those times, and was an eye-witness of what he relates) is entitled, *The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James's government, in which their carriage towards him is justified, and the absolute necessity of their endeavouring to be freed from his government is demonstrated.*

It is now several years ago, that M. de Voltaire was informed of a descendant of Corneille's living in a state of great indigence and obscurity at Paris. His regard for the memory of his great master in dramatic poesy, joined to motives of humanity, induced him to adopt a daughter of this distressed family, whom he hath educated as his own, and for whose benefit the profits arising from the sale of these works, of her great-uncle, is intended.— We have the pleasure also of assuring our readers, that this act of generosity in Mr. Voltaire, hath been as generously seconded by the encouragement of the public. In several of the foreign courts, this subscription hath been uncommonly solicited ; the King of France, and the Empress of Russia, having severally subscribed for 200 copies each.

*The Speech delivered in the House of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, May 24, 1764. By John Dickinson, Esq; one of the Members for the County of Philadelphia. On Occasion of a Petition drawn up by Order, and then under Consideration of the House ; praying his Majesty for a Change of the Government of this Province. With a Preface.*

The contents and dissentions which unhappily broke out some years ago, in the fine province of Pennsylvania, are yet, it seems, far from being terminated ; and whether the extraordinary step taken, with a view to heal up the wounds in the body-politic of this flourishing colony, and which many gentlemen of consequence, besides Mr. Dickinson, so earnestly opposed, is a question which time will best answer. The reasons which induced the Philadelphian Minority to oppose the petition for a change of government, (as comprised in the speech before us) are many, and, to us, weighty : but, indeed, we, at this distance, cannot be supposed competent judges. All that we, therefore, can say on the subject of this pamphlet is, that Mr. Dickinson reasons like a man of extraordinary good sense, with the knowledge of an able politician, and the pleasing flow of an accomplished orator. In fine, we will venture to rank this oration with the many noble pieces of eloquence which have appeared in the course of the Pennsylvanian debates, within these ten or twelve years past ; and of which frequent mention hath been made in our Review.

*Memoirs of the Life of Sir JOHN BARNARD.*

SIR John Barnard's first appearance on the public stage, (on which he afterwards made such a distinguished figure,) was in the year 1722, when he was chosen one of the representatives in parliament, for the city of London; a trust, which he continued to enjoy during the six succeeding parliaments, and which he always discharged with equal integrity and ability. In 1725, he received the thanks of the common council, for opposing a bill introducing a change in the method of conducting elections in the city of London. In 1727, he was chosen alderman of Dowgate-ward, in the room of John Crowley, Esq.; deceased, who had enjoyed that office but a few months. Next year he prepared and presented to the Commons a bill for the better regulation and government of seamen in the merchant service.

In 1730, the court of Vienna having begun a negotiation in England for a loan of 400,000 pounds, a bill was proposed and enacted, prohibiting all his Majesty's subjects from lending any sum of money to any foreign prince whatever, without licence obtained from his Majesty, under his privy seal, or some greater authority. Violent opposition was made to this bill, by a great number of members; among whom Mr. John Barnard (for the dignity of knighthood he obtained afterwards by his own merit) made no inconsiderable figure. He observed, that if the bill should pass in its present form, it would, in his opinion, open a channel for the Dutch to carry on a very lucrative branch of business to the prejudice of England: that the bill ought absolutely to name the Emperor as the power prohibited to borrow; for that, otherwise, all the other states of Europe would think themselves equally effected by this act, which would give it the air as if England was at war with all the world: that he was, by no means, for making the Exchequer a court of inquisition; he conceived it to be equally odious and unconstitutional, that subjects should be obliged to accuse themselves, and thereby incur the most severe

penalties \*; he knew, indeed, there were such precedents already, but that was so much the worse; precedents could not alter the nature of things; and he thought the liberties of his country of more consequence than any precedents whatever.

In the debate upon the famous excise scheme, projected by Sir Robert Walpole, in 1733, Sir John shewed himself not more zealous for the trade of his country, than jealous of the honour of those, by whom it is principally conducted. While this affair was depending in parliament, the merchants of London, having been convened by circular letters, repaired to the lobby of the House of Commons, in order to solicit their friends to vote against the bill. Sir Robert Walpole, piqued at the importunity of these gentlemen, threw out some reflections against the conduct of those, whom he supposed to have been the means of bringing them thither; and at the same time insinuated, that the merchants themselves could be considered in no other light, than that of *sturdy beggars*. This expression was highly resented by all those in the opposition, and particularly by Sir John Barnard, who made the following answer:

" I know," said he, " of no irregular or unfair methods that were used to call people from the city to your door. It is certain, that any set of gentlemen, or merchants, may lawfully desire their friends; they may even write letters, and they may send those letters by whom they please, to desire the merchants of figure and character, to come down to the court of Requests and to our lobby, in order to solicit their friends and acquaintance against any scheme, or project, which they may think prejudicial to them. This is the undoubted right of the subject, and what has been always practised upon all occasions. The honourable gentleman talks of *sturdy beggars*: I do not know what sort of people may now be at the door, because

\* This related to a clause in the act, ordaining, that the Attorney-General should be empowered by bill in the Court of Exchequer, to extort discovery by exacting an oath of persons suspected.

"cause I have not lately been out of the house; but I believe they are the same sort of people that were there when I came last into the house; and then, I can assure you, I saw none but such as deserve the name of sturdy beggars as little as the honourable gentleman himself, or any gentleman whatever. It is well known, that the city of London was sufficiently apprised of what was this day to come before us: where they got their information, I know not, but I am very certain, that they had a right notion of the scheme, which has been now opened to us; and they were so generally and zealously bent against it, that, whatever methods may have been used to call them hither, I am sure it would have been impossible to find any legal methods to prevent their coming hither." In a word, he made so strenuous an opposition to this unpopular and unconstitutional scheme, that, in conjunction with other members, he obliged the ministry entirely to lay it aside.

In 1735, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the number of play-houses, and restrain the licentiousness of players, which was now increased to an amazing degree; and though the bill miscarried at that time, it was yet, about two years after, enacted into a law, which still continues in force. In 1736, he served, with his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Goodichall, Knt. Alderman of Bishopsgate-ward, the office of Sheriff of the city of London and county of Middlesex. Next year, he formed a scheme for reducing the interest on the national debt; a project, which, though it did not, at that time, succeed, was, nevertheless, afterwards carried into execution, to the great emolument of the trading part of the nation.

In 1738, he served the high office of Lord Mayor of London. During his mayoralty he had the misfortune to lose his lady, who was buried in a very grand manner at Clapham church; the children belonging to Christ's-Hospital, of which he was many years President, attending the funeral through the city. Upon the death of Sir John Thomson, Knt. in 1749, he removed, pursuant to act of common-council, and took upon him the office of Alderman of Bridge-ward-without, and then became in name, as he

might already be considered in reality, the Father of the city; and in July 1758, to the inexpressible regret of his brother aldermen, and of all his fellow citizens, he resigned his gown.

In the same year, upon the motion of Sir Robert Ladbrooke, then Father of the city, the thanks of the court of aldermen were given to Sir John Barnard, and expressed in the following terms; "It is unanimously agreed and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, Knt late one of the Aldermen and Father of this city, for his constant attendance and salutary counsels in this court; his wise, vigilant, and impartial administration of justice; his unwearied zeal for the honour, safety, and prosperity of his fellow citizens; his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country; and for the noble example he has set of a long and uninterrupted course of virtue in private as well as in public life."

It was likewise unanimously resolved, upon the motion of John Patterson, Esq; "That Sir John Barnard, Knt. so justly and emphatically stiled the Father of this city, having lately (to the great and lasting regret of this court) thought proper to resign the office of Alderman, the thanks of this court be given him for having so long and faithfully devoted himself to the service of his fellow citizens; for the honour and influence, which this city has, upon many occasions, derived from the dignity of his character, and the wisdom, steadiness, and integrity of his conduct; for his firm adherence to the constitution, both in church and state, his noble struggles for liberty, and his disinterested and invariable pursuit of the true glory and prosperity of his king and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbias'd by the prejudice of party."

Upon his resigning the office of Alderman, he retired, in a great measure, from public business; and continued to live chiefly in a private manner at Clapham; where, after having attained to near the age of eighty, he died on the twenty-ninth day of August of the present year. The character of Sir John Barnard is so well known and so generally established, that to attempt any description of it here would be altogether superfluous

A dutiful

A dutiful son, an affectionate husband, an indulgent master, a generous benefactor, an active magistrate, an intelligent merchant, an uncorrupt senator; he discharged all the duties of social life with equal honour to himself and advantage to his country: never man was more universally esteemed while living or more sincerely regretted when dead.

*An Account of the Plague, at Aleppo: In a Letter to the Rev. Charles Lyttleton, I.L.D. Dean of Exeter, now Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and F. R. S. from the Reverend Mr. Thomas Dawes, Chaplain to the Factory at Aleppo.*

From the Philosophical Transactions.

SIR, Aleppo, Oct. 26th, 1762.

THE unexpected continuance of the plague in this city during the whole past winter having prevented the English ships, that brought me your favour of October 16th, 1761, from receiving any thing on board from hence, I have been obliged thus long to defer paying my respects to you, and rendering my grateful acknowledgments for your generous concern and good wishes for my safety.

Though I find by experience, that accounts given in news papers of occurrences in this distant quarter of the globe seldom deserve much credit, yet I cannot contradict the report you mention of the plague's raging here in the summer of 1761. You probably will have had it confirmed long since, and also have heard of the accumulated distresses we have lately been labouring under: but as the particulars may not have reached you, I will venture to communicate them, though it is a subject neither pleasing to me to dwell on, nor can be very agreeable to you to read. Would to God! I could even now assure you they are at an end. On the mercy of his protecting Providence has been our sole reliance; nothing else could have supported us under the many apprehensions and dangers we have been daily exposed to.

This unhappy country, for six years past, has been in a very terrible situation, afflicted during the greatest part of that time with many of the Almighty's severest scourges. Its troubles were ushered in by a very sharp winter in 1756-7, which destroyed almost all the fruits of the earth. The cold was so very in-

tense, that the Mercury of Fahrenheit's thermometer, exposed a few minutes to the open air, sunk entirely into the ball of the tube. Millions of olive trees, that had withstood the severity of fifty winters, were blasted in this, and thousands of souls perished merely through cold. The failure of a crop the succeeding harvest occasioned an universal scarcity, which in this country of indolence and oppression (where provision is only made from hand to mouth, and where, literally speaking, no man is secure of reaping what he has sown) soon introduced a famine, with all its attendant miseries. The shocking accounts related to me, on this subject, would appear fabulous, were they not confirmed by numberless eye-witnesses, both Europeans and natives. In many places the inhabitants were driven to such extremities, that women were known to eat their own children, as soon as they expired in their arms, for want of nourishment.—Numbers of persons, from the mountains and villages adjacent, came daily to Aleppo, to offer their wives and children to sale for a few dollars, to procure a temporary subsistence for themselves; and hourly might be seen in our streets dogs and human creatures scratching together on the same dunghill, and quarreling for a bone or piece of carrion, to allay their hunger. A pestilence followed close on the heels of the famine, which lasted the greatest part of 1758, and is supposed to have swept away fifty or sixty thousand souls in this city and its environs, I bie's Ged, I was not a spectator of this complicated scene of misery: the very description of it must distress a compassionate disposition; the sight of it must have made an impression on an heart of flint.

I have already acquainted you, in a former letter, with our troubles by earthquakes, &c. of 1759 and 1760, and therefore shall proceed from the date of my last letter. The latter end of March 1761, the plague, which had lain dormant since the autumn, made its appearance again in this city, and alarmed us considerably. Though, I confess, it did not surprize me; so far from not expecting its return, I should have looked on it almost as a miracle, if we had escaped, after the little progress it had made among us the preceding year. The infection crept gently and gradually on, confined chiefly to one particular quarter

October,

ter, till the beginning of May, when it began to spread visibly and universally. We shut up on the 27th, and our confinement lasted ninety-six days. The fury indeed of the contagion did not continue longer than the middle of July, and many of our merchants went abroad with caution early in August; but as our consul had no urgent business to induce him to expose himself to any risk, we remained in close quarters till we could visit our friends with tolerable security. As an addition to the uneasiness of our situation, the earthquakes returned the latter end of April, though with no great violence, except the first shock, and that much less terrible than those of 1759. We felt six or seven within the week, and four more at long intervals during our imprisonment; but as they were all slight, our apprehensions soon subsided. At our release from confinement the last day of August, we fluttered ourselves with the hopes of a speedy release from danger; but it pleased God to order it otherwise. In all the plagues, with which Aleppo has been visited in this century, the contagion is said to have regularly and constantly ceased in August or September, the hottest months in the year; and it is pretty certain, that it discontinued about that time in 1742, 1743, 1744 and 1760; but, unfortunately for us that now reside here, the year 1761 has proved an instance of the fallacy of general observations on this dreadful subject; for, from the end of March 1761 to the middle of September 1762, scarce a day has passed without some deaths or fresh attacks from the distemper; and though the violence of it ceased in the autumn, yet I believe, on an average, it was fatal to at least thirty persons in every week, from that time to the end of the winter. In February last we were pretty healthy: having but of few accidents, and those in the skins of the city, we once more began to entertain some faint hopes of a further exemption, but they were of very short duration: in March the infection spread again, and in April increased with such rapidity, that we were obliged to retire to our close quarters on the 20th of that month. I have now the satisfaction of informing you that, by the blessing of Providence, we are once more free and at liberty, though after a confinement

more tedious, and much more dismal than even that of the last year; we got abroad on the 18th of August, when the burials were reduced to about twenty a day: the infection gradually decreased till the middle of September, since which time we have heard of no accident. May the Almighty graciously be pleased to prevent the return of a distemper, whose very name strikes terror whenever it is mentioned, and is undoubtedly one of the most lamentable misfortunes, that mankind is liable to.

I wish I could, with any precision, determine our loss in the two last summers; but, in times of such general horror and confusion, it is, in a manner, impossible to come at the exact truth. If you enquire of the natives, they swell the account each year from forty to sixty thousand, and some even higher; but, as the eastern disposition to exaggeration reigns at present almost universally, little accuracy is to be expected from them: this, however, is certain, that the mortality of this year has been very considerable, perhaps not much inferior to any in this century. Some of the Europeans have been at no small pains and expence to procure a regular and daily list of the funerals during our confinement, and their account amounts to about twenty thousand, from the first of April to the first of September this year, and about one third less the preceding summer. This calculation I am inclined to think is pretty right, though there are some strong objections against a probability of being able to procure a just one in such circumstances: for the Turks keep no register of the dead, and have seventy-two different public burial places in the seven miles circumference of the city, besides many private ones within the walls. The Christians and Jews, who are supposed to be rather less than a seventh part of the number of inhabitants, have registers, and each nation one burial place only: their loss this year is about 2500 in the five months.

I will not shock your compassionate disposition, by a detail of the miseries I have been witness to, but only mention, that during the months of June and July, (in the greatest part of which the burials were from 2 to 300 a day,) the noise of men shouting before the corps in the day, and the shrieks of women for the dead,

1800

both day and night, were seldom out of our ears. Custom soon rendered the first familiar to me; but nothing could reconcile me to the last; and as the heat obliges us to sleep on the terrace of our houses in the summer, many of my nights rest was disturbed by these alarms of death.

I bless God, all my countrymen have been so fortunate as to escape any infection in their houses, though each year four or five Europeans have been carried off, and each year the plague broke out in two houses that join to ours. In one of them this year died a Franciscan priest, after two days illness, whose bed was placed about six yards distance from mine. I believe I was in no great danger, as a wall nine or ten feet high separated our terraces; but had I known his situation, I should have moved farther off. The year before I was thrown into a very great agitation of mind for a few days, by the death of my laundress's husband; for the very day he died of the plague, my servant had received my linen from his house, and I had carelessly put on some of it, even without airing. This accident happened many weeks after we were open, and his illness was industriously kept a secret. The last month of my confinement this year passed very heavily with me indeed; for I found my health much disordered. Whether it proceeded from a cold I catched in my head by sleeping in the open air in some very windy nights; from want of exercise; or from the uneasiness of mind naturally attending our melancholy situation, I know not; but my nerves seemed all relaxed, my spirits in a state of dejection unknown to me before, and my head so heavy and confused, that I could neither write nor read for an hour together with application or pleasure. Since our release, I have passed a month at a garden about an hour's ride from the city, for the sake of exercise and fresh air, and find myself much relieved by it, though my head is far from being yet clear.

Among many particulars relating to the present plague, that I have heard, the following anecdotes seem somewhat extraordinary; and yet, as they are well attested, I have no reason to doubt of the truth of them; viz. Last year as well as this, there has been more than one instance of a woman's being delivered of

an infected child, with the plague sore<sup>s</sup> on its body, though the mother herself has been entirely free from the distemper.

A woman, that suckled her own child of five months, was seized with a most severe plague, and died after a week's illness; but the child, though it sucked her, and lay in the same bed with her during her whole disorder, escaped the infection. A woman upwards of an hundred years of age was attacked with the plague, and recovered: her two grandchildren, of ten and sixteen, received the infection from her, and were both carried off by it.

While the plague was making terrible ravage in the island of Cyprus, in the spring of 1760, a woman remarkably sanguine and corpulent, after losing her husband and two children, who died of the plague in her arms, made it her daily employment, from a principle of charity, to attend all her sick neighbours, that stood in need of her assistance, and yet escaped the infection. Also a Greek lad made it his busines for many months to wait on the sick, to wash, dress and bury the dead, and yet he remained unhurt. In that contagion ten men were said to die to one woman; but the persons to whom it was almost universally fatal, were youths of both sexes. Many places were left so bare of inhabitants, as not to have enough left, to gather in the fruits of the earth: it ceased entirely in July 1760, and has not appeared in this illand since.

The plague seems this year to have been in a manner general over a great part of the Ottoman empire. We have advice of the havoc it has made at Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonicha, Brusa, Adena, Antioch, Antab, Killis, Our-fah, Diarbekir, Mousol, and many other large towns and villages. Scanderoon, for the first time I believe this century, has suffered considerably: the other Frank settlements on the sea coast of Syria have been exempted, except a few accidents at Tripoli, which drove the English consul, Mr. Abbott, into a close retirement for a week or two; but the storm soon blew over. I am, with the greatest respect, S I R,

Your most obliged and most  
obedient humble servant,

THOMAS DAWES.

AN

*An Elegy, Written in a Quakers Burial Ground.*

THE Moon emerging darts the lucid ray [repos'd ; Around the World, and sees its tribes Silent each late-tun'd warbler on its spray, sclos'd. Couchant the Herds, and ev'ry Flower A hoary vesture skirts th' unlab'ring wood, One silv'ry gleam confounds the vary'd plain, brood, The partridge calls not on her nested Nor whittling plovers sound their night- ly strain. serene, Ev'n not a gale sighs through the deep Nor seems the stream's deceptive lapse to flow; m'rning scene, One calm suspense reigns o'er the glim- From the starr'd zenith to the vales be- low. pour, While pausing night her serious pleasures And kindred stillness o'er the soul is spread ; Let me some charnel of mankind explore, And ask a solemn converse with its dead. gate, Where roam my steps ? to yonder humble Where a close shade the lowly roof con- ceals ; Here oft, 'tis said, a people silent wait, To taste the gracious boon which hea- v'n reveals. Silence ! prelusive of that sleep profound, Which here their ancestors for ever hold ; mound, Now scarce remembered by a swelling And not a stone their former lives un- fold. spread, Not here the yew its hallow'd branches No fame-perpetuate monuments around ! Not one inscription to th' unnotic'd dead, Nor holy sentence sanctifies the ground ! Did e'er the love of fame your bosoms fire ? Glow'd not its fervid flame till quench'd by death ? Can then the son, forgetful of the fire, Doom to oblivion him who gave him breath ? charm ? Does this sweet frailty now forget to Cannot the pious tomb the spirits raise ? Doth all that zest of pleasure cease to warm ? Is ever clos'd each avenue to praise ? Then what's this foolish tame for which we crave This wish'd reverie ; this ideal bliss ;

This " life in others breath" beyond the grave ; miss This frail existence, that we sure must For which the hero toils, the patriot raves, And thro' the depth of time their fame explore ; slaves Ev'n beauty's self, who holds her willing Revolves a tribute when she charms no more. sue Yet some there are, who lasting peace pur- With thoughts sublim'd beyond a future praise, view, Who chace the airy phantom from their And tread with sweet content her sway'd, Such here, perhaps, whose peaceful tenets Who might have led their country's obey'd, legions on With native warmth, nor honour's voice Nor 'midst the active band of faction shone. Nor yet th' extravagance of love explain'd, In its sweet bane, the strong impulsion'd page ; strain'd ; Nor past their tone the furious passions Nor bade them swell with more than mortal rage. But their restrictive principles unplum'd The soul's expanded wing, while stretch'd for flight, Reason's clear sun the vale of life illum'd, And shew'd ambition on its tott'ring Height. sway, Yet 'midst this ravage of death's dreary How few the kindling love of science fir'd, way, But crept lethargic thro' the long-track'd Nor glow'd to touch the need that thele desir'd ! bard Yet here, perhaps, some poor unfavour'd Whom genius fir'd her arduous heights to dare ; Whose glow of fancy weken'd no regard, Whole raptur'd thoughts were lost in vacant air ! Or usele's sage, who read the starry sphere, Or nature thro' her close recesses trac'd ; Who liv'd abstracted from the public ear, And dy'd without a branch of laurel grac'd. These never taught their merits to display, Like gems in rudest forms conceal'd from sight, day, That might have shone conspicuous on the With deep'ned splendor from reflected light. Or here some SIDNEY, whose unforfeit blood

Not

Not flow'd a righteous freedom to  
maintain; [good,  
Or sapient HALE, who liv'd obscurely  
Nor knew the honours he deserv'd to  
gain. nam'd,  
Some other PENN, to government un-  
Who form'd no code that might the  
nations bind;  
Nor with strong equity the savage tam'd,  
To bless those laws that might have  
blest mankind. [fame,  
Nor these alone had swell'd the trump of  
But some (like nitrous pow'rs in earth  
confin'd, flame  
Innoxious plac'd) not with th' incentive-  
To burst with dread destruction on  
mankind. [blood,  
Perhaps a JEFFERYS, once athirst for  
Or kindred BONNER, of relentless soul;  
Nor that forgot, nor this bely'd a God,  
But, check'd by clement tenets, knew  
controul. [name,  
Yet boots it now the murmur ring of a  
That on the tide of time has learnt to  
flow;  
Can sounds revivify the lifeless frame,  
. And bid the soul with wonted fervors  
glow? [tongue,  
Can statues loose the mould'ring patriot's  
Trophies emboss'd arouse the warrier's  
fire, strung,  
The laurel'd bust re-nerve the arm un-  
Or death-struck poet sculptur'd Bays  
inspire?  
Or can the stately tomb's embellish'd pride  
re-animate the human dust below?  
Can adulation pour the vital tide, [glow?  
And bid the face with living crimson  
No more the orient blush your eyes shall  
greet,  
Nor gleam on you the horizontal ray;  
Unpierc'd the chambers of this last retreat,  
By the fierce radiance of meridian day.  
In vain the lark his matin anthem trills,  
And thro' the vocal heaven pours his  
strain; [fields,  
Ye hear no more the minstrels of the  
Nor the loud herds that bellow o'er the  
plain. [ours  
Gross-cumber'd once with kindred clay to  
Ye spirits! tranc'd from ev'ry mortal  
toil, [ten'd pow'rs,  
Long burst to fields of light, with heigh-  
Ye frest not here, within the clay-cold  
Soil. [wound,  
Tho' oft, they say, with lucid mantles  
Your awful forms sweep shadowy thro'  
the vale;

Or stalk terrific o'er the grave-stone ground,  
While your shrill wails torment the  
passing gale.  
Ah! why alone to ignorance and fear  
Should your unbody'd shades be oft re-  
veal'd?  
And never whisper to the longing ear,  
And from the asking eye be still con-  
ceal'd [gloom,  
Oft have I wander'd thro' the midnight  
When sleep's kind opiate calm'd the  
world to rest; [vernal bloom,  
Mourn'd my lov'd friend, snatch'd in his  
Whilst throbbing care lay brooding in  
my breast. [ties,  
By kindred love, and friendship's stronger  
My longing soul besought he'd stand  
disclos'd;  
In vain I urged what kindred love supplies,  
In vain on friendship's purer flame re-  
pos'd. [breeze  
Tho' dumb amazement hears in ev'ry  
Your hollow accents mutter'd through  
the night, [ful trees,  
Or hears your yells from midst the hale-  
And your drear shadows glide before  
his light. [tread  
Beneath th' unconscious sods on which I  
Lately I saw the lov'd ANGELIA laid;  
Nipt in youth's bloom, while vivid roses  
spread, [blushing maid.  
And blossom'd joys smil'd round the  
A vestal's flame illum'd her modest eye,  
That spoke an inward sanctity of soul;  
Her awful presence smote each stander-by,  
And each forbidden passion felt con-  
troul. [glare,  
Above the glitt'ring croud's fantastic  
Her chasteñ'd wishes ever strove to rise;  
A conscious peace alone her nobler care,  
And saw the full fruition in the skies.  
Here oft MATERNIA throws the pensive  
View, [doom,  
And mourns a younger self's untimely  
Just as the early buds of virtue grew,  
A lib'ral promise bursting into bloom.  
Say, pious matron, why the tear yet  
flows? [relieve?  
Can mem'ry melting o'er the past  
Would'st thou recall the boon that heav'n  
bestows, [grieve?  
And snatch from bliss in future Ills to  
Let it suffice, that thro' the dubious strife  
Of death's menace, and hope's faint  
glimm'ring ray, [ceding life,  
Thou watch'dst her couch, and ey'dst re-  
Till the last star was lost in op'ning day. [Unlike

Unlike the once grave train that's here  
immur'd, [grave;  
The jocund FLORIO found a recent  
Not florid health precarious life secur'd,  
Nor Youths nor blooming Virgin tears  
could save. [glee,  
Where's that creative fancy's sparkling  
Whose rapid sallies shook the circle  
round, [tee  
Till, like the lightning's burst, his repar-  
Bad the peal'd roar from festive roofs  
rebound? possess'd,  
Where's the kind social pow'r's he once  
That rais'd the heart, and bad the spi-  
rits glow; [bless'd,  
The gen'rous wish to make all mankind  
And feeling heart to lighten ev'ry  
woe? [fades,  
What tho' th'enliv'ning bloom of fancy  
Th' awak'ning glow, and social sweet-  
ness fled; [vades,  
Beyond time's weary flight the soul per-  
And soars to regions sacred to the dead.  
This gen'rous hope should fan th' æthe-  
rial fire, [aim,  
This only worth ambition's glorious  
To raise the soul above its frail desire,  
And slight th' amusive impotence of  
fame.  
Yet still this fervor in our bosoms glows;  
Ev'n I, who seem to scorn the tinsel  
toy, [know,  
Indulge a wish for what it ne'er bestows,  
And sooth my mind with this aerial  
joy. [say,  
That when my time shall its last period  
Consign'd like these to everlasting rest,  
The momentary tear forgot to flow,  
And the last sigh escap'd the kindred  
breast: [say  
Hope that some long surviving friend may  
(Pointing to where the mould'ring re-  
liquies rest) [gay,  
I knew him mid't the sprightly concourse  
Touch'd with each joy that warm'd  
the social breast.  
Yet smit with solitude he oft withdrew  
From the glad haunts of men and  
public gaze, [Hue,  
Struck with a reptile's form, or Insect's  
As its spread pinions catch'd the so-  
lar blaze. [alone,  
And devious stray'd o'er the wild heath  
And in its mossy dales his length re-  
clin'd, [their moan,  
Now to the plaintive brooks return'd  
Now swell'd his ton'd voice on the  
hollow wind.

Oft in abstracted vision would he stray  
Along the loose banks of the rushing  
flood,  
Or tread the verge of yonder steepy way,  
Or roam bewilder'd thro' the mazy  
wood. [charm,  
Yet when these freaks of folly ceas'd to  
He liv'd, convers'd, and look'd like  
human-kind;  
Sought the malignant passions to disarm,  
And cherish'd those that harmonize  
the mind. [of joy,  
And pity'd them, who blest with means  
Their sanguine hopes or foolish fears  
prevent, [destroy  
Whose own unbalanc'd minds their wish  
Then deem the cottage only yields  
content. [deplor'd,  
The wounds he could not heal his sighs  
And felt the pangs that heav'd the  
breast of woe; [pour'd,  
And where a tide serene of pleasure  
He mark'd with joy th' unruffled  
current flow. [conceal,  
Yet he"—but all his frailties I'll  
God he rever'd, and lov'd all human-  
kind;  
Defects demand from charity the veil,  
Where her benignant virtues sway'd  
the mind.

*The COUNTRY QUAKER.*

FAR from the bustling city's noise and  
pride,  
Within the bosom of a silent vale,  
A village stands, fast by a stream's smooth  
glide, [dale;  
That pours its mazy lapse along the  
There dwells a QUAKER, shunning mor-  
tal strife, [pledge of life.  
Who thinks a virt'ous peace the dearest  
From neither dress nor principles he  
swerves,  
But is thro' half a century the same;  
When perfect manhood strung his vig'rous  
nerves, [frame;  
As now relaxing age has bow'd his  
Simple alike his manners and his sense,  
Impress'd with antient form and strong  
benevolence.  
Strong for a pow'r intuitive he pleads,  
Some emanation of th' eternal light,  
An energetic rule; beyond all creeds,  
An home-felt fount and test of all that's  
right;  
Not to one sect injuriously confin'd,  
But like the orb of day enlightens all  
mankind. Hence

Hence friend to sacred liberty maintains  
In private judgment a superior right,  
Ev'n ROME's Imperial pontiffs oft ar-  
aigns, [quite ;  
Nor deems prelatic lawn unspotted  
Conclaves and councils ! what are these,  
oppo's'd [disclos'd ?  
To heav'n's clear signature within the soul  
All war and Rapine zealously he blames,  
And madding kings in human gore  
imbu'd ; [aims  
Yet, not displeas'd, hears GAUL's despot  
In her sequacious thoulards are sub-  
du'd ;  
Ev'n nature feels a fervor at the tale,  
That GEORGE's free-born legions thro'  
the world prevail\*. [play,  
No gay romance he reads, nor wicked  
Nor can their page a sanctuary find,  
But each polluting book is cast away,  
That wakes th' unruly passions of the  
mind ;  
While to the Bible he with fervor cleaves,  
And to a puff'd up world each heath'nish  
author leaves.  
With ev'ry tax he cordially complies,  
Save dues of ministers by men ordain'd,  
ASHDOD nor ASHTAROTH more his  
soul denies, [claim'd ;  
Than these from carnal ordinances  
His neigb'ring pastor, with unwear'y'd  
pains, [gress gains.  
His error would display, yet still no pro-  
Yet with consistent amity they live,  
For charity prevents indecent strife ;  
Tho' retrograde their faith, they both be-  
lieve  
This the blest essence of a christian life ;  
The Vicar yet suspects these scruples vain,  
While him the Quaker deems of LEVI's  
tythe-taught train. [fro,  
His preaching brother, trav'ling to and  
Should he unbidden call to be his guest,  
His bosom wakes to friendship's cordial  
glow, [blest ;  
And while he blesses, finds himself more  
Grasping his hand, the pious kiss bestows,  
While his expanded soul in kind endear-  
ment flows.  
He then invites his neighbours to receive  
The simple boon his friend may soon  
dispenie, [leave,  
A vital warmth whose toning fervours  
Unfelt by him from elevated sense ;  
And ever and anon his gen'rous mind

\* Written in 1762.

October, 1764

In aspiration breaks, and groans for hu-  
man-kind.  
If fierce disputes among his neighbours  
rise,  
Him arbiter contesting parties choose ;  
With simple sense he error's maze descries,  
Nor shuns to bring this talent into use ;  
Coolly impartial weighs each dubious side,  
And wisely pleases both, ere he their claims  
decide. [train !)  
He entreats his children round (a goodly  
To shun the follies of a trifling age ;  
From each seducing Gewgaw to refrain,  
That the warp'd soul from virtue's  
path engage ;  
Then turns his retrospect to better days,  
Damsels of yore plain clad, and youth de-  
serving praise !  
And oft reminds them of their ancestry,  
Superior to their persecutor's pow'r,  
Who from coercive hands disdain'd to fly,  
Nor shunn'd the cruel jaw that would  
devour ;  
Then rais'd almost to wrath, condemns  
the crimes [CHARLES's giddy times.  
Of CROMWELL's zeal-blind days, and  
Their zeal he tellis, and how they fervent  
stood, [sling yoke,  
And grew beneath th' oppressor's gal-  
Not fine, nor durance, banishment, nor  
blood, [broke ;  
Their strong allegiance to their duty  
Then with a sigh recounts what change  
appears, [GEORGE's golden years.  
Since WILLIAM's lenient reign, thro'  
That now, alas ! a depravation's spread,  
A like deceptive of the young and old ;  
On vanity's light wing the youth are fled,  
And the deluded elders grasp at gold ;  
But then with pleasure views that some  
remain, [his servile chain.  
That have not bow'd to BAAL, nor wore  
Not always grave ; he takes a heighten'd  
view [peats,  
Of life when new, and its gay joys re-  
What time the bright-plum'd hours light-  
ly flew, [tasted sweets ;  
Fraught with young pleasure, and un-  
His sons attend their circumstantial fire,  
Glow at his youth's emprise, and feel his  
pristine fire.  
What tho' his sinews force is now decay'd,  
Erst in the ring his vig'rous feats were  
seen, [blade,  
Beneath his prowess fell that blust-ring  
And him the vaunting wrestler of the  
green ;

I i i i

With

With simp'ring glee recites those follies past,  
 Tho' deem'd vain-glorious sports and joys unfit to last.  
 On place nor person saintship he'll bestow,  
 Nor tread with rev'rence consecrated ground;  
 Nay to the hallow'd fane he'd cover'd go,  
 Nor kindle at the anthem's sacred sound; [comply,  
 Except his own, does with no forms Unfeeling of the inert for such formality.  
 The days and months he calls by scripture lore, [nod,  
 True to the path primæval patriarchs CHRISTIANS, he says, no heav'nly orbs adore, [THIS god;  
 No ROMAN chieftain, nor no Go-Then why should he pursue the PAGAN road, [exploded god?  
 Adopt th' unhallow'd sound, and long-At large assemblies where his friends re-sort, [sound,  
 He in the foremost ranks is active Zealous fraternal order to support,  
 And that the ancient tenets lose no ground; [claims,  
 But chiefly that which strikes at priestly He here to valour calls, and every tardy brother blames.

Fervent for Immortality he glows, Unknowing of the sceptic's wav'ring [lore;  
 Resign'd to life, but hopes the final close, When grief, and strife, and pain, shall be no more;  
 Yet not to dumb oblivion quite resign'd, Anticipates a name, when he's to dust consign'd.

*A letter to the Rt. Hon. George Grenville, Esq; upon the conduct of the late opposition.*

S I R,

YOur opening of the state of the nation, towards the close of the last session, displayed a knowledge, accurate and extensive, of the subject which you treated, in the opinion of every man who heard you. The enemies of your power, by rendering reluctant justice to your abilities, have given a singular proof of the force of truth, constantly refused to the ablest of your predecessors by the opposers of their days.

Ministers may owe their support to the same motives upon which an opposition to them may be founded; and their fitness or unfitness for the posts they fill, is the only criterion by which the conten-

ding sides can or ought to be tried. This test is infallible; but the difficulty lies in applying it fairly, where all are interested, and every man measures the same object with a standard of his own.

Innumerable are the passions which form the various temper and complexions of men; and there never was a time when a greater variety of causes concurred in exciting all the different emotions of which the human heart is susceptible, and in binding together the various tempers and dispositions of men, through all conditions, ranks, and ages; nor ever were more art and industry employed in producing and preserving this union, by two sets of wily veterans, adverse when in power, but though never joined by love, now agreeing in one common hatred. The friends of these pointed to a popular minister, who in the meridian of his glory sink into retirement, and was soon followed by an old servant of the crown, illustrious from his family, titles, and fortune, and still more recommended by that fortune impaired in offices, which were wont to enrich others, and by a refusal of every pecuniary assistance offered by his sovereign at his departure from his presence.

Another great nobleman offered himself to view, equally distinguished by family, title, and estate, amiable in his manners, and respectable for his virtues, dismissed from the highest post about the person of the crown, and erased from the numerous list of his counsellors in a strain of unusual severity. These were voluntarily accompanied by many others, some their equals, or near their equals, in rank, connected in principles, friendship, and blood, divested like them of those ensigns of favour which long prescription had taught themselves and others to consider as hereditary rights; while a numerous train of dependents, driven from plenty and comfort into penury and want, composed the rear of this interesting spectacle.

Here were objects formed to affect every temper, and to inspire every passion, suited to every state and condition of the spectators, bringing what they saw home to their own bosoms, and interesting self-love in the fate of others: and there were spectators of every state and condition, who, thus operated upon, joined the sufferers, adopting their cause, and their resentment. Of

Of those who succeeded to power, the chief stood high in the personal favour of his sovereign, which could only be equalled by the envy and malice of those whose pride suffered under a marked preference, by them styled disgrace. Dissatisfaction was not confined to these: the instances which history affords of an abuse of personal influence over the minds of our princes, render the name of *favourite* traditionally ungracious to the multitude. His preferment offended the Plebeian as much as the Patrician: national pride was hurt; a *Scot* at the head of the Treasury was not to be endured by an *English* porter; and the cobler re-echoed from his stall, to his brethren in common council assembled, *No Favourite! No Scotchman!* Almost every corporation in England caught the alarm, bleating after those bell-wethers of faction, who in the heart of the metropolis dared to insult their royal guest, by a treatment injurious, even to the rights of hospitality.

The most abandoned wretch that ever disgraced private life, with talents only known by an abuse of them, rose from the obscurity of mean birth, the champion of Virtue, Liberty, and *England!* A virtuous, but unpopular minister, soon proved an equal match for such an assailant. But the triumph of vice did not end here: He became a rival even to him in whose vindication he first drew his pen; and the loved, the admired Commoner, sunk second in popularity to those ruffian talents which defended and disgraced his cause. But when the arm of parliamentary justice was stretched out against him, he fell an unassisted and unpitied victim to that abused authority which he dared to contemn and violate.

The Tories, long accustomed to be treated as Jacobites by the ministerial party, had, forgetting recent injuries, ranged themselves under the banners of a minister, reconciled to them by their loved epithet of *Patriot*, in contradistinction to others. In the opening of a new reign, under a gracious declaration from the throne, they received an earnest in some instances of that proscription being removed, which had, since the accession of this royal family, branded and distinguished them from the prevailing party. Some were placed in honourable stations, near the person of their sovereign; and if none were intrusted with departments of

business and influence, a consciousness of inability, from want of experience, accounted to their own minds for this exclusion. They felt the whole of their obligation; and acknowledged a part of it as derived from him who was the avowed channel of favour, with whom they remained, a few excepted, firmly connected in the separation which soon after ensued.

The charge of Jacobitism was now revived by the discontented and seceding Whigs; and by a strange inversion of argument, they who were formerly condemned as disaffected, because they opposed, were now marked with the same opprobrious character, because they assisted government; while their few recusant brethren of the *Cocoa Tree* were the only loyal subjects who bore the name of *Tory*. These concurred with discontented Whigs, in lamenting a change of system, by which old and faithful servants were dismissed to make room for a new tribe. Nor is this the only instance of ideas of hereditary right transferred from the crown to certain families, which, since the accession of this royal family, have from father to son exercised all its functions, and considered their masters, like the sceptre which they bore, as mere emblems of regality, which virtually, and in its effects, resided, in them.

The times were however fitted for such doctrine: Licentiousness in talking, writing, and acting, were liberty; while the best known, the most necessary, and therefore the oftnest practised, powers of prerogative, in placing or displacing the servants of the crown, were arbitrary infringements of that independent freedom which this family has chosen to defend; and in those preludes to still more dangerous designs, concurring Tories were, by their principles, the fittest and most ready instruments. Such was the general language; and while these fears and these jealousies revived the expiring members of party, an ill-timed tax upon cyder was hastily introduced, which almost solely affecting five Tory counties, disengaged many of their representatives, and totally estranged some from the support of a minister, who, loaded with an odium partly contracted on their account, felt his burthen increase by the additional weight of their resentment. The evil consequences of this measure, lasted longer than the power of its author; and the succeeding I i i i 2 ad-

administration experienced its effects, even after the tax had been reduced to a very moderate composition.

When the first bill for imposing this tax had passed through both houses of parliament, the city of London seized the opportunity of controlling every branch of the legislature, and petitioned the King to withhold his royal assent, by an exercise of prerogative, never used but once since the revolution. The petitioners went still farther, and, with an ignorance and inconsistency natural to mean men, advised our monarch, from a tender concern for liberty, to venture upon what never was attempted even by the Stuart race, and by rejecting one part of the bill only, for such was the prayer of their petition, give the force of law to a mutilated act of the legislature, modelled and abridged by the sole pleasure of the crown.

But whatever our surprise might then have been, we should now cease to wonder at this instance of absurd inconsistency in a few ignorant tradesmen, when we have lately seen a proposition for interposing a resolution of the house of Commons between law and a judicial determination, the cause actually depending in those courts where alone it is constitutionally cognisable; and to increase the wonder, that proposition was in a full house of parliament rejected only by a majority of 14 voices, 232 to 218; for such was the question, upon the success of which the *Monument* of London was to have blazed as a signal deliverance from a more threatening conflagration than that which this fabrick was erected to commemorate\*.

Who the real incendiaries were, can surely not be a doubt; those secretaries by whose warrant Mr. Wilkes and his papers had been seized, drawn in the usual form which had prevailed from the revolution; or those who inflamed the nation with all the virulence, falsehood, and abuse, as if the liberty of the subject had been invaded by a new and arbitrary stretch of authority.

That the practice was not warranted by law, was equally the doctrine of both sides; but the guilt of stirring up the nation by unfounded falsehoods, was theirs who at first devised them as an engine to

\* The *Monument* was to have been illuminated, and beer to be given to the populace, to gladden the hearts of the enlightened freemen of London.

excite compassion towards the martyr in their cause, the favourite reviler of Majesty and parliamentary authority. But when the weight of his crimes bore him down, and would have dragged them with him, had they adhered to their promises of inseparable connection and support, they tried the force of a popular subject upon honest and unwary minds. For this purpose a question was devised, to which, as a simple proposition, no man could refuse his assent; and in which a considerable number of placemen, and near half the Tories, concurred with opposing Whigs.

But the fate of another proposition, which soon was offered for doing that constitutionally and effectually by a more comprehensive law, discovered to all who would see, the motives that actuated the leaders of opposition. That motion was thinly attended by their party, and strenuously opposed by those who did attend: to carry a question against the minister, was their view; and when that failed, they laid aside, for the use of some future day, the pageantry of painted terrors, with which, like Popish priests, they would awe those they mean to govern: and the watchful patriots, who could not sleep under apprehension of ruthless messengers breaking in upon them, have since enjoyed their peaceful slumbers uninterrupted by the clang of visionary chains.

When the Earl of Bute had quitted that high post to which you succeeded, he undoubtedly had a superior claim to the merit of those measures, with all who approved them, of which he was considered as the sole author by others, and as such singled out the destined victim of national vengeance, for a ruinous and ignominious peace. Your share of power at that period neither intitled you to any large proportion of praise from one side, nor rendered you an object of hatred to the other.

When he first resigned, they supposed, or would have had others suppose, that his influence remained in its full force, manifested in all that was done, while the directing agent remained concealed: but when the present administration evidently stood upon a self-supporting basis, then opposition changed its language; the once arbitrary minister was laid to be driven into exile by his more despotic and unrelenting successors, and the once detested and detestable Scot, who was to have

have been dragged from behind the throne to exemplary and condign punishment, was courted to exert that influence which he was supposed to have concealed for the surer destruction of England, and to return into power, glorious and exalted in friendly union with the patriot-minister, upon the shoulders of English patriots.

This is fact: and the person confidentially employed in the first steps of this negotiation, was the lowest tool of a late minister, himself held unworthy by our great commoner of any participation of power under his administration, and who had rendered himself still more infamous by a recent treachery against that master who raised him from native beggary to incredible opulence!

The means by which Mr. P.—had often forced himself into the closet and counsels of his king, in the late reign, could be reconciled to lovers of monarchy, only by the services which he rendered to his country in that extorted confidence: and few can wish for a repetition of those means now, with many aggravating circumstances, but from a conviction of the same necessity, which clearly does not exist.

We have now a minister not obtruded upon his master, confessedly equal to the high post in which he is placed; and while our country has a better chance of being honestly served, that service is not earned at the expence of a strain upon regal authority, which wounds our constitution in a vital and essential part.

The sufferings of individuals, however affecting, are a private concern; prejudice alone can make it public; but violence offered to majesty interests the whole. And surely a young king under that circumstance endowed with every virtue that commands veneration, and with every quality that wins love; gentle in his dispositions, magnificent in his nature, loving his native country, and demonstrating that natural affection by more and greater sacrifices of private interest in three years, than recommend the longest reigns of his royal predecessors; offers an object as worthy of inspiring the tenderest emotions, as they can pretend to be, whose picture I have already endeavoured to draw, even in the strongest colours of partial friendship. But should such a prince be traduced, reviled, and insulted, by unprovoked and ungrateful men; should their ungenerous, unmanly, and

brutal rage, violate every regard of decency and respect due to the sex and rank of those nearest and dearest to him; indignation resentful should take place of every other passion, and the abettors of such infamy share in the general execration of its ignominious authors.

#### *Anecdotes Russes, ou Lettres d'un Officier*

*Allemand à un Gentilhomme Livonien, &c. i. e. Russian Anecdotes; or, Letters from a German Officer to a Livonian Nobleman, written from Peterburgh in the year 1762, during the Reign of PETER III. and the Revolution that deprived him of his Crown and his Life.*

THESE letters being, as is confidently affirmed, written by a person of no small consequence in the court of Russia, and one who is perfectly acquainted with all the circumstances which are therein mentioned; and having so much engaged the attention and provoked the indignation of that court, as to induce it to procure an order for their immediate suppression in the United Provinces, where they first made their appearance; the reader, we imagine, will not be displeased with a view of their contents, as the book is extremely scarce, and has not yet been translated into the English language.

The letters are thirty in number. The first relates several circumstances of the life of the unfortunate Peter III. as also his accession to the throne of Russia. Here we are told, that the indifference and contempt this Prince had long discovered for the Russian nation, rendered him in the eye of the Public rather an object of terror than of love, and had occasioned several attempts to prevent his elevation to the Imperial throne. These attempts were rendered unsuccessful, by the tender affection which the Empress Elizabeth had for this Prince. The character of Peter III. was far from being radically bad, says this author, but the manner in which he was educated, rendered him stupid and untractable. He was brought young from Holstein, and baptized anew according to the ceremonies of the Greek church, and then left entirely to himself, to spend his time in dissipation and indolence; no pains were taken to instruct him in the art of government, or to make him acquainted with the character, genius, or interests of the people, over whom he was one day destined

destined to reign. At the age of thirty he was not admitted to the deliberations of the cabinet; and his occupations, at that age, were very little different from the amusements that were procured for him at the age of thirteen. He was, in short, during the life of Elizabeth, rather kept like a state-prisoner, than educated like the heir to the crown; and he diverted himself at Oranienbaum with some German guards, that were brought from Holstein to amuse him, when he ought to have been animating the councils, or commanding the armies of Russia. The author, however, celebrates the generosity which this Emperor discovered, by pardoning his enemies upon his accession to the throne, and expresses uneasy apprehensions lest this his goodness and facility to forgive, should render him the prey of Russian perfidy and barbarity. ‘For the Russian, says he, resembles a tiger, which licks the hand of his master as long as he is chained, but tears him in pieces as soon as he gets loose. Peter the Great was a Russian by birth; yet how many heads was he obliged to strike off before he could reign undisturbed, or sleep in safety? The whole Russian Empire swore allegiance to Elizabeth, yet how many noses was she obliged to slit, how many ears was she forced to cut off, how many tongues did she find it necessary to shorten, before she could fix herself firmly on the throne?’

The second letter contains an account of the succession to the Imperial Crown of Russia since the reign of Peter the Great. The author remarks that the late Emperor, in the declaration he issued out on his accession to the throne, made no mention of the young Prince his son, and alledges for his silence the following political reason: that ‘not knowing how this young Prince might turn out, he reserved to himself thereby the power of chusing another successor, in consequence of that famous law enacted by PETER the Great, empowering the Emperors of Russia to nominate their successors, even to the exclusion of their own children, if they judged such an exclusion conducive to the interests of the empire.’ Another reason may, however, be alledged for the silence of Peter the Third, who did not think himself obliged to behold the young prince with a paternal eye, in consequence of

certain suspicions, or rather of a certain persuasion, mentioned in the sequel.

In the second letter we have the following passage relating to the unfortunate Prince Ivan: “However just the title of PETER III. to the crown may be, you may be assured that there is no person here that does not lament the unhappy lot of Prince Ivan. It would seem, as if the Emperor himself beheld his situation with compassion, and it is even said that he had formed a plan in favour of that Prince, which will, in due time, be communicated to the public. We are at least now permitted to mention his name, which could not be done without danger under the reign of Elizabeth, when the person that pronounced it ran the risk of losing his tongue. All the coin that bore the stamp of this transitory Emperor was prohibited on pain of death; and it is but very lately that a German tradesman experienced the extreme rigour of this prohibition. This man, who was a cabinet-maker, after having exercised his profession during several years at Petersburg, went to Cronstadt in order to return to his native country by a merchant vessel there, bound for Lubeck. As it is not permitted to carry out of Russia either plate, or above a certain quantity of money, the officer of the customs asked the tradesman, ‘What is bad with him?’ the latter answered, ‘A few roubles only to pay my freight.’ He was obliged to shew them, and, unhappily for him, one of them bore the stamp of Ivan, a circumstance unknown to the honest tradesman, who neither knew that he had such a coin, nor from whom he had received it. Notwithstanding this he was immediately seized, carried to Petersburg, and though the strongest proofs of his innocence were exhibited to his judges, he was condemned to a perpetual prison in Siberia.”

In the third letter we are told, that the late Emperor, without either prudence or hesitation, declared publicly, that the son of a certain Princess, was no relation to him; nay, he said the thing in grosser terms; the word *bastard* was not spared. This exhibits a natural reason for the misunderstandings that reigned between the late Emperor and the present Empress, both before and after their accession to the throne.

But there is a farther reason given in this letter,

letter, for the discord that reigned between these two great personages ; and this reason depends upon an anecdote extremely curious, and hitherto unknown to the public ; an anecdote also, that explains the exile of an eminent Minister, and the ignominious and unprecedented terms which were made use of in the sentence pronounced against him. As this is the only important anecdote of a political kind, that is contained in these letters, we shall give it mostly in the author's own words : “ You remember, Sir, the disgrace of the High Chancellor Bestucheff.—There are few examples in history of such a fall, or of such ignominious usage being given to a minister, so highly respected in all the courts of Europe, on account of his uncommon abilities. In the edict or manifesto published against him, he is called a *consummate villain, whose hairs are grown grey in malice and perfidy* ; he is accused of crimes committed against the state, but none of these crimes are so much as mentioned. Europe beheld with astonishment the fall of this minister, without being able to find out its cause. A thousand conjectures were thrown out upon this occasion, but the true reason was as follows : about the commencement of the war, the Empress Elizabeth was almost always indisposed, and her life was often despaired of. She remained, nevertheless, firmly resolved to carry on the war with vigour against the King of Prussia. This resolution was agreeable to the whole court, except the Grand Duke, who was not consulted on this occasion ; and who, in consequence of this affront, was irritated both against the Empress and her Ministers, and confirmed in his warm attachment to the Prussian cause. He was imprudent enough to speak his sentiments on this head openly, and in the harshest terms ; and when the Russian troops had received, at any time, a check or a defeat, this Prince never failed to condole the Ministry upon the occasion, in an *ironical* manner. All this gave the Ministry very uneasy apprehensions of what might happen, in case of the death of the Empress Elizabeth ; and these apprehensions were increased by a consciousness of the disservice they had done the Grand Duke during the whole course of their administration, by their constant endeavours to remove from him the affection of the Empress, and to exasperate her against him.” Perceiving thus

their peril on one hand, and persuaded on the other, that the affection of Elizabeth for her nephew would never permit her to exclude him from the throne, however dissatisfied she might be with several parts of his conduct, they resolved not to do their work by halves, but to sacrifice the dictates of conscience and justice to their safety. For this purpose a plan was formed to substitute, in the place of the Testament of the Empress, a forged *Testament*, by which the Grand Duke was to be excluded from the throne, the crown to be placed on the head of his son, then an infant (and still such) and the Grand Duchess to be declared Regent, during the minority, in conjunction with a certain number of Senators, that were selected and named for that end. “ I don't pretend to affirm (says the letter writer) that the Grand Duchess was concerned in this unworthy project ; I only know, that the plot was discovered, and that it was the true cause of the disgrace of Bestucheff, and one of the principal reasons of the indifference that Peter the Third shewed ever after to his consort. It was on this occasion that the Countess Worontzow obtained the place, which Catherine had hitherto enjoyed in the heart of the Emperor.” If we are to believe this letter writer, the Empress treated the new Mistress with the most prudent politeness, and thought herself sufficiently avenged of the Emperor, by the ugliness and stupidity of the mistress he had chosen.

Some days before the death of Elizabeth, a new attempt was made to exclude Peter III. from the throne ; and our author assures us, that the dying Empress was, at length, persuaded to pass him over in the succession ; but the Grand Duke having received speedy information of this perfidious design, was so happy as to prevent its execution.

Towards the conclusion of this letter, after describing the excessive joy discovered by Peter III. on his accession to the throne, and which the restraint, in which he had formerly lived, rendered natural to a weak mind, the letter-writer goes on thus : “ The peace with the King of Prussia is already declared at court. The Russian nation must, however, undergo a striking metamorphosis before this alliance can produce in them a sincere friendship for the Court of Berlin. You can form no adequate idea of their rooted aversion

version to the Prussians. It was looked upon hitherto as a crime to articulate the name of the Prussian monarch ; and as it was not in their power to come at his person, they revenged themselves on his portrait, which was universally prohibited like counterband goods. Count Tottleben sent a picture of the King of Prussia to the late Empress Elizabeth, who had it thrown under her bed, where it lay till her death. Her successor drew it from this dishonourable obscurity, had it richly framed and set up in the palace, and then all the prohibited pictures of that monarch became lawful furniture, and were restored to their places."

The fourth letter contains nothing more than a brief account of the funeral pomp of the late Empress Elizabeth. In the fifth, the author enquires into the reasons, which render the Russian empire so little formidable, notwithstanding its prodigious extent, and which make it often dread a German prince whose dominions are less extensive than the smallest of its numerous provinces. These reasons he takes to be the ancient law that prohibited strangers from entering into Russia, and the subjects of that kingdom from travelling into other countries. That part of the law, which rendered Russia inaccessible to strangers, was abolished by Peter the First, by which means the arts and sciences were introduced into Russia; but it was not before the reign of the late Emperor Peter the Third, that the Russian nobility were permitted to travel into other countries to dispel their barbarous prejudices, and to soften their rugged and savage manners. The author in one part of his letter seems to expect that the Russians will derive great advantages from this liberty, and that our posterity may thus find one day Parisian politeness in Tartary and Kamtschaka ; and yet in another he describes the character and situation of this people in such a light, as must make us judge them incapable of improving any opportunity of emerging from their barbarism. "The love of glory, (says he, after Montesquieu) grows with liberty, and declines with it. It makes the subjects of a free nation perform with pleasure and inclination what an Asiatic or Russian Sovereign obtains from his slaves by the terrors of punishment. But in this country [Russia] honour, reputation, and virtue are consider-

ed as imaginary beings, when they are not accompanied with the favour of the Prince, to which they owe their existence, and with which they vanish. A man, who enjoys the esteem of the public, is never secured from falling into infamy and disgrace ; he is a General to-day ; to-morrow perhaps his Prince will degrade him to the office of Cook ; and then he will have no other encomiums or applause to expect except those which are due to the maker of a nice raggout." — "As soon as any person, be he a native or a foreigner, has incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, be his rank or merit what it will, he is treated by the populace as one of their equals. Hence it is that we see the meanest and most ignoble steps taken by those who are raised to the most eminent stations in the empire. The point of honour, or the love of glory, has no sort of influence on their actions or measures ; they know that the greatest minister is as much a slave as his groom, and that the fantastic will of the Prince can level at once the most unequal conditions."

According to our author, the same mean, abject and ignoble spirit goes thro' all the ranks and orders of men in Russia. Even in the army, which ought to be the sanctuary of honour, it is almost visible every where. He excepts, indeed, some officers of merit ; but he represents many of them as persons that for the sake of a few roubles will put up with kicks and cuffs, and all kinds of affronts.

In the sixth letter he speaks of the resolution formed by the late Emperor Peter III. to have a *code of fundamental laws* drawn up for the Russias in imitation of the *Frederician code*, which the King of Prussia has established in his dominions. Nothing, indeed, is such a palpable proof of the brutal ignorance and barbarism that reigns in the Russian empire, as the state of their laws and their manner of administering justice. Their *written laws*, called *ukases* (and they have no other) are a confused medley, full of obscurity, ambiguity, and contradiction. The contradiction is so striking and general, that there is no suit in which the contending parties may not alledge positive laws in their favour. "Here then, says our author, the lawyers shew their dexterity. The first thing a lawyer does is to discover how much the opp<sup>n</sup> party has given to the Copier, how much to the Clerk, how

how much to the Register, and how much to the Secretary, *pro insinuatione*. He then inquires what kind of liquor (whether wine, drams, or punch) is most agreeable to the taste of these worthy guardians of the property of the subject, and what kind of presents are most acceptable to their wives. Thus by dint of brandy, presents, and *roubles*, he changes the face of justice, finds the proper ukases to support his cause, and carries all before him, unless the adverse party proves by *Imperialists*\* the justice of his pretensions; for then victory changes sides." To reform this and other abuses the Emperor sent the Prussian or Frede-  
rician Code to the Senate, in order to its being translated into the Russian language, that being compared and combined with the laws in being, a compleat and permanent body of jurisprudence might be formed out of both. Our author gives on this occasion the following anecdote, which may enable us to correct our high notions of the progress of letters in Russia since Peter the Great. "The senate, says he, ordered all the translators to be assembled, and the Code was divided equally among them without any regard either to the arrangement of the chapters, or to the connection of the subjects. You cannot imagine how these poor people excited my compassion. There were only two of them that understood a few Latin words they had learnt in their youth. Accordingly several of these translators abandoned their task, and confessed their ignorance; others did their work by guess, while the judges and assessors in the courts of justice, who did not understand a word of Latin, and longed for an intelligible system of jurisprudence, were much disappointed; and the Emperor perceived the necessity of erecting schools to instruct, in the knowledge of law and languages, those who were designed to fill places in the courts of justice."

In the seventh letter there is an account of the strange and barbarous proceedings of the Russian courts in criminal matters. The eighth contains an account of the absolute and unlimited power of parents over their children, and of husbands over their wives. 'In Russia, says our author, the husband is the proprietor of his wife, and considers her as a piece of goods that he can dispose of according to his fancy.'

In the ninth letter the author tells us,  
October, 1764.

that the late Emperor never formed the design of making war upon the beards of the clergy, as has been reported, and shews the trifling circumstance on which this rumour was founded. The tenth, which has for its subject the ignorance of the Russian priests in particular, and that of the nation in general, shews abundantly that since the reign of Peter the Great, the Russians have been falling back into their primitive barbarism, and that the pompous accounts we have had of the propagation of science in that nation are very little to be depended upon. Our author assures us, that there is not to be found among the Russians any one man of letters, 'who has received even the first principles of science in his own country.' All the Russians learning is confined to the *strangers* that reside in a corner of that vast empire, and to a handful of *natives* that have been educated in Germany. 'When the passage of Venus, over the sun's disk, drew the attention of astronomers in all countries, two Russian members of the academy of Petersburgh, were sent to observe this remarkable event. The youngest of the two, M. Rumowsky, could make no observations at all, on account of the clouds that covered the horizon of the place where he had raised his observatory. The other, M. Poppow, who, from the result of his observations, is supposed to have made them under the influence of Bacchus, represented Venus as having made her passage in a direction quite opposite to that which had been pointed out beforehand by the astronomers; and his account was so obscure, confused, and ambiguous, that the academy was obliged to suppress it. A German professor, who was making preparations at Petersburgh to observe this famous passage, was ordered to leave his business to some Russian students, who knew nothing of the matter; so that the academy was, at length, obliged to borrow the discoveries of M. Poissonier, a French astronomer, whom the King had sent into Siberia to make observations on this interesting phenomenon.'

After our author's account, in the tenth letter, of the ignorance and barbarism that still prevail in Russia, he gives us a particular anecdote concerning the *Academy of Sciences* at Petersburgh, which, if it be true, shews sufficiently, whence it comes, that this wise institution contributes so lit-  
K k k k tle

tle to the encouragement and propagation of learning in Russia. ‘ By the laws of this academy, every member is obliged to furnish annually to its memoirs and transactions, two dissertations. This obligation is regularly fulfilled ; but what happens ? These dissertations are carefully locked up among the archives, and ten or twelve years pass before they see the light ; some scattered pieces are now and then inserted into the Memoirs of the Academy, to shew the people that all the professors are not fled, and the remainder of each volume is filled with dissertations and discoveries of an antient date, furnished by members that have been long dead.’ The reason which our author gives for this unaccountable proceeding, is the jealous eye with which the Russians behold the reputation of strangers, (and such are all the academicians who are capable of writing.) ‘ They use all possible methods to prevent their making a shining figure, and, among others, the method now mentioned.

The eleventh letter is trivial ; the twelfth describes the licentious manners of the Russian populace, who change wives and husbands as often as they think proper, although the ceremony of marriage be performed in Russia with peculiar solemnity. The nobility and gentry are under greater restraints in this respect, as they cannot marry without the consent of their sovereign, nor dissolve their conjugal bonds without the permission both of the sovereign and the synod. In the thirteenth, which is curious, the author examines how it comes to pass, that in a country where the women are fruitful, the priests marry, and the virgins are not obliged to shut themselves up in convents, the cities and villages are much less peopled than in other countries. He imputes this to two causes, which destroy, *says he*, annually in Russia more inhabitants, than perish by the plague or by the sword. The first cause is the manner of treating new-born children, who, as if the parents had a mind to sacrifice them to Moloch, are carried naked, or half-covered, and plunged into warm baths. After this first part of the ceremony, when their pores are opened, and their fibres relaxed, they are not only exposed to the rigour of the cold, even in the midst of winter, but cold water, or rather melted ice, is poured upon their heads, and they are rolled naked in the snow. This method is practised twice a week, and it is easy to imagine its pernicious con-

sequences. Our author observes, that in these public baths, all ages, all sexes, all relations appear together, and wash themselves promiscuously *in the state of nature*, as if they were in the state of primitive modesty and innocence ; from which they are as far removed as the most corrupt nations. Nothing more horrible than the impudence and licentiousness of taste and sentiment discovered here. The other cause of depopulation in Russia, is a disorder, whose very name inspires horror and disgust ; which communicates its contagion by servants, nurses, &c. and in Siberia more especially, is so obstinately rooted, that children bring it into the world with them.

There is nothing interesting in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth letters, the last of which takes notice of the imprudence of Peter III. in forming the design of a war with Denmark, on account of his pretensions to Holstein, before he was even crowned, or well fixed on his throne. The seventeenth contains an account of the changes made by this Prince in the army. Before him all the Russian troops had the same regiments, and the regiments bore the names, not of their colonels, but of the provinces where they had been raised. But he ordered a different uniform to be given to each regiment, with the name of their Colonel. The imperial guards, which form a body of ten thousand men, drew in a more particular manner the attention of the new Emperor. A notion had got in among them, that they were designed only for show and parade ; that they were not to expose their lives for their country, but to guard the imperial family, and to *dispose of the throne* when they thought proper. The Empress Elizabeth, whom they had raised to the throne, (*by a most unjust usurpation of the rights of the late unfortunate Ivan,*) increased their insolence by the marks of distinction with which she loaded them, and permitted them to pass their days in indolence and ease. Peter III. began to reform this irregularity, by obliging these *Pretorian* guards to submit to the same military discipline, that is observed by the other national troops. The following account of the character of the Russian troops is certainly true : ‘ The bravery of the Russian soldiers depends entirely upon that of their officers. They seem born for passive obedience, and their stupidity removes

moves all apprehension of danger. They are like so many machines, which never act until they are set in motion; but when once they are set a going, persevere in their duty as long as their officers animate and encourage them. Thus they are equally disposed to fight like lions, or to fly like stags.' And in another letter the author expresses himself thus: ' You must not imagine, Sir, that the Russians are naturally courageous; no! it is only constraint and slavery that force from them the appearance of fortitude. They are naturally timorous, and this defect is a kind of virtue with respect to strangers. For if the Russians joined to their natural character the temerity and bravery of the English and Germans, they would become formidable beyond expression.'

The eighteenth letter opens a new scene of discord between Peter III. and the Empress. ' The Emperor, says our author, has lately treated his consort with such indignity, that every body is shocked at his behaviour. He has pushed his resentment, or rather carried his weakness, so far, as to forbid the gardener to send fruit to the Empress, who is passionately fond of them. He suspects that princess of dark and dangerous designs, tho' the reasons on which these suspicions are founded, are yet unknown.'

In order to see the issue of this misunderstanding, we shall pass on to the twenty-second and twenty-third letters, which contain the catastrophe of this unfortunate Emperor. The author speaks of this horrible event in the strongest and most pathetic terms; he declaims with vehemence against the barbarity and perfidy of this abominable treason, which will stigmatize, says he, with an eternal note of infamy the Russian nation. He lays the charge of it upon that deceitful and barbarous people, and spares the hand that directed the blow, but spares it in such a manner, that any one may see that he is very far from being insensible of its guilt. ' What can the wise Catharine hope for, says he, from those perjured monsters, who broke their oath of allegiance to her husband?' —In the six succeeding letters, the author gives a circumstantial relation of the conspiracy against Peter, and its unhappy conclusion for him. The greatest part of these circumstances are known, but the relation is so interesting, that we shall give here an abridgment of it.

Peter III. was at Oranienbaum, attended with a splendid court; the Empress was at Petershoff, with a small retinue. Prince George of Holstein, the Emperor's uncle, was returned to Petersburgh with his family, to give some orders relative to the Emperor's approaching voyage into Germany. The whole city of Petersburgh enjoyed that profound tranquillity, and was wrapped in that silence and repose, that often precedes great revolutions. All of a sudden the storm arose, and spread universal terror among all ranks and orders. In the midst of this confusion the Empress appeared, escorted by a company of guards, who cried continually, *Long live the Empress Catherine!* while the brutal multitude joined in the cry, without knowing or enquiring what it meant. Prince George of Holstein hearing the noise, observing the cannons placed before the imperial palace, and seeing all things in confusion, mounted his horse, in order to join the Emperor at Oranienbaum, attended by a single hussar. He was stopped by a troop of the horse-guards; one of these barbarians pulled him off his horse, and another had his pistol cocked to shoot him through the head, had not a third, more humane, prevented it. He was brought in a wretched carriage to the gate of the palace, where an order was given to conduct him to his house, and to keep him prisoner there with his whole family. At his return home, he found his house plundered, his children robbed and stripped almost naked, and his officers and servants shut up in a cellar. In the mean time, all the other regiments, with the clergy and colleges, were assembled in the palace by an order from the Empress. Astonishment, terror, discontent, dejection, and malice, were painted in their faces: a manifesto was drawn up, to exhort the people to thank heaven for having inspired them with perjury and treason; and the oaths were taken to Catherine, who, the same evening, marched with her guards and a train of artillery, to seize the person of the Emperor, and disarm his German troops. This Prince had passed the night very quietly at Oranienbaum, and the next morning went to Petershoff, with an intention to dine with the Empress; some say, with a design to secure her person—and this is not improbable. Surprised not to find the Empress there, he guessed at the mystery, though all possible

Precautions had been taken, to cut off all intelligence from him. His first resolution was to oppose force to force, and to defend himself with his German troops ; but by old Munich's advice he repaired to Cronstadt, where the fleet lay. Here he was told by an officer, that *there was no Emperor* in Russia, and that the reins of government were in the hands of Catherine. It was unluckily but half an hour before his arrival, that the officer had received orders from the Empress to make the whole garrison take the oath of allegiance to her alone. The Emperor returned to Oranienbaum, and tho' he had with him 300 hussars and dragoons well mounted, and ready to spend the last drop of their blood in his service ; tho' the road to Livonia was open, and a formidable army, in which he could confide, was ready to receive him in Germany ; tho' his retinue was more than sufficient to triumph over all the obstacles he could meet with in his way ; yet he surrendered himself to the Empress, in a manner more humbling and painful to a generous mind, than death itself in its worst form. For nothing can be more inglorious than the abdication of the throne, which he was forced to sign, when he fell into the hands of his amiable consort ; an abdication, which prudence ought to have hindered his enemies to publish. After this, he was brought to Petershoff, where he was separated from his favourite Hudowitz, and his mistress the Countess Worontzow, and was sent from thence to Robsch, an old castle, about 18 miles from Petersburgh, where none, even of his menial servants, were permitted to follow him. As soon as the news of the Emperor's imprisonment reached Petersburgh, and the people had time to return from their intoxication, repentance, shame, and discontent, discovered themselves in many who had been concerned in this revolution. The guards, more particularly, were ashamed of their perfidy, accused each other of treason, and only wanted a bold leader to set Peter at liberty, and to restore him to his throne.

Our author mentions no more of the circumstances of the death of this Prince, than the dreadful cries that were heard from his chamber the day he expired, which intimated the most violent torment. His funeral pomp was such as would rather have suited an infamous malefactor, than the grandson of Peter the Great, whose

only crime was a want of prudence on certain occasions. A regimental coat, and four wax candles, composed the whole of his funeral state. Strangers were invited to see the traitor, as some of his barbarous and ungrateful subjects affected to call him ; and his body was placed by four domestics of the court in a vault, between those of the unfortunate Princesses, Anne and her daughter.

The voice of fame attributes the sudden, painful, and violent death of this unfortunate monarch, to the orders of a certain Princess, whom our author defends very weakly, and perhaps not very sincerely, against this horrid charge. He attributes, indeed, this detestable crime to those who had been employed in dethroning him, and who must naturally have dreaded the effects of his just resentment, had he lived and been lucky enough to have made his peace with the Empress.

*The following Manifesto, which gives us an History of the tragical end of Prince Ivan, (p. 520) with the Remarks of a Free Briton thereon ; we shall add as a proper Appendix to the foregoing.*

CATHERINE II. by the grace of God, Empress and Sovereign of all Russia, &c. &c. to all whom these presents may concern.

WHEN, by divine will, and in compliance with the ardent and unanimous desires of our faithful subjects, we ascended the throne of Russia, we were not ignorant that Ivan, son of Anthony, Prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, and the Princess Anne of Mecklenburg, was still alive. This prince, as is well known, was, immediately after his birth, unlawfully declared heir to the imperial crown of Russia ; but, by decrees of Providence, he was soon after irrevocably excluded from that high dignity, and the sceptre placed in the hands of the lawful heiress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, our beloved aunt, of glorious memory.

After we had ascended the throne, and offered up to Heaven our just thanksgivings, in consequence of that humanity that is so natural to us, to make as easy as possible the fate of that Prince, dethroned by the Divine will, and unhappy from his infancy, we proposed immediately a visit to him

him, in order to judge of his understanding and talents, and, in consequence thereof, to procure him an agreeable and quiet situation, suitable to his character, and the education he had received. But how great was our surprise, when, besides a defect in his utterance, that was uneasy to himself, and rendered his discourse almost unintelligible to others, we observed in him a total privation of sense and reason! Those who accompanied us during this interview, saw how much our heart suffered at the view of an object so proper to excite compassion: they were also convinced, the only measure we could take, to succour the unfortunate prince, was to leave him where we found him, and to procure him all the comforts and conveniences that his situation would admit of. We accordingly gave our orders for this purpose: though the state he was in prevented his perceiving the marks of our humanity, or being sensible of our attention and care; for he knew no body, could not distinguish between good and evil, nor did he know the use that might be made of reading, to pass the time with less weariness and disgust; on the contrary, he took pleasure in objects that discovered, with sufficient evidence, the disorder of his imagination.

To prevent therefore ill-intentioned persons from giving him any trouble, or from making use of his name or orders to disturb the public tranquillity, we gave him a guard, and placed about his person two officers of the garrison, in whose fidelity and integrity we could confide. These officers were Captain Wlassieff and Lieutenant Tschekin, who, by their long military services, which had considerably impaired their health, deserved a suitable recompence, and a station in which they might pass quietly the rest of their days. They were accordingly charged with the care of the Prince, and were strictly enjoined to let none approach him.

Yet all these precautions were not sufficient to prevent an abandoned profligate from committing at Schlussenburg, with unparalleled wickedness, and at the risk of his own life, an outrage, whose enormity inspires horror. A second lieutenant of the regiment of Smoleniko, a native of the Ukraine, named *Basil Mi-*

*rowitz*, grandson of the first rebel that followed Mazeppa, and a man in whom the perjury of his ancestors seems to have been infused with their blood; this profligate, having passed his days in debauchery and dissipation, and being thus deprived of all honourable means of advancing his fortune: having also lost sight of what he owed to the law of God, and of the oath of allegiance he had taken to us, and knowing Prince Ivan only by name, without any knowledge either of his person or mental qualities, took it into his head to make use of this prince to advance his fortune at all events, without being restrained by a consideration of the bloody scene that such an attempt was adapted to occasion.

In order to execute this detestable, dangerous, and desperate project, he desired, during our absence in Livonia, to be upon guard, out of his turn, in the fortress of Schlussenburg, where the guard is relieved every eight days; and in the night between the 4th and 5th of last month, O. S. about two o'clock in the morning, he, all of a sudden, called up the main guard, formed it into a line, and ordered the soldiers to load with ball. Beredichoff, governor of the fortres, having heard a noise, came out of his apartment, and asked Mirowitz the reason of this disturbance: but received no other answer from this rebel, than a blow on the head with the but-end of his musket. Mirowitz having wounded and arrested the governor, led on his troop with fury, and attacked, with fire-arms, the handful of soldiers that guarded Prince Ivan. But he was so warmly received by those soldiers under the command of the two officers mentioned above, that he was obliged to retire. By a particular direction of that Providence that watches over the life of man, there was that night a thick mist, which, together with the inward form and situation of the fortres, had this happy effect, that not one individual was either killed or wounded.

The bad success of this first attempt could not engage this enemy of the public peace to desist from his rebellious purpose. Driven on by rage and despair, he ordered a piece of cannon to be brought from one of the bastions, which order was immediately executed. Cap. Wlassieff, and

his lieutenant, Tschekin, seeing that it was impossible to resist such a superior force, and considering the unhappy consequences that must ensue from the deliverance of the person that was committed to their care, and the effusion of innocent blood that must follow from the tumults it was adapted to excite, took, after deliberating together, the only step that they thought proper to maintain the public tranquillity; which was, to cut short the days of the unfortunate prince. Considering also, that if they set at liberty a prisoner, whom this desperate party endeavoured to force with such violence out of their hands, they ran the risk of being punished according to the rigour of the laws, they assassinated the prince, without being deterred by the fear of being put to death by a villain reduced to despair. The monster (Miowitz) seeing the dead body of the prince, was so confounded and struck at a sight he so little expected, that he acknowledged at that very instant his temerity and his guilt, and discovered his repentance to the troops, which, about an hour before, he had seduced from their duty, and rendered the accomplices of his crime.

Then it was, that the two officers who had nipt this rebellion in the bud, joined with the governor of the fortress in securing the person of this rebel, and in bringing back the soldiers to their duty. They also sent to our privy counsellor Panin, under whose orders they acted, a relation of this event; which, though unhappy, has nevertheless, *under the protection of Heaven*, been the occasion of preventing still greater calamities.

This senator dispatched immediately Lt-Col. Caschkin with sufficient instructions to maintain the public tranquillity, to prevent disorder on the spot, [i. e. *where the assassination was committed*]; and sent us, at the same time, a courier with a circumstantial account of the whole affair. In consequence of this, we ordered Lt. Gen. Waymarn of the division of St. Petersburg, to take the necessary informations upon the spot. This he has done; and has sent us, accordingly, the interrogatories, depositions, and the confession of the villain himself, who has acknowledged his crime.

Sensible of the enormity of this crime, and of its consequences with regard to the

peace of our country, we have referred the whole affair to the consideration of our Senate, which we have ordered, jointly with the Synod, to invite the three first Classes, and the Presidents of all the Colleges, to hear the verbal relation of Gen. Weymarn, who has taken the proper informations, to pronounce sentence in consequence thereof, and after that sentence has been signed, to present it to us for our confirmation of the same.

[The original is signed by her Imperial Majesty's own hand.]

Aug. 17. 1764. L. S. CATHERINE.

*A free-born Briton's remarks on the Empress of Russia's manifesto, on occasion of the assassination of Prince Ivan.*

THE assassination of Prince Ivan, acknowledged in this manifesto, is one of those events that ought not to have been looked upon as possible in a polished age, or in any nation that was not sunk in the most savage barbarity. But the very manifesto that is published to justify this horrid deed, is almost as unaccountable as the deed itself. It seems to have been drawn on a supposition, that all those for whom it is designed, are destitute both of common sense and common humanity; for a very moderate portion of these must render this declaration an object of horror.

It is said in this manifesto that Ivan was unlawfully declared heir to the Imperial Crown of Russia. But it may be affirmed, on the contrary, that his right to that crown was demonstrably clear, whether we consider his descent, or the famous law of succession established in the year 1722, by Peter the Great, and the Senate of Petersburg. He descended from Ivan, the elder branch of the Imperial house, [elder brother to Peter the Great,] and he was declared successor to the crown by the Empress Anne, in consequence of the fundamental law now mentioned, by which the reigning sovereign was authorised to name his or her successor to the throne. In consequence of this, Ivan was crowned in his infancy, and was intitled to the throne by descent, law, and possession. He was de-throned by Elizabeth, whose accession to the Imperial Crown was a manifest act of violence and usurpation: hence the act of succession that was occasioned by it, was of doubtful authority, if not evidently unlawful.

While

While the voice of nations deplores the fate of the unfortunate Ivan, and the tears of humanity flow at the view of that innocent victim (to guilt and fear) expiring under the blows of two execrable assassins, the defender of this bloody deed dares to make use of the name of Providence, and its adorable decrees, and throws a motley mask of religion and politics over a scene of murder.—The mind that is truly religious, must tremble at this monstrous association.

A profound silence, full of contempt, is the only suitable answer that can be given, to the low and illiberal reflections that are made on the natural defects of Ivan. A flowing elocution is far from being one of the most important accomplishments of a prince, whose dignity must be derived from conduct, not from speech. He alone is a truly great prince, who thinks and acts with magnanimity, goodness, and wisdom. The accounts of Ivan's mental disorder are known by many to be false ; they are founded merely on some effusions of resentment, that were natural to a generous mind, whose throne was exchanged for a prison, and his guards for assassins.

But what are we to think of the story of the pretended deliverer of this unhappy prince ? It is indeed a marvellous story. The man shoots at everybody, and wounds no body :—he leads on his troop like a lion to deliver Ivan, and yet looks as mild as a lamb, when he sees the dead body of the prince exposed by his assassins. The murder of the prince, for whom he is supposed to have risked his life, instead of redoubling his fury, extinguishes his zeal, dissolves his attachment, and makes him behold, with repentance, as a crime, an action, which even the unhappy event should not have hindered him from considering as virtuous ; since it was at least humane to attempt the deliverance of a prince from the hands of ruffians, who only seemed to seek for a pretext of shedding his blood.

I return to the Empress :—and if my feeble voice could pierce through the feigned acclamations that drown the cries of conscience, and flatter her with a delusive prospect of security, I would ask her the following questions :—“ Whether her mind is at ease ? Whether she thinks that tranquillity and security can dwell with her on a throne, to which she has mounted by such terrible steps ? Whether there

be four persons in her dominions, in whom she can trust ? And with what eye, even the child she bore, must, in process of time, look upon a parent, who has taken occasion from his infancy to usurp his title, and may be tempted to renew the scenes we have beheld, to prevent his resentment ? ”

### *A Murder discovered, and proved, by a Dog.*

*From a letter written by a gentleman at Dijon, in France, to his friend in London, dated Aug. 15, 1764.*

SINCE my arrival here, there has been a man broke on the wheel, with no other proof to condemn him than that of a water-spaniel about the size of yours. The circumstances attending it being so very singular and striking, I beg leave to communicate them to you.

A farmer, who had been to receive a sum of money, was way laid, robbed, and murdered, by two villains. The farmer's dog returned with all speed to the gentleman's house who had paid the money, and expressed such amazing anxiety for the gentleman to follow him, pulling him several times by the sleeve and skirt of the coat, that at length the gentleman submitted. The dog led him to the field, a little from the road side, where the body lay. From thence the gentleman went to a public house, in order to alarm the country. The moment he entered, (as the two villains were there drinking) the dog seized the murderer by the throat, and the other made his escape. This man lay in the prison three months, during which time they visited him once a week with the dog ; and though they made him change his cloaths with other prisoners, and always stand in the midst of a croud, yet would the dog find him out, and always fly at him. On the day of trial, when the prisoner was at the bar, the dog was let loose in the court-house, and in the midst of some hundred he always found him out, (though dressed entirely in new cloaths) and would have tore him to pieces, had he been allowed. In consequence of which, he was condemned ; and at the place of execution he confessed the fact. Surely so useful, so disinterestedly faithful an animal, should not be so barbarously treated as I have often seen them, particularly in London.

The

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 474.*

THEIR title to this freedom is founded upon the common law, and consequently is a stronger title than they can acquire by any order they can make: They may explain it by an order of their house, but it can neither be increased nor diminished by any method but by an act of parliament, and they took care that it should not be diminished by the above mentioned act of the 12th of King William; therefore I was surprized to hear, that a protest was entered upon their journals against their agreeing to the resolutions of the commons relating to seditious libels; for if an indictment should be found, or an information filed, against a peer for writing and publishing a seditious libel, will any one say, that he could by that resolution be compelled by imprisonment

to appear? I am convinced, no court in the kingdom would think so: If he did not appear, they would proceed against his estate as usual by summons and distress infinite; but would never think of attaching his person, as this resolution does not in the least incroach upon the privilege of peerage; but I shall hereafter have occasion to consider seditious or scandalous libels and such petty crimes, for some new law, or some explanation or amendment of the said act of the 12th of King William, does seem to be necessary, as privilege of parliament is now come to be perpetual.

Though this affair with regard to Mr. Wilkes himself was now over, yet it occasioned some farther proceedings in this session, which I shall take notice of after I have given an account of the two grand committees of supply, and of ways and means, the former of which was established on the 25th of November, and was from thence continued by several adjournments, to the 6th of April inclusive, and the resolutions of the said committee, as agreed to by the house, were as follow.

#### DECEMBER 5.

1. That there be granted to his majesty, for the marriage portion of her royal highness the Princess Augusta, his majesty's sister	£ 80000 0 0
2. That 16000 men be employed for the sea service, for 1764, including 4287 marines.	832000 0 0
3. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining them for thirteen months, including ordnance for sea service	912000 0 0
<hr/>	

#### DECEMBER 6.

1. That a number of land forces, including 2739 invalids, amounting to 17532 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for 1764	11322 7 3
2. For defraying the charge of the said number of men, for guards, garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey, for 1764, <i>That there be granted to his majesty a sum not exceeding*</i>	617704 17 10
3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Quebec, for 1764	372774 6 4
4. For the pay of the general, and general staff officers, in Great Britain, for 1764	30188 18 0
5. Upon account, for the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines for 1764	125455 13 0
6. Upon account, for the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces, reduced and disbanded in the year 1763, and such as are to be reduced and disbanded in the year 1764	<hr/>

\* The words in Italics are to be repeated at the end of every resolution, except the first of January 27th, and the second of April 7th.

7. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards for 1764	2605 15 0
8. To enable his majesty to defray the charge of the subsidies due to the duke of Brunswick, pursuant to treaties, for the year 1764	— 43901 3 7 15
9. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers, for 1764	— 398568 11 9
10. For carrying on the building of four houses for the officers of the hospital lately erected at Plymouth	— 3000 0 0
11. Upon account, to be applied by the commissioners or governors of Greenwich hospital, for the support and relief of seamen worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the hospital	— 10000 0 0
12. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service for 1764	173080 8 6
13. For defraying the expence of services performed by the said office, and not provided for by parliament, in 1763	— 52359 8 1
	<hr/> 1840961 9 6 7 8

**JANUARY 19.**

Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships for 1764

200,000 0 0

---

**JANUARY 27.**

1. That provision be made for enabling his majesty to satisfy all such bills, payable in course of the navy and victualling offices, and for transports, made out on or before the 31st of December 1762, as were not converted into annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, amounting to	— 179229 6 6
2. Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum, to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament	— 2000 0 0
	<hr/> 181229 6 6

**FEBRUARY 2.**

Towards enabling the commissioners for putting in execution an act made in the second year of his majesty's reign, intitled, *An act for paving, &c. the streets of Westminster, &c.* more effectually to perform the trusts reposed in them, one sum, part thereof, not exceeding 5000l. to be paid to the said commissioners, on or before the 5th of April 1764, and another sum, not exceeding 5000l. the other part thereof, to be paid to them, on or before the 5th of April, 1765

10000 0 0

---

**FEBRUARY 6.**

For paying off, and discharging the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of an act passed last session, intitled, *An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for 1763, and for further appropriating, &c.* and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session

— 1800000 0 0

---

**MARCH 1.**

1. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum issued thereout, for the half year's payment due the 29th of September 1763, on the annuities after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act made in the last session

— 69671 1 2

---

2. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1763, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act of the 31st of the reign of his late majesty, for paying annuities to the bank of England, in respect of five millions borrowed towards the supply of 1758

— 41223 1 6

---

3. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 10th of October, 1763, of the several additional duties upon October, 1764.

L 111

wines

wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by an act of the last session, for paying annuities, in respect of 3500000l. borrowed towards the supply of 1763 — 36699 15 4½

4. To make good to his majesty the like sum, which has been issued, by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house 7350 0 0

5. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred between the 20th of February, 1763, and the 25th of December following, and not allowed for by parliament 823876 12 2¾

6. (Out of the monies or savings remaining of the grant in last session, for pay of the troops of the duke of Brunswick, and for subsidies, and of the grants in several former sessions, for defraying the charge of five battalions, serving in the late army in Germany, with a corps of artillery) towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred from the 20th of February, 1763, to the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament 102469 19 3⅓

7. (Out of certain savings of public monies, and out of monies arisen by the sale of his majesty's stores in Germany and Portugal, which have been paid to the paymaster general of his majesty's land forces) towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred from the 20th of February, 1763, to the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament 61088 4 0

8. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1764 — 103794 2 0

9. To make good a deficiency in the sum voted last session, upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1764 18331 17 11

10. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of Dec. 1716, for 1764 1696 0 0

11. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for 1764 — 5703 14 11

12. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764 — 4031 8 8

13. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of East Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764 — 5700 0 0

14. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of West Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764 — 5700 0 0

15. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general surveys of his majesty's dominions in North America, for 1764 — 1818 9 0

16. To be applied towards encouraging and enabling John Blake, Esq; further to carry into execution the plan concerted by him, for the better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish at moderate rates — 2500 0 0

1291654 6 1 3 4

### MARCH 13.

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy 650000 0 0  
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1763 129489 0 3

779489 0 3

### MARCH 19.

For paying a bounty, for 1764, of 2s. 6d. per day to fifteen chaplains, and of 2s. per day to fifteen more chaplains, who have served longest on board his majesty's ships of war, provided it appears, by the books of the said ships, that they have been actually borne and mustered thereon, for the space of four years, during the late war with France

France and Spain ; and provided likewise, that such chaplains do not enjoy the benefit of some ecclesiastical living, or preferment, from the crown, or otherwise, of the present annual value of 50*l.*

1231 17 6

## MARCH 22.

1. To enable the commissioners appointed by virtue of an act made in the second year of the present reign, intitled, <i>An act for vesting certain lands, &amp;c.</i> to make compensation to the several owners and proprietors of such lands, &c. in the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Southampton, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act, and for damages done to the lands adjacent	545 15 0
2. Upon account for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1764	80000 0 0
	<hr/> 80545 15 0

## APRIL 2.

To make good the interest of the several principal sums to be paid in pursuance of the said *act for vesting certain lands, &c.* to the 24th of June 1764 103 13 9*½*

## APRIL 5.

1. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital, to maintain and educate such children, as were received into the said hospital, on, or before the 25th of March, 1760, from the 31st of December, 1763 exclusive, to the 31st of December, 1764, inclusive ; and to be issued and paid, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever	38347 10 0
2. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa.	20000 0 0
3. To enable his majesty to make good to Samuel Touchet of London, merchant, all the expence he has incurred in fitting out several vessels employed in the late successful expedition for the reduction of the French forts and settlements in the river Sanegal, and to satisfy to him all claims and demands whatsoever, on the commissioners of his majesty's navy, or on any officer, or officers, employed in the said expedition, for such of the said vessels as were lost, or taken into his majesty's service	7000 0 0
	<hr/> 65347 10 0

## APRIL 7.

1. Upon account, towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commissioners appointed by his majesty, for examining and stating such claims and demands

329093 17 4

2. That the sum of 17090*6* l. 2 s. 8 d. arising from certain savings made upon the non-effective accounts of several regiments, and reserved in the office of the paymaster general, be granted to his majesty, upon account, towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands for expences, incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the said commissioners

17090*6* 2 8

3. On account, towards assisting his majesty to grant a reasonable succour in money to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty

50000 0 0

---

550000 0 0

Sum total of the supplies granted in this session

7712562 18 7*½*

And now with regard to the provisions made for raising these supplies I must observe, that on the 5th of December, after the house had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of supply, which were that day reported, it was resolved, that the house would on

the 7th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty ; from which time the said committee was, by order, continued from time to time, to the 9th of April, and came to the following

L 1112

ing

ing resolutions, which were, upon the report, agreed to by the house, as follow :

## DECEMBER 8.

1. That the duties on malt, &c. be continued to the 24th of June, 1765, 750,000*l.*

2. That a land tax of 4*s.* in the pound be raised, in the usual manner, for one year, from the 25th of March, 1764, 2037854*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

## FEB. 6.

That all persons interested in or intitled unto, such of the bills payable in course of the navy or victualling offices, or for transports, made out on or before the 31st day of December 1762, as have not been converted into annuities, after the rate of 4*l. per centum per annum*, in pursuance of an act of the last session of parliament, who shall, on or before the first day of March next, carry the same (after having had the interest, due thereupon to the 25th day of March 1763 inclusive, computed and marked upon the said bills, at the navy or victualling office respectively) to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified, by him or his paymaster, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto, and have an annuity, transferable at the bank of England, for the principal and interest due on the said bills, after the rate of 4*l. per centum per annum*, commencing from the said 25th day of March 1763, in lieu of all other interest, until redeemed by parliament, the said annuities to be charged upon the sinking fund, and the sums which shall be issued out of the sinking fund, for payment of the said annuities, to be, from time to time, replaced out of the next aids to be granted in parliament.

## FEB. 9.

That the proposal of the bank, for advancing the sum of one million on exchequer bills : and for paying the sum of 110000*l.* into the exchequer, upon such terms and conditions as are therein mentioned, be accepted, 110000*l.*

## FEB. 21.

1. That the act 9 Geo. II. chap 37. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.
2. That the act of 4 Geo. II. chap 29, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.
3. That so much of an act of 8 Geo. I.

chap. 12. as relates to the importation of wood and timber, and of the goods commonly called lumber, therein particularly enumerated, from any of his majesty's plantations or colonies in America, free from all customs and impositions whatsoever, is near expiring and fit to be continued.

## MARCH 10.

1. That a duty of 2*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* sterling money, *per hundred weight, avoirdupois,* be laid upon all foreign coffee, imported from any place (except from Great Britain) into the British colonies and plantations in America.
2. That a duty of six pence, sterling money, *per pound weight, avoirdupois,* be laid upon all foreign indico, imported into the said colonies and plantations.
3. That a duty of 7*l.* sterling money *per ton,* be laid upon all wine of the growth of the Madeiras, or of any other island or place, lawfully imported from the respective place of the growth of such wine, into the said colonies and plantations.
4. That a duty of 10*s.* sterling money, *per ton,* be laid upon all Portugal, Spanish, or any other wine (except French wine) imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations.
5. That a duty of 2*s.* sterling money, *per pound weight, avoirdupois,* be laid upon all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or Herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations.
6. That a duty of 2*s.* and sixpence, sterling money, *per piece,* be laid upon all callicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or stained, in Persia, China or East India, imported from Great Britain into the said colonies and plantations.
7. That a duty of 3*s.* sterling money, *per piece,* be laid upon all foreign linen cloth, called Cambrick, and upon all French lawns imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations.
8. That a duty of 7*s.* sterling money, *per hundred weight avoirdupois,* be laid upon all coffee, shipped in any British colony or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place, except to Great Britain.
9. That a duty of one half penny, sterling money, *per pound weight avoirdupois,* be laid upon all piemento shipped in any British col-

ny or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place except to Great Britain. 10. That an act, made in the 6th Geo. II. chap. 23, be continued until the 30th of September 1764. 11. That the said act be, with amendments, made perpetual, from the 29th day of September 1764. 12. That, from and after the said 29th day of September, 1764, in lieu of the duty granted by the said act upon molasses and syrups, a duty of three pence sterling money *per gallon*, be laid upon all molasses and syrups of the growth, product, or manufacture, of any foreign American colony or plantation imported into the British colonies and plantations in America. 13. That the produce of all the said duties, and also of the duties which shall from and after the said 29th day of September 1764 be raised, by virtue of the said act, made in the sixth year of the reign of his said late majesty king George the second, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and there reserved, to be from time to time disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America. 14. That, towards further defraying the said expences, it may be proper to charge certain stamp duties in the said colonies and plantations. 15. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of the rate or duty commonly called the old subsidy upon any foreign goods (except wines) of the growth, production, or manufacture, of Europe, or the East Indies, exported from this kingdom, to the British colonies and plantations in America. 16. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of any rate or duty upon white callicoes, or foreign linens, exported from this kingdom, to the British colonies and plantations in America. 17. That the duties imposed in the British colonies and plantations in America, by an act made in the 25th year of the reign of king Charles the second, intitled, *an act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, and for the better securing the plantation trade*, be declared to be sterling Money. 18. That the importation of rum and spirits, of the produce or manufacture of any foreign

American colony or plantation, into the British colonies and plantations in America, be prohibited. 19. That the annuities, granted *anno 1761*, for a certain term of 99 years, from the 5th day of January 1760, transferable at the bank of England, be, from the 5th day of January 1764, with the content of the several proprietors, added to and made a joint stock with, the annuities which were granted *anno 1762*, for a certain term of 98 years, from the 5th day of January, 1762, transferable at the Bank of England; and that the charges and expences thereof be charged upon, and paid out of the sinking fund, in the same and like manner as those of the said annuities granted *anno 1762*, are paid and payable; and that such persons as shall not, on or before the 1st day of June 1764, signify their dissent in books to be opened at the bank of England for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to assent thereto. 20. That the 3 per cent. annuities, granted *anno 1761*, in respect of the sum of twelve millions borrowed towards the supply of the year 1761, together with the charges and expences attending the same, be, with the like consent of the several proprietors thereof, charged upon and made payable out of, the sinking fund. 21. That all the monies that have arisen, since the 5th day of January 1764, or that shall and may hereafter arise, of the produce of the additional duty upon strong beer and ale, which was made a fund for the payment of the 3 per cent. annuities, granted in respect of the sum of twelve millions borrowed by virtue of an act 1 Geo. III. towards the supply of the year 1761, and also of the annuities for a certain term of 99 years, granted in respect of the same sum, be carried to, and made part of, the sinking fund. 22. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of two millions, out of such monies, as shall or may arise of the surpluses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund. 2,000,000.

### MARCH 13.

1. That an additional duty of 1*l.* 2*s.* sterling money, *per hundred weight avoirdupois*, be laid upon all white or clayed sugars, of the produce or manu-

facture of any foreign American colony or plantation imported into any British colony or plantation in America. 2. That the produce of the said additional duty be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and there reserved to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America. 3. That upon all wines (except French wines) exported as merchandise; from this kingdom, to the British colonies and plantations in America, a drawback be allowed of all the duties paid on the importation of such wines, except 3*l.* 10*s.* *per ton*, part of the additional duty of 4*l.* *per ton*, granted by an act made in the last session of parliament; and also except such part of the duties paid upon wines, imported by strangers or aliens, or in foreign ships, as exceeds what would have been payable upon such wines, if the same had been imported by British subjects and in British ships. 4. That no allowance be made for leakage, upon the importation of any wines into this kingdom, unless such wines be imported directly from the place of their growth, or from the usual place of their first shipping, except only Madeira wines, imported from any of the British colonies and plantations in America, or from the East Indies. 5. That any person or persons, be permitted to import, in ships belonging to his majesty's subjects, whale fins, taken from whales caught, by any of his majesty's subjects, in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, or in any seas on the coasts of any of his majesty's colonies in America, without paying any custom, subsidy, or duty, for the same (other than and except the rate or duty commonly called the old subsidy) for the term of seven years, from the 25th day of December, 1763.

## MARCH 15.

1. That the persons interested in, or intitled unto, all or any of the bills payable in course of the navy or victualling offices, or for transports, made out on or before the 31st of December 1762, which in pursuance of a resolution of this house of the 6th of February last, have been delivered to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, in order to be converted into annuities, as mentioned in the

said resolution, and who, instead of such annuities, shall chuse to receive the principal and interest due on such bills to the time of the payment thereof, and shall, in books to be opened for that purpose, at the office of the said treasurer, express their consent thereunto, on or before the thirty-first day of this present instant March, shall be intitled to receive such principal and interest in discharge of the said bills, out of the money granted to his majesty in this session of parliament, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, upon their delivering up the notes or receipts issued for the same, in like manner as if they had not delivered the said bills to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, according to the resolution of this house of the 6th of February last; and that such of the said bills for and in respect whereof such consent shall not be so expressed on or before the thirty-first day of this present instant March, be converted into annuities as mentioned in the said resolution, and consolidated with the annuities granted by an act of the last session of parliament, to satisfy certain navy, victualling and transport bills, and ordnance debentures. 2. That the duties now payable upon beaver skins imported into Great Britain, from his majesty's dominions in America, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid. 3. That, in lieu of the said former duties there be granted to his majesty a duty of one penny, to be paid upon the importation of every beaver skin into Great Britain, from his majesty's dominions in America. 4. That there be granted to his majesty a duty of 7*d.* upon each beaver skin, or piece of such skin, exported from Great Britain. 5. That there be granted to his majesty a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* *per pound*, for all beaver wool exported from Great Britain. 6. That the said duties be made applicable to the same purposes, to which the former duties upon beaver skins were applied. 7. That no drawback be allowed upon beaver skins exported from Great Britain.

## MARCH 22.

1. That there be raised by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session, and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th of April 1765, to be exchanged

exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged, and received in payment the sum of 800000*l.* 2. That the sum of 3497*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, being the surplus of the several duties upon beer and ale, granted by an act of the first of his majesty's reign, after satisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon, to the 5th of January 1764, be issued and applied, towards making good the supply granted in this session. 3. That such part of the sum of 150000*l.* granted in the last session for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the

25th of March 1763, as shall remain in the receipt of the exchequer, after the said charge is satisfied, be issued and applied, toward raising the supply granted in this session. 4. That the act of the 5th of Geo. II. chap. 28. is near expiring and fit to be continued. 5. That the act of the 6th of Geo. II. chap. 33. is near expiring and fit to be continued. 6. That the act of the 22d of Geo. II. chap. 45. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

As the produce of many of these resolutions cannot now be certainly known, I shall briefly state the produce of such of them as can now be ascertained as follows :

By the two resolutions of December the 8th  
By the resolution of February the 9th  
By the 22d resolution of March the 10th  
By the first and second resolutions of March the 22d

Sum total of the liquidated provisions made by the committee of ways and means

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2787854	19	11	
1110000	0	0	
2000000	0	0	
803497	9	9	
			—

Deficiency to be made good by the unknown produce of the other provisions, or by some future session of parliament

1011210 8 11  $\frac{2}{3}$

Towards making good this deficiency something will probably arise from the third resolution of March the 22d, as all the regiments of militia that were in actual service were dismissed soon after the 25th of March, 1763; and there will be some saving upon the 6th resolution of the committee of supply agreed to December the 6th, as several of the reduced officers have already been put upon whole pay, and more may, before the end of the year, if any new vacancies should happen. Then, as to the first resolution of the committee of supply agreed to January 27th, we have reason to think that the whole will be saved; for as navy bills sold at 10*l.* per cent. discount, at the end of March, 1764, and the lowest of our 4*l.* per cent. annuities then sold for above 93*l.* per cent. every man could get at the rate of 3 if not 4*l.* per cent. profit, by converting his navy bills into 4*l.* per cent. annuities, from whence we may presume, that no part, or but a very small part, of the sum granted by this resolution was ever called for. This, indeed, increased our national debt, but it diminished the sum

total of the supplies, and consequently it diminishes this deficiency. But still a deficiency of about 800000*l.* will remain to be made good by the taxes now imposed upon our colonies and plantations in America; and whether the annual produce of these taxes will amount to such a large sum is very much to be doubted; for as the stamp duty, proposed by the 14th resolution of March the 10th, has not been enacted, the other taxes to be raised in America are, all to be raised by way of customs or duties upon importation, and not by way of excise; and therefore, I am afraid, that many difficulties will occur in raising them, in countries where smuggling is so practicable, and where it may perhaps be found difficult to get juries to condemn them.

For this reason it may be supposed, that a considerable part of this deficiency must remain to be made good out of the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in the next session over and above the 800000*l.* raised by loans or exchequer bills, by virtue of the first resolution of the committee of ways and

and means, agreed to March the 22d; and out of the first aids, or supplies, to be granted for the service of the year 1766, the million raised by exchequer bills pledged to the bank by virtue of the resolution of the said committee of February the 9th, must be paid off; because after the 5th of April,

By the above stated deficiency of ways and means

By the exchequer bills pledged to the bank

And by the exchequer bills, to be provided for next session

1766, they may be paid to, and must be received as ready money by, any receiver or collector of the public revenue; so that, beside the two millions taken from the sinking fund, we have really contracted a new debt of 2811000*l.* as follows:

	l. s. d.
1011000	0 0
1000000	0 0
800000	0 0
Total —	<u>2811000 0 0</u>

But then we have paid off a very large sum of old debts, beside providing for the current service, as follows:

By the 8th and 13th resolutions of December the 6th	96260 11 8
By the first resolution of January the 27th	179229 6 6
By the resolution of February the 6th	1800000 0 0
By the first seven and the 9th resolutions of March the 1st	1160710 11 5
By the first and second resolutions of March the 13th	779481 0 3
By the first resolution of March the 2nd	545 15 0
By the resolution of April the 2d	103 13 9
By the third resolution of April the 5th	7000 0 0
And by the three resolutions of April the 7th	550000 0 0
Total of debts paid off —	<u>4573330 18 7</u>

And if we deduct this sum from the sum total of the supplies granted for this current year, we may pretty nearly guess what must be the future annual expence of this nation in time of peace, viz.

3139232 0 0

For the answering of which we have a clear public revenue by the land tax of about —

2037854 19 11

And by the annual malt tax of about —

750000 0 0

Total clear revenue — 2787854 19 11

Ballance to be made good by the new taxes imposed upon our people in America —

341377 0 1

Thus, if peace continues, we shall, after the year 1766, be able to apply the whole of the sinking fund to the payment of the national debt, which, if it now produces two millions a year, will pay off and discharge the whole of our redeemable public debt in less than 37 years, even, supposing we reckon the interest at no more than 3*l.* per cent. per ann\*. But as it is not probable that this nation can continue so long in a profound tranquillity, especially considering our present connexion with the continent of Europe, and the advantage which our most restless neighbour, and most in-

\* See p. 293.

terate enemy, may make of that connexion, I hope some great genius will soon appear, and get the lead in our administration, who not only can, but will dare, to take the proper method for adding greatly to our clear public revenue, without oppressing our labouring poor, distressing our industrious tradesmen, or incroaching upon our liberties; for every other scheme for paying off the national debt, but that of increasing the public revenue, will, I fear it, upon trial be found illusory, if not pernicious; and if we attempt to increase it by new or additional duties upon consumption,

sumption, we shall put a final end not only to our constitution, but to our trade and manufactures, as it will be impossible to sell any of our home produce at a foreign market, unless we can sell them at least as cheap as such commodities can be sold by our rivals.

Now, with regard to the resolutions of these two committees, I shall observe that they were all agreed to without any remarkable opposition, except the third of April, 5th of which I shall hereafter have occasion to take some notice: Nay, the first resolution of December the 5th was agreed to *nem. con.* and as this is an article of expence we shall not be hereafter put to; therefore the sum hereby granted may be deducted from what is computed to be the sum annually necessary for the current service in time of peace, as some other articles may likewise be, amounting with this, in the whole, to 103967l. 17s. and 9d. farthing; and some others will, I hope, be every year diminishing, such as the 6th and 10th of December, the 6th, 8th, and 10th of March the 1st, that of March the 19, and the 31st of April the 5th; all which future savings will serve to answer any accidental article of expence that may hereafter occur, or the deficiency, if any should happen, in the new American fund.

[To be continued.]

**The NORTH BRITON, No. 118**

*On the Conduct of the French. &c.*

*Timo Danaos, et dona ferentes.*

**T**H E North Briton received the following letter by the Penny Post, on Wednesday. He cannot better shew his sense of its merit, than in giving it a place so early after its coming to hand. He is obliged to the author for his compliments his honesty and judgment. It is some satisfaction to the North Briton that he is conscious of deserving at least a moiety of his correspondent's praise. He can answer for the former, deficient soever as he may be in the latter.

*To the NORTH BRITON.*

SIR,

**A**MONGST the many of your readers, give me leave to congratulate you on the increase of your correspondents; but particularly, the South Briton, and the Whig dependent on the laws. It

October, 1764

is an acquisition greatly to your credit: for, as they are fine and forcible writers themselves, their corresponding with you, in preference to any other periodical publication, is a certain proof, that they have no mean opinion of the talents of the North Briton. Though I have not the presumption to put in any claim for a share of that reputation so deservedly the due of these ingenious gentlemen, yet, Sir, permit me to assure you, that I should not have troubled or favoured you (which ever you please) with any thing of mine, if I had not previously entertained as well an high idea of the integrity of your heart, as the abilities of your head.—But to the immediate purpose of my epistle.

The stability of the late peace depends so much upon the faith of the French king, that it may be easily foreseen that it cannot be permanent. We all know that neither that monarch nor any of the Bourbon family, were ever eminent for their veracity; and there is no reason to suppose, that the French king had any motive in acquiescing to the last peace, different from that which led him to agree to the preceding. The sake of obtaining a breathing time, and then to snap at the most favourable means of renewing hostilities, were proved, by the event, to be the grand incitement to the one; and from a natural deduction, as well as the present face of affairs, were most probably the sole inducement to the other.

The war had not been long at an end, by the peace of Aix-la-chapelle, before the Indians were stirred up by the emissaries of the perfidious court of Versailles to rob, scalp, and murder our planters in America. That this is an incontestable fact, needs no other eviction, than the several captures of Frenchmen that were made in the different skirmishes we had with the savages. In like manner, the same merciless ravages succeeded the late peace; and the like seizures of French amongst the Indians, prove, beyond a doubt, that these barbarities have their origin in the machinations of our never-to-be made friends.

The continuation, Mr. North Briton, of the present Indian war; the resources our savage enemies hourly meet with in Orleans; the infraction of the peace at St. Pierre's; Turk's Island, &c. the great armament of the French in the Newfoundland seas; the extraordinary equipment of M. in m in several

several of their fishing vessels there (of which there is certain intelligence by letters in town from thence;) and many other concurrent circumstances; are further evidences of French perfidy, and a sure indication of some more violent measures on our settlements in America\*.

Whoever, sir, properly considers the nature of the climate, in the bay and river of St. Laurence, may easily guess where the storm will one day suddenly fall. That river is now full of ice, and always is so at this time of the year. So that if the French squadron, and armed fleet of fishermen, should have taken it into their heads to have sailed up the river to Quebec, previous to the frost setting in, it is as plain as the nature of the thing can make it, that Canada must fall a prey to their arms. For, we have no force there sufficient to oppose such an armament; and no fleet from hence (even if the supposed circumstance was certain) could arrive there in time to oppose their designs; because it would be impossible to sail over the ice! so that the French, by nicking the time before the frost began, would not only have time to reconquer that colony, but also to strengthen themselves anew, before the thaw would permit our ships of war to attempt the recovery of our Canada dominions. This stroke is so very feasible, that it almosts

\* From the date of his letter, my correspondent could not have seen the Gazette of Tuesday last when he wrote the above. The governor of St. Pierre, in his answer to commodore Palliser, seems to contradict some of the facts here set forth: I say seems, because I think the assurances of a French governor are less to be depended upon, than the information received by my correspondent, and "the reports which prevailed" to the same purpose, as mentioned by commodore Palliser. But I shall say no more on this head here, as I intended to discuss at large in my next, the paragraphs in two late Gazettes; the one (the second and last) from Madrid relative to Honduras, and the other that from Mr. Palliser respecting St. Pierre's and the Newfoundland fishery: for, I am determined to continue my chase of the ministry through all their fallacious and boasted answers, reparations and restitutions received or promised from the French and Spaniards.

amounts to a demonstration, that if the French have already made the attempt, or should resolve on such an enterprise any other fall, it must infallibly succeed†.

In case however, that the French have not, this year, put this project in execution, yet we may, nevertheless, easily judge what are their intentions, in arming their fishing vessels, and sending out ships of war, in those seas. They design, sir, by degrees, to accustom us to the sight of such a phenomenon; and then, when our apprehensions are subsided, or lulled asleep—in some unguarded moment, when we least expect an attack—they will certainly attempt, and most probably accomplish, the recovery of Canada and her valuable fur trade. This, Mr. North Briton, most forcibly shews the the inexpediency of permitting the French, on any consideration,

+ The arguments and conjectures of my correspondent, will not appear so inconsistent and visionary, as I know the ministry will affect to treat and believe them, when it is considered that according to the acknowledgment of the French governor to commodore Palliser, there are "at the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, one French ship of war of 50 guns, one frigate of 26 guns, and another of less force, with two large ships en Flote." Now if we estimate, according only to the English method, ten men to a gun, and reckon only 250 men to each of the large ships en Flote, (said to be destined for Cayenne and St. Domingo) we should find it amount to 1450 men. But if we reckon marines; if we reflect that the French always carry a double complement of men; and if we suppose a number of their armed fishing vessels to join in the enterprize, we shall find it, at the most reasonable computation, to rise to 4000. And if we add to this, that, in a design of this nature, the French would previously take care, that one half of these should consist of men intured to, and expert in the land service, it will be very plain, that such a force is not visionary; and (assisted, as they would be, by their late fellow subjects, now on the spot) that it is not inconsistent to pronounce that Canada must fall before it. Besides, for any thing we know to the contrary, the French may have double the ships of war, the governor of St. Pierre acknowledges them to have.

an interest in the Bay of St. Laurence, and the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland : but, at any rate, the folly of doing so, without annexing such proper stipulations to so beneficial a concession, as would have precluded them the dangerous privilege of not only sending large ships of war there on any pretence, but even armed vessels ; for, small frigates, like sloops, are, of all others, the most to be guarded against in that part of the world, as being the best adapted for the river St. Laurence, and consequently most proper for such a probably meditated invasion.

To such a pass are our affairs now brought, that Canada lies at the mercy of the French, and count d'Estaing rides lord Paramount in the West Indies. We may tremble too, for our colonies in every part of the globe, except in the East !—We have undoubted accounts that our African settlements are threatened with famine, by means of the power of France in those sultry regions. To add to the wretchedness of our situation, also, sailors are wanted for the public service, and few, very few ! are willing to enter.—The hardships they endured in the late war are yet bleeding in their memory. The continuation of the Rs ; the unequal, the scandalous distribution of prize money ; and the various affronts and refusals they met from the mercenaries of power, when soliciting their unquestionable right ; are too galling incidents to be suddenly forgotten. Our unpopular administration (notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, in the *Wallet* (p. 409.) and other ministerial productions) will soon be obliged to betake themselves, even in peace, to the oppressive, cruel, and unconstitutional method of pressing, in order to fit out the ships of war now so speedily wanted wherever we have any thing to lose.

I know, sir, it may be objected by the interested abettors of the ministry, that both French and Spaniards have promised us redress for the excesses committed in the western world ; and that it is unreasonable to suspect a people of sinitrous intentions, who have promised us justice with so uncommon an alacrity. But to this I reply, the promises of princes of the house of Bourbon, are only baubles for children to divert themselves with. Mere amusements, of no significance but to deceive. Can the *Aethiopian* alter his

colour, or the leopard annihilate his spots ? —to mark it still stronger—Can lord Bute change his sentiments as a tory, or divest himself of his partiality as a Scot ? As little can the house of Bourbon discharge herself of her perfidious, disposition, and hostile inclinations to England ! When she seems most friendly, her designs are most mischievous. All your learned readers, Mr. North Briton, may recollect in Virgil, the words of the Trojan, which I have selected for my motto. When his thoughtless countrymen seemed transported on observing that the Grecians had not only raised the siege of their city, but also left behind them a propitiatory present, intended, as they mistakenly believed, to appease the incensed Gods, who were the protectors of Troy--amidst the general joy on that seemingly joyful occasion—the wise father of Æneas broke out into this exclamation,

*Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes !*

*"I dread the Grecians at all times,  
but most, when most kind!"*

We ought, sir, to think in the same way on the promissary justice, and professional ignorance, of our deceiving neighbours. Without quoting our Canada bills and a thousand such instances, to prove their perfidy, I would ask the warmest friends of the late peace, whether they can produce one proof of the court of Versailles keeping her faith in an article of any consequence ? Why then should we suppose that her late condescending half-answers relative to the injuries committed at Turk's island, or any other degradations and infractions, shall be more faithfully adhered to ? In fact, Bourbonian promises and concessions, are like the music of Syrens : they may charm and lull the unthinking, but they are meant to betray and destroy. If, in contradiction to all former experience, we chuse to trust to such broken reeds, we must thank ourselves for the effects of our credulity ! Those flattering replies, are but covers to some treacherous designs, which (if they have not already in Canada) will one day or other strike a *Coup de main* not very easy to be remedied.

The steps, sir, we ought to take in the present critical situation, speak themselves. The reasonable complaints of our honest tars should be redressed : the faults they  
M m m m z may

may have committed, in subjecting themselves to Rs, ought to be overlooked, wherever their subsequent behaviour, in some measure, deserved it; (which is frequently the case, by sailors deserting from one king's ship, and yet entering and behaving gallantly on board another:) their wages should be somewhat increased in order to bring them a little nearer to those in the pay of the merchants: and, lastly, more proper regulations with respect to prize money, should be duly made and published. If these measures were taken, but more especially those regarding the Rs and the prize money, there cannot be the least doubt, but we should find an abundant number of sailors, flocking to the service of their country; and France and Spain, sir, would then tremble, lest we should take that reparation, which they have promised, but never intend to give.'

The narrow-spirited schemes of economy which gave rise to the late peace, and now regulate every movement of the state, are equally inglorious and absurd. It is as plain as any axiom in the mathematics, that the present system of politics (from whence springs the most penurious forbearance of resenting wrongs that the annals of any age or country can produce) not only tarnishes our national reputation, but subjects us to affronts from the meanest state in Europe; and that it must, ere long, be productive of the greatest profusion, both of wealth and blood, in order to assert and maintain our freedom and independency—unless, indeed! our spirits shall be so much damped by a repetition of injuries abroad, and ministerial oppressions at home, as to sink us beneath all sense of honour, liberty and fame.

Since then, Mr. North Briton, these beggarly proceedings are so big with ruin, ought we not speedily to exert ourselves, by some spirited and legal stroke [nervous remonstrances to the throne, from our great cities, boroughs and corporations, might possibly have the effect] to oblige our lords and masters to change a conduct founded on such base principles, to that brave and animated behaviour, which must infallibly support and preserve us in empire and glory. Our enemies would then, sir, find it necessary to discharge the Canada bills in other coin than that base currency known under the denomination of French promises; really repair every wrong they have done us since the peace;

most carefully avoid offending us for the future; and all Europe pay us that respect, and that homage, which we have a right to command beyond any other power within it.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,  
October, 2d. 1764. LEONIDAS.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 119.*

*On the Conduct of the French, &c.*  
*Magnum aliquid instat efferum immare,*  
*impium.* Sen.

THE ministry truly sensible of the ill terms they stand on with the public, and how minutely their proceedings are canvassed in this paper, have of late been at no small pains to acquire the good opinion of the people, by attempting to refute the several charges I have exhibited against them, for neglecting a spirited vindication of the nation's injured honour and insulted rights, in these early days of peace. For this purpose they have trumpeted in their Gazette the answers of France and Spain relative to Honduras, Turk's-Island, and that of St. Pierre. With this they have flattered themselves to captivate the minds of the ignorant and unwary, and induce them to believe that something really has been done, nay all that is necessary, towards obtaining satisfaction for the many injuries we have sustained since the late treaty took place. But lest any inadvertent people should be deluded by this plausible show of ministerial Pittism, I shall employ this day's paper, agreeable to my promise, in considering what has been the fruit of their stupendous efforts, in behalf of their suffering country. In the course of which disquisition (which I desire may be looked upon as a supplement to No. 116. and the preceding papers on the subject of the late infractions) I shall fairly shew, that our active ministers, after all their noise and bustle, have absolutely done nothing at all; that is, have only sent abroad some messengers on sniveling errands, who have returned with nothing better than insulting and illusory answers.

The reply of the court of Madrid on the subject of Honduras, and the answer of France on the affair of Turk's-Island, I have heretofore discussed and exposed; and shewn to be merely evasive and insufficient. What now remains are, the or-

ders

ders of Spain to the governor of Jucatan ; and the answer of the governor of St. Pierre to commodore Palliser, on the proceedings of the French at that island.

If we duly consider the spirit and letter of the late treaty we shall find that for any advantage that has resulted to this kingdom, from the journeys of these couriers, they might as well have been dispatched to the grand Turk. The first messenger brought us a promise ; and what the second ? Why, the mighty proof of the sincerity of that promise ! Orders to Don Ramerez, that our cutters should be permitted to cut and carry off their logwood. Here let us turn our eyes to the treaty. By heaven ! these orders of Spain are a perfect retraction of what she agreed to in the treaty ! Pray observe them. " St. James's, Sept. 28th. Last night one of his majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid with dispatches from his majesty's ambassador at that court, transmitting a duplicate of the orders which in consequence of his excellency's late remonstrances, that court has dispatched to Don Philip Ramerez, governor of Jucatan. In which orders his Catholic majesty disapproves the proceedings of the said governor, with respect to his majesty's subjects in the bay of Honduras ; expresses his desire of giving his majesty the greatest proofs of his friendship, and of preserving peace with the British nation ; and commands the said governor to re-establish the logwood cutters in the several places from which he had obliged them to retire ; and to let them know that they may return to their occupations of logwood cutting, without being disquieted or disturbed under any pretence whatsoever." In the treaty itself, the Spanish monarch covenanted to protect our logwood cutters in their employments of cutting logwood, but his orders only are that they shall not be disturbed in their employments. Pray, good gentlemen of the ministry, and you labouring letter writer to the minority, do ye think an order not to disturb, amounts to a covenant to protect ? Is it not a rank deviation from the very letter of the late treaty ? And can ye, henceforward, have the face to assert, that these orders " are not only a renewal of the stipulations in the treaty, but a strengthening article in our favour ?" It is too evident to be disputed, that they are neither.

But supposing these orders to be really

a renewal of the stipulations aforesaid, it is palpable that all that is obtained by them, is, a renewal of a broken promise ! A promise which we cannot reasonably suppose will be hereafter more religiously observed, than it has been formerly kept. And then as to reparation, how is that to be had, or from whence to be procured ? The king of Spain's disavowal and disapprobation of his governor's proceedings, and his re-establishment of the cutters may be deemed some retaliation for the insult on the honour of the nation, but can never be admitted, by reason or justice, as the least reparation; for the losses and sufferings sustained by individuals.

In what situation, then, are we in regard to Spain ? Clearly not better than when the news of the expulsion of our logwood cutters first arrived in London. We had then the king of Spain's royal word engaged for their protection, and we have now his promise that they shall be restored, and not disturbed. So that if we condescend to allow this declaration not to be more faint than his stipulations in the treaty, yet it is manifest that it is not stronger. From whence it follows, that all we have gained by these couriers and remonstrances, is the trouble and expense attendant on measures of such a languid nature !

In affairs of private life, what would we say of the dealer who trusted the word of any person with whom he had the most important concerns, after that person had once been guilty of a breach of faith ? Would we not immediately conclude that such a credulous dealer was utterly unfit for the management of commercial affairs ; or even the most common concerns of life, where any degree of caution was requisite ? If we would argue in this manner in private life, how more forcible the like reasoning in the important business of a nation ! Are men fit to be ministers of state who act in this irrational manner ? Can such " fond believing fools", be qualified to preside at the helm of this great kingdom ? Idiots who allow themselves with their eyes open (if they can be said to have any intellectual eyes) to be made the dupes of designing powers, whose every action, in respect to us, bespeaks a rooted malice and unbounded rancour ?

Now let us see how our most christian administration behaves in our affairs, respecting degradations and infractions in other

ther seas and places of North-America. There, the island of St. Pierre, near ours of Newfoundland, affords our ministers another theatre for displaying the force of their nervous struggles in behalf of our insulted country !

It had been currently, and, I am assured, with too great certainty, reported, in our northern colonies, that the French were fortifying St. Pierre ; and the number of ships of war arrived from France in that harbour, supposed with military stores, appeared to be a strong confirmation of that report. The sound of cannon was also heard, and cannon said to be seen, from an island where, by virtue of treaty, not a cannon had a right to be. These alarming circumstances induced commodore Palliser to send a message, on that subject, to the French governor, who returned for answer [see Tuesday's gazette of last week] " assurances that there was only one four pounder, mounted without a platform, with intention only to answer signals to their fishermen in foggy weather ; that there were no buildings or works erected contrary to treaty ; and that the guard consisted of no more than 47 men, and had never exceeded 50 : that there had not been, or were at that time, at the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, more than one French ship of war of 50 guns, a frigate of 26, another of less force, with two large ships en flute ; the destination of one large ship en flute, being for Cayenne ; and the other for St. Domingo ; and the commanding officer assured the commodore none of them would enter into any of the harbours on the coasts of Newfoundland."

I have given thus much of the French governor's answer, that its astonishing self-contradictory falsehoods may be the more apparent, and the amazing stupid weakness of our ministry the more obvious. Every paragraph of this reply gives the lie to its preceding sentence ; and betrays, in every period, the strongest marks of deception. The governor admits there is one four pounder mounted, yet assures the commodore that there are no works erected contrary to treaty !—What ! doth the treaty permit the mounting of any cannon ! No, that it does not. The avowed infraction is indeed but trifling, if it is really no more than is avowed : But how are we to trust to French assurances ?—We had the assurances of France, in the

treaty, that there should be no guns there ; how then are we to trust to the assurances of the governor, when we have so plainly experienced, there is no trust to be had in his master's ?—He further acknowledges the presence of a 50 gun ship, frigate of 26 guns, one less, and two large ships en flute. Perhaps my readers may not be acquainted with the term en flute. It means ships pink-built, with large bulging sides, and a round bulging stern ; in order that they may be able to carry the greater quantities of bulky commodities. This explained, it must be almost evident to every one, that these ships were laden with warlike stores from France ; because at St. Pierre's the French have no commodities to exchange for European goods, and it would be the highest absurdity to suppose, that these large ships sailed empty from France to St. Pierre's, on purpose to carry fish from thence to Cayenne and St. Domingo !—But this apart ; we find by their own account, that the French have several floating batteries, mounting above one hundred guns, surrounding St. Pierre. Now I would ask, whether floating batteries are not, to all intents and purposes, fortifications ? and whether such fortifications are not to be considered as a guard to that island ? That this is contrary to the spirit of the treaty (and perhaps to the letter) is most certain ; that it is an infraction of the most alarming nature, is equally apparent : For, though, from the reasons I have given in respect to the ships en flute, and from the little dependance there can be on a Frenchman's word, I firmly believe St. Pierre is as well fortified within as without, yet if it really were not, the very introduction of ships of war into the harbour, must be more dangerous than any fortifications on the island itself ; because these will not only answer the purpose of defence, but offence. With these they can not only protect St. Pierre, but, if opportunity should offer, invade Newfoundland, or any other of our settlements in that part of the world !

Upon the whole, it is indisputable, that our ministry have obtained no real satisfaction for the affronts and depredations of the French and Spaniards ; and that, if the most early and vigorous resolutions are not taken to prevent the former from collecting strong squadrons in the neighbourhood of our inexhaustible and invaluable cod mines, our fishery and northern colonies

colonies must be exposed to the most imminent destruction. Those ministers, who are the authors of pusillanimous counsels, in this great crisis, may live one day to feel the effect of their cowardly advice : For, by the same rule that the French mount on St. Pierre one cannon, they may mount an hundred ; and by the same rule, that they retain five ships of war in the harbour of that island, they may increase the number to twenty. Let our ministers look to the consequences ! The danger may possibly be much greater to them, than it can be to us. At present it is clear, our miseries multiply so fast, French insolence increases to so stupendous a degree, and ministerial inactivity rises to such an astonishing height, that unless the administration can be inspired with some portion of the spirit of Mr. Pitt, or they can be legally removed from the helm, we are in a fair way of bidding adieu to trade, manufactures, plantations and commerce !

Speaking of French insolence and ministerial activity, I cannot conclude without asking our ministry what steps they have taken in respect to the plundering, imprisonment, and cruel treatment of captain Summers at Martinique, once, one of our glories ! They are not ignorant of the real truth of this affair. This unhappy man, about Christmas last, " being bound from New London in North-America, for the island of Dominica, with a cargo of horses, lumber, fish and onions, unfortunately fell in with the island of Martinique, in prodigious thick rainy weather. Not seeing any other land, and having no observation for two days before, he took it for the island of Dominica," whither he was bound ; " and hawling in for the land, at the distance of near five miles from the land, he was taken by a Guarda Costa of Martinique, carried to St. Pierre (the name of a fort on that island) and put, with his people, in a close prison, among criminals and negroes, and at a very small allowance per day. The French likewise took away the principal part of their cloaths, unjustly confiscated both vessel and cargo, laid a fine of 50l. charged 50l. more for condemning the vessel, 150l. more for prison fees, &c." and because " he was not able to discharge it," had kept him a close prisoner " six months," when the last accounts came from thence. What a triumph to

France, what a disgrace to us, that our ships cannot navigate our West Indian seas or traverse the great gulph of Mexico, where our flag, before the peace, was so much honoured and respected ; what a strange treaty is this, which confines our swords to our scabbards, and lets loose those of our enemies to ravage, confine and oppress our subjects !—The French may safely display their banners every where, but if one of our merchantmen is caught in a fog, and by misfortune strays within a few miles of a French island, he must suffer, for his unavoidable mistake, the forfeiture of his vessel and cargo, imprisonment in a dungeon among criminals, and an arbitrary and heavy fine ! But these are amongst the comforts England receives, from the friends and allies which her Scotch premier has so gloriously procured for her.

*To the NORTH BRITON.*

SIR,

I FIND it is spread in all the papers of last week, that " another messenger is gone to Madrid, with further instructions to our ambassador at that court, relative to the affair of Honduras." Please, sir, to undeceive the public in this particular. No such messenger has been sent. You may depend upon this advice. For what purpose this story was propagated, they can best tell who thought it necessary to raise it.

Whitehall,

OCT. 11th.

I am,

Yours, &c. &c.

UNDER THE ROSE.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 120.*

*On Toryism.*

" How uniformly Toryism has acted on the side of slavery and arbitrary power ! I could swear how the same spirit did act in former ages, but especially in the Roman state ; for it pursues liberty through all nature, as envy does merit."

North Briton, No. 117.

*To the NORTH BRITON.*

SIR,

IN a former letter \* I think I declared myself of opinion that Toryism had its existence in the depravity of the human heart, so that until an universal purity of manners

See No. 117.

manners can be brought about, it can never be totally eradicated. All that human prudence then can do, is, to keep it in subjection ; for, give it dominion, and farewell to learning, valour and merit of every kind ! Even the virtues will not flourish without the culture of reward ; and how can due rewards be expected from an arbitrary power, which has no other determination of will, but from a minion, a mistress, or worst of all, from his own caprice ? The murderer of a Raleigh, and he who raised to wealth, honour and power a Rochester, and a Buckingham, laboured sorely to efface, in the human mind, every distinction between good and evil. His aim was to counteract the great work of his creator. Merit he would not reward, lest saucy merit should presume to think for itself. His favours were poured upon the undeserving ; for, owing it to him that they are anything, they must implicitly adhere to him, or they sink into nothing.

*[What follows we shall omit, being no other than an extract from the Roman History, to shew the similarity of that Commonwealth (at a particular period) with our times, and conclude with what is the Author's own ; having already given a paper on the subject of Toryism, No. 117.]*

Perhaps I may have drawn the comparison to an over minuteness ; my design will be my excuse. It is to give weight and authority amongst us to the example of the Romans ; that our tories observing the fate of that great commonwealth, and the causes which produced its ruin, may, for their own sakes, be cautious how they trifle with a brave and sensible people ; that they beware how they treat their liberties with scorn and derision ;—the liberties of those from whom they derive every atom of their present consequence, to whom they owe that they have millions to squander, and that they have provinces to bestow, upon a parcel of obscure undeserving sycophants—Let them not provoke by so bare-faced a security of continuing their command, as not even to offer the least apology for their various errors, and manifold misconducts ; let them recollect how trifling a figure the flimsy, dissipated, luxurious, cavalier patricians made against the virtuous religious country gentlemen,

the sober London citizen, the substantial honest yeoman, in the days of our grandfathers ! how unequal in council ! how overmatched in action ! let them consider, how rashly the former plunged their monarch into a war with his subjects ! and how unable to extricate him from the difficulties wherein they had involved him ! or, if neither the authorities of past examples, nor the present discontents of an injured people can have weight with a set of men, who seem giddy with unexpected power, ‘ quod nemo dirum promitteret,’ and who, like a tavern keeper that knows he must soon break, regardless of good will or of character, grasps at every thing, and makes the most of the present, then it is expected, and very naturally, that the good people of England will take every constitutional method to remove from power, and banish for ever from the helm, those who have always betrayed so invincible an hatred of them and their interests. Their constitution requires a rational reverence for their king, with whom the executive power is wisely deposited ; it requires a respect for the hereditary branch of the legislature, for without subordination, government cannot exist ; and happily amongst the members of this august body, some there are, who partake more of the nature of a Valerius than an Appius ; who consider their fellow subjects as made of very near the same materials with themselves ; and who think it their duty to exert that superiority, which birth and fortune have conferred upon them, rather in comforting, protecting, and assisting the people, than in distorting the beauties and uniformity of our laws to their ruin and oppression. To those, who prefer the example of a Valerius, should the people look up. In those should they place their confidence. And, indeed, I think, with a few exceptions which candour must oblige me at some other time more largely to discuss, the whig party may be called Valerian in this kingdom.

#### A dependent Whig.

P. S. The dependent whig is my choice, from consideration of the impropriety of independent in the mouth of one who hopes he shall never behold any person independent in this kingdom—uncontrollable, or out of the reach of law.

*Recapitulation of his R. Highness the D. of York's Travels through Italy, continued from p. 532.*

BEFORE his Royal Highness left Rome, he visited the tomb of Pope Adrian, the only English Pope that ever filled the Roman see; it is preserved with great reverence in a grot under St. Peter's church, which is visited by all travellers. But among the greatest curiosities of Rome, are the catacombs of Calixtus under St. Sebastian's church. In these catacombs, during the persecutions raised against the Christians by ten heathen emperors, the faithful believers, together with their primitive pastors, privately met to exercise their devotions, administer the sacrament, bury their martyred brethren, preach, and exhort one another to constancy.

In these subterraneous mansions, the avenues are cut out of the solid rock with incredible labour and art; they are for the most part as high as a man's head, and wide enough for two to walk abreast, and on each side are rows of niches, in which were deposited the remains of 170,000 martyrs and confessors, who, during the prosecutions already mentioned, were deposited in this cemetery. Hence it is, that pilgrims and persons of great devotion continue to frequent these gloomy recesses, into which it has been said, that no man ever entered, but he returned the better for it. Catholics come out far more willing to die for that faith for which so many of their pious predecessors died before them; Protestants come out more in charity with those who have laid down their lives as a testimony of the sincerity of their professions; and Atheists can no longer doubt of the being of a God, seeing so many wise and holy men have, in the last agonies of death, acknowledged their hope in his divine mercy.

From Rome his R. H. returned to Florence, and from thence, after a short stay, pursued his journey to Bologna, where he arrived in the evening of the 5th of May. Most of this beautiful city stands upon arches, which, in the summer, defend the traveller from heat, and in the winter from rain: so that one may walk through Bologna at all seasons without being incommoded. His

October, 1764.

R. H. made no stay in this city, but set out the next day for Parma, where M. du Tillot, in the name of his sovereign, complimented him on his arrival, and introduced him to the royal presence. His R. H. afterwards paid a visit to Pr. Ferdinand, and the Princess *Donna Luisa*; these are of the royal house of Spain, the infant Don *Philip* being the present king's brother. At this little, but splendid court, his R. H. stayed some days, and was entertained with all the variety of diversions the country could afford. On the 10th he dined at court, and in the evening went to the opera, where some elegant complimentary verses were introduced on the occasion, which his Highness did not expect. On the 14th he took the diversion of stag-hunting, in the park of *Colorno*; and, on the 16th, a concert of music was performed by the royal band, and the whole of the entertainments prepared for his Royal Highness was concluded with a masquerade-ball at the theatre, at which were present the whole royal family and nobility of Parma.

From Parma his R. H. proceeded to Mantua, in the neighbourhood of which Virgil was born, and in the city itself the poet *Tasso*.

From Mantua he passed through Verona, in his way to Venice. At Verona the magistracy had prepared for his Royal Highness's entertainment some extraordinary diversions in their great amphitheatre, the longest diameter of whose area is 233 feet, and the shortest 136. The remaining seat of this ancient monument of Roman magnificence will hold 24,000 spectators. His Highness's short stay disappointed the expectations of many thousand people, besides the inhabitants, who had repaired to the city to be present at the exhibition.

From this city, where his R. H. lay the night of the 25th, he pursued his journey to Venice, escorted by a party of Dalmatian cavalry, whom the state of Venice had sent to attend his Highness the moment he entered the Venetian territories. The reception his Highness met with in this city has already been related at large (see p. 381.) and it is the more to be admired, if we may credit what authors tell us of the rite of this city, which was antiently the

N n n n

huts,

huts of fishermen, and the resort only of a few fugitives, who sheltered themselves from the ravages of the barbarous nations of *Goths* and *Huns*, who, about the 4th century, over-ran *Italy*. These, by degrees, began to build themselves houses, and, in process of time, to form a government, which being of the republican kind, encouraged numbers of wealthy men to incorporate themselves in so respectable a body. The city increased, its trade flourished, bridges of communication were every day erected, new sources of commerce discovered, till *Venice* became what *Tyre* was of old, the mart of the world, its merchants were princes, and its nobles the honourable of the earth.

Travellers made the number of bridges in *Venice* exceed 1500, the chief of which is the *Rialto*, accounted the greatest curiosity of its kind in *Europe*, having the widest and flattest arch. The gondolas, or wherries, that ply about *Venice*, are in number about 20,000, and the men employed in that service, double. The most ridiculous, though, perhaps, the most pompous show in the world, is that of the annual ceremony of the *Doge's* marrying the sea. It is said to have taken its rise from a grant of Pope *Alexander III.* who, as a reward for the zeal of the inhabitants in his restoration to the Papal chair, gave them power over the *Adriatic* ocean, as a man hath power over his wife; in memory of which, the chief magistrate annually throws a ring into it, with these words: *Desponsamus te, mare, in signum perpetui dominii*: "We espouse thee, O sea, in testimony of our perpetual dominion over thee."

When his R. H. left *Venice*, he sailed up the *Brenta* to *Padua*, in a large burchilla, and was received by the Proveditor with all possible distinction. Noblemen were presented to his R. H. for his attendants; operas were performed for his entertainments; public balls were given to bring the nobility and persons of distinction together; and, in short, no rational diversion that could be devised, was wanting to make his stay agreeable. On the 21st of June his Highness went to *Vicenza*, to be present at the anniversary of the *Corpus Domini*, which consists of a grand procession, attended with the machine called the *Rosie*, of which a very particular description has already been given.

From *Vicenza* his R. Highness returned to *Turin*, where, on the 11th of July, he dined with the royal family. Here he stayed till the 26th, when his Royal Highness took his leave of the court, and, pursuing his route through the same road that he entered, he left *Italy*, and on the 28th arrived at *Genoa*.

On the 17th of August he left *Genoa*, landed on the 20th at *Nice*, and proceeded from thence to *Antibes*, then to *Aix*, *Avignon* and *Lyons*, through *Burgundy*, and other parts of *France* to *Calais*, from whence he crossed the Channel, and arrived at *Dover*, August 28, after a journey of very near one whole year.

#### MR. URBAN,

As the following are much the Sentiments of many of the modern Roman Catholics, you are requested to give it a Place; taken from M. Voltaire's Treatise on Religious Toleration, just published. (This Piece is re-printed by the Publisher of this Mag. Pr. 2s. 8d. half.)

**I**T does not require any great art or powers of argument to prove, that Christians ought to tolerate each other. I will go farther: I will venture to say, we ought to love all mankind as our brethren. What! you will say, a Turk my brother? A Chinese my brother! A Jew, a Siamese, my brother! Even so. Are we not all children of the same father, formed by the hand of the same God? Yes, but these people despise us, they treat us as Idolators? Indeed! then I would tell them, they are greatly to blame. I imagine I should astonishingly mortify the pride of an Iman or a Talapoin, if I should accost him in the following terms: "This little globe, which is but a point, rolls about in its orbit with many other globes, while we are lost as it were in the immensity of space. Man, a creature about five foot high, is a mighty insignificant being in such an universe. One of these little mortals says to his neighbours in Arabia or Cafraria, Listen to me, for the God of all worlds has enlightened me: There are about nine hundred millions of such emmets as we upon the earth, but it is only our ant-hill that is cherished by the deity: he hath hated the rest from all eternity: our's alone will be happy,

happy, while the others are for ever miserable." They will stop me, doubtless, and ask what blockheads ever talked so absurdly? when I should be obliged to reply, It is yourselves. I might afterwards try to appease them, but should certainly find it a difficult matter.

I shall now speak to the Christians, and will venture to say, for instance, to a Dominican inquisitor: " You know, brother, that every province in Italy has its peculiar dialect, and that they do not speak such Italian at Venice and Bargame, as at Florence. The academy at Crusca, hath established our language, its dictionary being the standard from which no one should deviate; while the grammar of Buon Matei, is also an infallible guide. But, do you think, that the consul of the academy, or in his absence, Buon Matei, could, with a good conscience, cut out the tongues of all the Venetians and Bergamese that should persist in the use of their own dialect."

The Inquisitor might answer: " There is a great deal of difference in the case: The present concerns the salvation of your soul. It is therefore for your good that the inquisition orders you to be apprehended, on the deposition of a single informer, however wicked or infamous his character. It is for your soul's good that you are not allowed an advocate to plead in your defence; that you should not know even the name of your accuser; that the inquisitor should promise mercy, and afterwards condemn you; that you then suffer five different tortures, and afterwards be either whipt, sent to the galleys, or publickly burnt at the stake\*.— Father Ivenets, Doctor Chucalon, Zanchinus, Campegius, Royas, Felinus, Gomar, Diabarus and Gameline, are explicit on this head; nor can so pious a practice admit of any contradiction," I should then take the liberty to answer him, " Perhaps, brother, you are in the right; I am well persuaded of all the good you intend me; but, pray, cannot I be saved without giving you all this trouble?"

It is true that these horrid absurdities are not practised every day; but they have been so frequent, that we might easily find authenticated accounts to fill a volume much larger than the gospel which condemns them. It is not only very cruel to persecute those who think differently from us, but I know not if it be not rash to

pronounce them eternally damned. It appears to me very unbecoming in us, the mere atoms of a moment, thus to anticipate the decrees of the Almighty, I am far from controverting the doctrine which teaches that there is *no Salvation out of the Church*. I revere the church, and all it teaches us; but do we in reality know all the secret ways of God, and the extent of his mercy? Is it not permitted to hope in him, as well as to fear him? Is it not enough for us to be faithful members of the church, without taking upon us to usurp the prerogative of the deity, and determine before him the lot of others to all eternity?

In wearing mourning for the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, England, or Prussia, do we say we are mourning for a reprobate, who is to broil eternally in hell? There are about forty millions of Protestants in Europe; shall we say to every one of them, " Sir, you will be infallibly damned in the other world; therefore I will neither eat, drink, nor converse with you in this."

Where is the Ambassador of France, who being presented to an audience of the Grand Signior, could sincerely say to himself, " His Highness will infallibly burn to all eternity, because he hath been circumcised." If he actually believed that the Grand Signior was an inverate enemy to God, and the object of his vengeance, could he speak to him, or ought he to have been sent to him? With whom could we have any business or connection, what duty in civil life could possibly be discharged, if, in fact, men firmly believed they were conversing with reprobates?

Ye followers of a merciful God! If your hearts had ever been cruel; if, in adoring him whose law consists in this simple injunction, *Love God and your Neighbour*, ye had sullied this pure and sacred law with sophistry and incomprehensible disputes; if ye had ever lighted up the flame of discord, at one time for the sake of a word, and at another for a letter; if ye had ever affixed eternal pains to the omission of particular words or ceremonies, which others might not be informed of; I should say to you with tears in my eyes, shed for the whole race of

N n n n n 2

mankind,

\* See an excellent book, intitled, " Le Manuel d L'Inquisition."

mankind, "Transport yourselves in imagination, with me, to the great day of account, when all men shall be judged, and God will render to every man according to his deeds."

Behold the dead of the past and present ages appear before him. Are you ever certain that our Father and Creator will say to the wise and virtuous Confucius, to Solon the Legislator, to Pythagoras, Zalencus, Socrates, Plato, to the divine Antonius, and to Trajan, to Titus the delight of mankind, to Epictetus, and to many others, who were patterns of humanity, Go monsters hence to your punishments, infinite and intense as they are durable. And you, my dearly beloved Jean Chatel, Ravillac, Damiens, Cartouche, &c. &c. who died after the prescribed forms, partake with me my kingdoms and felicity for ever."

You shudder with horror at these words; and after they have escaped my pen, I have indeed nothing further to add.

*A letter to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Leland, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. In which his late Dissertation on the Principles of human Eloquence is criticized; and the Bishop of Gloucester's Idea of the Nature and Character of an inspired Language, as delivered in his Lordship's Doctrine of Grace, is vindicated from all the Objections of the learned Author of the Dissertation. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.*

**T**HIS Letter-Writer sets out thus—  
‘I have read your Dissertation on the principles of human Eloquence, and shall very readily, I dare say, be indulged in the liberty I am going to take, of giving you my free thoughts upon it. I shall do it with all the regard that is due from one Scholar to another; and even with all the civility which may be required of one, who hath his reasons for addressing you, in this public manner, without a name.’

Upon reading this, we were naturally led to expect a liberal, candid, and polite Letter, such as becomes one Gentleman to write to another; but we soon found that this Letter-Writer is either entirely ignorant of what is due from one Scholar to another, or never intended to keep his promise. A spirit of infidelity breathes through the whole Letter, with an accu-

demical pertness, unworthy of a polite Scholar, and, in an anonymous Writer, extremely mean and cowardly.

Whatever advantage this Author, or his admirers, may imagine he has over Dr. Leland in point of argument and critical acumen, he is certainly much inferior to him in good breeding. In regard to the merit of his defence of the Bishop of Gloucester, we shall only say, that it is specious and plausible, but far from being solid and satisfactory. It would be to no purpose to detain our Readers with a particular account of what he has advanced; such of them as have read the learned Prelate's work, and are Judges of the subject, must have formed their opinion of it long before now.

It is incumbent upon us, however, to give a specimen of our Author's manner of writing, in order to vindicate the character we have given of it. We shall, therefore, lay before our Readers the conclusion of this Letter, leaving them to determine whether it is or is not agreeable to the beginning of it.

‘I will not deny, says he, that the mere Justice due to a great character, whom I found somewhat nicely, not to say injuriously, treated by you, was one motive with me to hazard this address to you. If I add another, it is such as I need not disown, and which you, of all men, will be the last to object to, I mean a motive of Charity towards yourself.

‘I am much a stranger to your person, and, what it may perhaps be scarce decent for me to profess to you, even to your writings. All I know of yourself is, what your book tells me, that you are distinguished by an honourable place and office in the university of Dublin: and what I have heard of your writings, makes me think favourably of a private Scholar, who, they say, employs himself in such works of learning and taste, as are proper to instill a reverence into young minds for the best models of ancient eloquence. While you are thus creditably stationed, and thus usefully employed, I could not but feel some concern for the hurt you were likely to do yourself, by engaging in so warm and so unnecessary an opposition to a Writer, as you characterize him, of distinguished eminence. Time was, when even with us on this side the water, the novelty of this Writer's positions, and the envy, which ever attends superior merit,

‘dif-

disposed some warm persons to open, and prosecute with many hard words, the unpopular cry against him, of his being a bold and *paradoxical* Writer. But reflection and experience have quieted this alarm. Men of sense and judgment, now consider his paradoxes as very harmless, nay as very sober and certain truths; and even vie with each other in their zeal of building upon them, as the surest basis on which a just and rational vindication of our common religion can be raised. This is the present state of things with us, and especially, they say, in the universities of this kingdom.

' It was, therefore, not without some surprise, and, as I said, with much real concern, that I found a Gentleman of learning and education revive, at such a juncture that stale worn-out topic, and disgrace himself by propagating this clamour, of I know not what *paradoxical boldness*, now long out of date, in the much-approved writings of this great Prelate. Nor was the dishonour to yourself the only circumstance to be lamented. You were striving, with all your might, to infuse prejudices into the minds of many ingenious and virtuous young men; whom you would surely be sorry to mislead; and who would owe you little thanks for prepossessing them with unfavourable sentiments of such a man and Writer as the Bishop of Gloucester, they will find, is generally esteemed to be.

' These, then, were the considerations which induced me to employ an hour or two of leisure in giving your book a free examination. I have done it in as few words as possible, and in a manner which no reasonable and candid man, I persuade myself, will disapprove. I know what apologies may be requisite to the learned Bishop for a Stranger's engaging in this officious task. But to you, Sir, I make none: it is enough if any benefits to yourself or others may be derived from it.'

Such is the regard which this Writer thinks is due from one Scholar to another. In what school he has learned his good breeding, few of our Readers need be told: that he is an apt Scholar, and zealous for the honour of his Master, is abundantly evident.—We can by no means, however, see the justice of treating Dr. Leland in this unmerciful manner. It is very possible, or rather, highly

probable, he never heard that all men of sense and judgment on this side the water had acknowledged the Bishop of Gloucester as their only rightful literary Sovereign, ' and vied with each other in their zeal of building upon his paradoxes, as the surest basis, on which a just and rational vindication of our common religion can be raised.' Nay supposing the Doctor to have heard this, and even supposing it to be true, we cannot see any obligation the university of Dublin, or the Gentlemen of Ireland, are under to acknowledge the learned Prelate's authority; they deserve rather, it should seem, to be highly commended for their noble independent spirit, in refusing to call any man on earth, **MASTER.**

But we shall conclude this article with a fair challenge to this Letter-Writer, as the only way of answering his arrogant and presumptuous assertions: if he will condescend to produce a list of those men of sense and judgment, who vye with each other in building upon the Bishop's paradoxes, we will engage to produce a list of men of sense and judgment, who are in very different sentiments; and appeal to the impartial public, which of the two lists is the most respectable.

*An authentic Account of a late very extraordinary Shipwreck.*

**I**N September last, the Princess *Carolina* custom-house yacht, Captain *John Read*, sailed from *Leith* for *Lerwick* in *Shetland*, with two custom-house officers on board, to be stationed there. The ship being old and crazy they sprung a leak, and were obliged to put in at *Peterhead* to refit. On the afternoon of the day they sailed from thence, either by the pilot's mistake, or by the hazard of the weather, they found themselves among the breakers of the main land at *Shetland*; and to avoid immediate destruction, pushed into a small bay surrounded on all sides with rocks of a stupendous height. Here they luckily struck on a sand bank. In the midst of their consternation, a faithful negro, whom Capt. *Read* had brought from the *South Seas*, swam off with a rope in quest of land; this he found, though by the sea mark on the rocks, it was evident that it was many feet under water at full tide. By the assistance of the rope they all left the ship except one of the officers

ficers before-mentioned, who being old and corpulent chose rather to stay on board ; they had lost their boat before. They then endeavoured in vain to climb the rocks, and the advance of the tide redoubled their terror. At last the negroe discovered a cleft, by which they might ascend the rock above high water mark ; this cleft terminated in a hollow or grotto, where they all took up their night's abode. Next morning at ebb they descended to reconnoitre their situation, and found that the rocks were inaccessible, nor could they any ways get round, as the rocks forming a semi-circle extended on both sides far into the sea. They then in despair returned to their ship, where they found the officer they left on board, upon the main shrouds, from whence he had scarcely descended ten minutes, before the mast came by the board, and was followed by the foremast : And now the hull worked so, that they all resolved to leave her again, which they did with much difficulty, and had not been long on shore before she went to pieces. Thus they were to all appearance reduced to the alternative of starving or drowning ; which carried them to a more minute examination of the rocks, when one of the sailors found a place which seemed to offer the bare possibility of ascent at the hazard of his neck, which, however, in their circumstances was no hazard at all. He mounted, and carried a rope with him, and fastened it to the top, by which the rest got up after him. Thus being contrary to all hopes delivered, half naked and almost perished, they sought and found a hut, where they refreshed themselves, and afterwards procured a conveyance to *Lerwick*.

*Some account of Col. Stumpel, by whose persuasion the Palatines were seduced to leave their country.*

THE article in our last concerning the deplorable condition of the poor *Palatines*, and the advertisement copied from the foreign prints discrediting Col. *Stumpel*, are thus accounted for : *Stumpel* was a captain in the *British Legion* during the late war, and being a soldier of fortune, offered himself to the *Prussian* service on the conclusion of the late peace ; and was told, that if he could raise a regiment, he should have the command of it. This he undertook to do ; and, by making a tour

through *Holland*, where he had formerly been an officer, acquainting himself with the subaltern officers, and making himself agreeable to the men, he seduced many to desert, and some to enter volunteers, with promises of good encouragement. With these and some other recruits, disbanded soldiers, and id young fellows, he presented himself to *Prince Ferdinand*, who recommended him to his *Prussian* majesty, and he received his commission ; but the peace which soon followed in *Germany*, again reduced him to the necessity of applying elsewhere, and he came over to *England*, and solicited employment in the *English* service. This could not be granted to a foreigner, when so many natives were dismissed ; but on his boasting of the numbers of his countrymen he could carry over to our new settlements, provided a suitable tract of land was allotted him, the ministry was prevailed upon to grant his request, and a patent was actually made out at the proper offices for that purpose.

With this grant he returned to *Germany*, and by the credit of it, and the advantageous offers he made to some young gentlemen who had credit with the common people, he prevailed with them to engage in the same project. Having so far succeeded, an association was formed, and these joint adventurers were active in the prosecution of it. By every where giving out what fortunes were to be raised, and estates acquired in the new settlements, many people of wealth were prevailed upon to sell their effects, and transport themselves, at their own expence, into *America*. The poor who offered, were either neglected, or referred from one to the other for the promised encouragement, till their number increased so fast, and their importunities became so pressing, that no other shift remained but to ship them for *England*, and leave them to the mercy of government. On their arrival, application was made in their behalf to the board of trade ; but the forms of office prevented immediate relief, and, in the mean time, *Stumpel* came over, with a view to endeavour to justify his conduct, and to know how his people would be received ; but finding the ministry incensed, his patent revoked, and writs out against him to make good his engagements, he watched his opportunity, left the kingdom, and returned to the continent, but to what part is not yet publickly known.

*An Account of some subterraneous Apartments, with Etruscan Inscriptions and Paintings, discovered at Civita Turchino in Italy. Communicated from Joseph Wilcocks, Esq; F. S. A. by Charles Morton, M. D. S. R. S.*

CIVITA TURCHINO, about 3 miles to the north of Corneto, is an hill of an oblong form, the summit of which is almost one continued plain. From the quantities of medals, intaglio's, fragments of inscriptions, &c. that are occasionally found here, this is believed to be the very spot where the powerful and most antient city of Tarquinii once stood: Though at present it is only one continued field of corn. On the south-east side of it runs the ridge of an hill, which unites it to Corneto. This ridge is at least three or four miles in length, and almost entirely covered by several hundreds of artificial hillocks, which are called by the inhabitants *Monti Rossi*. About 12 of these hillocks have at different times been opened; and in every one of them have been found several subterranean apartments cut out of the solid rock. These apartments are of various forms and dimensions: Some consist of a large outer room, and a small one within; others of a small room at the first entrance, and a larger one within: Others are supported by a column of the solid rock, left in the centre, with openings on every part, from 20 to 30 feet. The entrance to them all is by a door of about five feet in height, by two feet and an half in breadth. Some of these have no other light but from the door, while others seem to have had a small light from above, through an hole of a pyramydical form. Many of these apartments have an elevated part that runs all round the wall, being a part of the rock left for that purpose. The moveables found in these apartments consist chiefly in *Etruscan* vases of various forms; in some, indeed, have been found some plain sarcophagi of stone with bones in them. The whole of these apartments are stuccoed, and ornamented in various manners. Some, indeed, are plain; but others, particularly three, are richly adorned, having a double row of *Etruscan* inscriptions running round the upper parts of the walls, and under it a kind of freize of figures in painting. Some have an ornament under the figures, that seem to

supply the place of an architrave. There have been no relievos in *Stucco* hitherto discovered. The paintings seem to be in *fresco*, and are in general in the same stile as those which are usually seen on the *Etruscan* vases: Though some of them are much superior, perhaps, to any thing as yet seen of the *Etruscan* art in painting. The paintings, though in general slight, are well conceived, and prove that the artist was capable of producing things more studied and more finished, though in such a subterranean situation, almost void of light, where the delicacy of a finished work would have been in a great measure thrown away, these artists (as the Romans did in their best ages, when employed in such sepulchral works) have in general contented themselves with slightly expressing their thoughts. But among the immense number of those subterranean apartments which are yet unopened, it is to all appearance very probable, that many paintings and inscriptions may be discovered, sufficient to form a very entertaining, and perhaps a vere useful work: A work which would doubtless interest all the learned and curious world, not only as it may bring to light (if success attends this undertaking) many works of art, in times of such early and remote antiquity, but as perhaps it may also be the occasion of making some considerable discoveries in the history of a nation, in itself very great, though, to the regret of all the learned world, at present almost unknown. This great scene of antiquities is almost entirely unknown even in *Rome*. Mr. Jenkins, now residing at *Rome*, is the first and *only Englishman* who ever visited it.

#### O D E to a LITTLE-HOUSE.

THOU calmly, snug, sequester'd seat  
Devoted to the pow'rs of ease,  
The muse, who loves thy still retreat,  
To thee attunes her sweetest lays.  
Whether Palladio's model gave thee birth,  
*Vitruvius*, Wren's, or Jones's fair design,  
Or rustic artist, with huge clods of earth,  
Unkilful form'd thee without rule or  
line; [good,  
Hail, useful pile! whate'er thy fabric,  
Til'd, or plain thatch'd, stuccoe, or sim-  
ple mud.  
Whether amidst an orchard's gloom,  
Or garden, rise thy dome divine,  
Where flowrets, pregnant with perfume,  
Enamour'd

Enamour'd blend their sweets with thine :  
 While at thy base the *Naiads* gently glide,  
 And raptur'd where thy piles of treasure sleep, [tide,  
 Glut with thy golden stores the limpid And, babbling, bear them to the distant deep ; [breed  
 Where, future feasts for man, the scaly Pleas'd, on the lav'ry till, luxurious feed.  
 Whether from monthly pamphlet torn, Expressive pictures deck thy tide,  
 Or snails, with glitt'ring track adorn, Or grim-look'd spiders o'er it glide :  
 Whether quotation quaint, or bawdy pun, Acrolic, or conundrum dread, defile,  
 From brains of self-applauding blockheads spun, [net's smile.  
 To make true genius frown, and dul- Or hands, thumbs, fingers, o'er thy lac- quer'd wall,  
 In various groupes of various sizes sprawl. Whether from winter's rage secur'd,  
 In cloud capt garret mounted high, In friendly mansion safe immur'd,  
 Thy frame the savage blast defy ; Or fix'd near fav'rite kitchen, cheek by-jole, [haunch,  
 Convenient for the cook-maid's heavy Whose favours frequent down thy hollow roll, [paunch.  
 And shew the wonders of a mortal Blest view ! where, squeezing, squats the nymph in peace,  
 Erect, in all the majesty of grease ! Friend to my ease, thy wholesome ground  
 At morn's ascending beam I tread, Thee, too, revisit, closing round,  
 When evening waves her sober shade : If wind, loud rumbling, roars along my pipes, [apply,  
 Or humours haish their caustic salts The blast I heed not, or the twinging gripes,

Short are their triumphs if to thee I fly ! Of death, what mortal walks the dreary vale, [gale ? Whose nostrils breathe thine aromatic The nymph in beauty's roteate bloom, Whose charms the gazing world engage,  
 Inspire the stripling, and relume The long extinguish'd fires of age, To thee, well pleas'd, with wary footstep steals, [desery, Alarm'd if ought her prudent tread To thee, unblushing, ev'ry grace reveals, So closely kept from man's enquiring eye ; [down, There, to thy shrine, a tributs drops a- Rich as the gem that beams on *Bourbon's* crown.  
 Perdition catch the *Jordan* crew, Who pertly dare thy place supply, Their form my heart abhors, their hue Is poison to the poet's eye : Perch'd on a traitor as at ease I loll'd, And caroll'd sweet on *Delia's* charms the strain, [lain roll'd, Lo ! faithless, from my breech the vil- And left me sprawling on the yellow plain ; [along, Swift to my ear the salt stream rush'd Then clos'd my eyes, and stopt my mouth with dung.  
 Ye bards, the muse, or *Delphic* god, Invoke no more ; and take my word That *Swift*, unrivall'd genius, ow'd His immortality to t—d.  
 Blest be \* thy fumes, *Apollo's* aid I scorn, [rage ; From these let rhymers catch poetic So shall their breasts with ten fold ardour burn, [page. And wisdom's beam illumine ev'ry

\* The Necessary-house.

### Short Notes from the PAPERS.

**T**HE new commercial regulations in North America are complained of as grievous to the colonies. Every king's ship is a *Guarda-costa*, and every cargo of the American product is deemed prohibited goods. Flour, bread, salt provisions, lumber, fish, live stock, poultry, framed latters, iron work, cooperage, stores, &c. are commodities always welcome to the French and Spaniards, by the exportation of which the planters in America are enabled to make their remittances to England, and for which they receive in return from

the French and Spaniards either money, or rum, sugar, and treacle at 30 per cent. in their favour ; if, therefore, this traffic is prohibited, the colonies must be ruined, and the mother country, by that means, lose the only gainful branch of trade by which her manufacturers are principally supported.

A most affecting letter has appeared in the papers from Captain Summers, commander of an American vessel from New London for Dominica with horses, lumber, fish,

fish, and onions, but, happening in hazy weather to fall in with *Martinique*, was boarded by a Guarda Costa, his ship seized, himself and men stript and imprisoned in a dungeon among Negroes and felons, the vessel and cargo confiscated, the owners fined, and the captain charged with the expences of confiscation; which not being able to pay, he has remained in that miserable situation six months.

Commodore *Harrison* is ordered to *Algiers* to demand satisfaction for the insult committed by the *Dey* against the *British Ambassador*. (See p. 589.)

The manifesto of the Empress of *Russia* (See p. 624.) is far from satisfying the scruples of the *Russians*, who talk variously of the murder of Prince *Ivan*, and almost all lament his untimely fate.

Some curious antient MSS. have lately been transmitted to the court of *Denmark* by three learned men, whom his *Danish* majesty sent into *Egypt*, and *Arabia*, to purchase all the remains of antient Eastern literature they could collect in those countries.

The mortality among the horned cattle rages in *Saxony* to a terrible degree. Inoculation has been practised in other countries with success, and is recommended to the sufferers there as the most effectual means to prevent the loss of their herds.

The Royal Academy at *Toulouse* has proposed for their prize question for the year 1765, *To give the laws of friction of fluids in motion*; and for the next year 1766, which is to obtain a treble prize, *The means of discovering and preventing the effects of hidden fractures of the skull*. None of the pieces offered this year being judged deserving the prize, it will be added to that for 1767, when the same subject will be proposed again; which is, *To determine the origin and character of the Teutones, the extent and situation of that part of *Celtica* occupied by them when the Romans entered their country, and their excursions before that period*.

The Academy of Sciences at *Bourdeaux* having proposed two prizes this year; the subjects, 1. *What are the best principles of manure to render land fertile?* 2. *What are the true principles of ingrafting, and the means of succeeding in and perfecting that operation?* The first subject not having been treated according to their intention, the prize is reserved for the year

October, 1764.

1766. The second was gained by a dissertation of the Sieur *Cabanis*, advocate of the parliament, and member of the Royal Society of agriculture at *Limoges*. The Academy proposes for the year 1765, the following question, *What is the cause of the formation of mountains?*

A treaty of peace has lately been signed between the Bay of *Tunis*, and the King of *Sweden*, in consideration of which his *Swedish* majesty has agreed to send the *Tunisians* powder, cannon, and cables to the value of 7 or 8000l.

Coal mines have been discovered in *Nova Scotia*, and are now actually working to great advantage for the use of the *Americans*.

His *Prussian* majesty proposes to render the dutchy of *Cleves*, and its neighbourhood, the flourishing receptacles of industrious persons of all nations; in order to which, all the fortifications, except those of *Wesel*, are to be entirely demolished, no troops to be quartered in them, the taxes reduced, all the high roads improved as well as repaired, several new canals made, and every encouragement given that may invite manufacturers to settle in those fertile countries.

Differences have arisen between the king of *Great Britain*, and the Chapter of *Osnaburg*, relative to the administration of affairs in that Bishoprick during the minority of the young prince.

His Britannick Majesty's ministers at foreign courts have express orders to cause it to be notified in their respective countries, That his majesty being determined to suppress the illicit trade carried on in the *Isle of Man*, will for the future pay no attention to the complaints of the merchants of any nation, whose effects sent to the *Isle of Man* to evade the customs, shall be seized and confiscated.

The number of burials in the kingdom of *Naples* exceeded the number of births during the first six months of the late infection, 122,840.

Some antiquities which were discovered in a vineyard near the church de *Saint Cesair*, situated on the Appian way, not far from the ruins of the baths of the Emperor *Caracalla*, at *Rome*, have been removed to the Clementinian college there. The workmen who made the discovery, struck against a thick vault, which they broke through with great difficulty. In this vault they found four urns of white marble

○○○

marble, adorned with bass reliefs, the subjects of which left no room to doubt their being sepulchral urns. Under this vault, they perceived another, which being broke through, discovered two magnificent oval basons, the one of a black colour mixed with veins of the *Lapis calcedonius*. Its greatest diameter was about six feet and a half, the least three feet, and two feet deep. This bason was covered with a marble slab, which being saved, has made two very handsome tables. This bason contained a human body. The second bason was of a greenish colour, of the same dimensions with the other, except its being but a foot and a half deep. This was covered with white marble, and contained the body of a woman very richly cloathed. But this was hardly opened, before the body and its attire fell wholly into powder; from which was removed eight ounces of pure gold. Near the urns was a stone with the following inscription:

D. M.  
VLPIAE  
AUG. LIB. ACTE.  
CONJUGI  
OPTIMAE  
CALLISTUS AUG  
DISPENSATOR.  
On the right side of this stone was added  
DECESSET  
III Idus  
DECEMBRIS.

The rest of the inscription was destroyed by the marble being broke. In the same place was found a small statue of *Pallas*, in white marble; the work of which is highly esteemed.

No less than three memorials have been delivered to the states of *Holland* from different powers complaining of the underhand dealings of their subjects; one from *Genoa* complains of their supplying the malecontents of *Corsica* with warlike stores;

one from *France* complains of the same traffic, with the *Barbary States*; and a third from *England* complains of supplying the *French* with ordnance, ship-timber, cordage, and other naval stores, for their marine.

*From the window of an Inn at Falmouth.*

" I have seen the specious vain *Frenchman*; the trucking, scrub *Dutchman*; the tame, low *Dane*; the sturdy, self-righting *Swede*; the barbarous *Russ*; the turbulent *Pole*; the honest, dull *German*; the pay-fighting *Swiss*; the subtil, splendid *Italian*; the falacious *Turk*; the ever-lounging, warring *Maltese*; the piratical *Moor*; the proud, cruel *Spaniard*; the bigotted, base *Portuguese*; their countries: And hail again *Old England!* my native land.

Reader, if *Englishman*, *Scotchman*, *Irishman*, rejoice in the freedom, that is the felicity of thy own country, and maintain it, sacred, to posterity."

The senate of *Russia*, to whom the Empress had sent all the depositions relating to *Micowitz*, has declared him guilty of high treason, and worthy of death; and at the same time presented an animated address to her Imperial majesty, entreating her to have speedy and exemplary justice executed on this offender, and not to consider him, as in any respect, an object of pity. It is said, on the other hand, that powerful intercession is made in the behalf of *Micowitz*, and that her Imperial majesty's answer to the senate, was to the following effect: That it is their business to judge according to the evidence before them; but that it is her prerogative to decide whether or no, that judgment is to be executed with rigour, or to be TEMPERED WITH MERCY. This answer occasions much speculation; and it is yet a matter of doubt, whether the prerogative will be contented with the blood of the innocent, or proceed to shed that of the guilty.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY Sept. 13.

THE new elected King of *Poland*, went to the cathedral church of *Warsaw*; and took the solemn oath to observe faithfully his covenant with his peo-

ple. Before the high altar, a table was placed, on which stood a crucifix, and a book of the Evangelists, with two wax tapers burning. His Polish majesty sat down, and the great officers of the election, with their secretary standing, produced the instrument

strument or covenant, signed by the nobles and two nuncio's out of every palatinate. Then his majesty kneeling down before the altar, the archbishop administered the oath in *Latin*, which his majesty repeated in a most solemn manner, and then, rising up, made a pathetic speech, with which all who were present were greatly affected.

*Tues. 28.* The tide rose higher in the river *Thames* than it has been known to do in the memory of man, and did incredible damage in the marshes.

Mrs. *Frances Ruscombe* and her maid, were most barbarously murdered at her house on *College-Green, Bristol*, in the open day, by persons unknown, who robbed the house, and carried off money to a considerable amount. Mrs. *Ruscombe* was found with her throat cut, a wound in her mouth, one of her eyes beat out, and her skull beat into the brain. The maid was found with her head almost severed from her body, her jaw broke, a violent blow on her forehead, and her skull cleav'd as with a wedge.

*Sat. 29.* Hops sold at *Worcester* fair from 5l. to 9l. Yearlings, from 4l. to 6l. Old, from 30s. to 3l.

The *Palatines* broke up their camp in *Whitechapel* fields, and embarked on board the ships appointed to carry them to *Carolina*.

A reward of 100l. is offered by the magistracy for the discovering of the murderers of Mrs. *Ruscombe* and her maid, (See the 28th.) 50 guineas by her two sisters : And, 100l. by the Right Hon. *Robert Nugent*, Esq; member for *Bristol*. A man in a sailor's blue jacket, was seen lurking about the house the day the murder was committed.

*Mon. Oct. 1.* The great arch of *Blackfriars* bridge was opened for the first time, and the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. in the city barge, with her oars in full play, passed through it. The workmen ranged themselves round the rim of the arch (one man to each stone) on this occasion, which had a very pretty effect in shewing the magnificence of the arch, by a comparative view of the men and stones.

*Wed. 3.* The tide of ebb was lower in the river *Thames*, than it has been known these many years. Above *London* bridge boats put off and picked up several things of value, which the current had washed up and left on the sand banks ; and below bridge, opposite St. *Olive's* watergate, a

gold-laced waistcoat, and some small silver plate was found, tied up in a handkerchief.

The tide rose so high at *Ostend*, without any known cause, that the inhabitants were thrown into the greatest consternation, lest the whole city should be overflowed.

*Fri. 5.* The mayor of *Plymouth* was obliged to make use of all his magisterial power to prevent the outrages threatened by the populace on the delivery of a cargo of coals for *Bourdeaux*, coals being at a very high price in that town.

*Sat. 6.* Was observed by the Jews as a day of fasting and humiliation, in order to expiate the sins of last year, according to the order of *Moses*, *Levit.* chap. xvi. It was kept in so strict a manner that not a Jew was to be seen abroad from *Friday* night at six, to seven the next evening, during all which time many remained in the synagogue, neither did any of the community eat, drink, or so much as indulge themselves with a pinch of snuff. Mr. *Jacob Gonzales* gave 100l. in charity, on this occasion, and many other donations were received by the treasurer of the Synagogue from persons of ability.

*Mon. 8.* Arrived the *Piggot Indiaman* from *Bengal*, who brought advice that a mutiny had happened among the troops, and that some *Frenchmen* who had entered into the company's service had deserted ; that *Sujah Dowlab* had espoused the cause of *Coffini Aly*, but that, notwithstanding, the company's settlements were in no danger, nor was it known whether any of *Dowlab's* troops had taken the field. The same advices brought the unwelcome news of the loss of the *Winchelsea* India ship, Capt. *Howe*, worth 150,000l.

*Tues. 9.* A kind of rain of a red colour, resembling blood, fell in many parts of the Dutchy of *Cleves*, which caused great consternation. M. *Bauman* sent a bottle of it to Dr. *Schutte*, to know if it contained any thing pernicious to health. Something of the like kind fell also at *Rhenen*, in the province of *Utrecht*.

*Wed. 10.* A man was taken into custody for defrauding the bank, by selling out 200l. his wife's property. To execute his villainy he took another woman to personate his wife, and sign the books.

*John Jourdan* for robbing the house of *Jeffrey Knight* ; *William Hill* for a highway robbery ; *George Williams* for rob-

bing the house of Anne Baker ; Thomas Hands for a burglary ; Thomas Fosier for robbing his master's house ; and John Derbin for returning from transportation were executed at Tyburn.

*Thurs. 11.* The Duke of Devonshire's will was opened, and in a codicil of his Grace's own hand writing are these words, dated July 23. " I give to General Conway five thousand pounds, as a testimony of my friendship for him, and of my sense of his honourable conduct and friendship for me."

The stump of a tree 4 feet six inches in height, and 17 inches in diameter above the root, was discovered in a Portland quarry, petrify'd as hard as flint. What is remarkable, it was covered over with a stony incrustation, and its root stood in a stratum of black earth, 7 feet deep from the surface. It is preserved, with great care by Mr. Dixon, the contractor for stone for Black-friars bridge.

*Fri. 12.* The Count de Lippe, commander in chief in Portugal, arrived in town from Lyon.—The presents he received from his Portuguese majesty were of immense value ; among which were six pieces of small artillery of massive gold, very curiously wrought, with his Excellency's arms on each ; the carriages were of Brazil wood, plated with silver, and the wheels of silver gilt ; a diamond star for his order, of the Black Eagle ; a curious chest, which on opening, was found to contain to the amount of eighty thousand pounds : his majesty's picture set in diamonds, and a complete set of diamond buckles.

The Day of Ziziers ending several powers whom he has alighted in the service of their masters, aiming in earnest against them, I signified to the other powers with whom he is at peace, that, in lieu of their usual present, he expect a ship of war from each, completely armed, stored, and equipped, to be navigated into the port of Algiers, all at their own expence.

*Sat. 13.* The parliament which stood prorogued to the 26th instant, was further prorogued, by proclamation, to the 1st of January, then to sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. —*L. d. C. 2.*

The same day a proclamation was issued for the free importation of flour

beef, salted pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, and a reward of 100l. for discovering any unlawful combination in the purchase or sale of provisions of any kind.

A proclamation was at the same time issued for regulating the distribution of seizures by his majesty's ships of war.

This day the lords of the admiralty published a reward of 100l. for the discovery of the persons who, in March last, piratically boarded the ship Berthe Catherine of Copenhagen, on the high seas near Dover, and robbed the said ship of goods, &c. to a considerable amount, and his majesty has promised his most gracious pardon to any but the captains, who shall discover his accomplices.

*Mon. 15.* M. Elie de Beaumont, is well known and esteemed for his generous defence of the family of Calais, having been some time in England, and this day honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws, by the university of Oxford (See p. 194.)

The Count de Guercy, ambassador from France, landed at Dover, in his return to the British court.

*Wed. 17.* The sessions began at the Old-Bailey, when three felons were capitally convicted ; Thomas Fletcher for stealing money out of a dwelling house at Limehouse ; and David Spence and John Gaillor for stealing goods out of a warehouse at Old-Forge.

*Thurs. 18.* An order was sent to all his majesty's dock-yards, importing, that one man out of every fifty who are now borne upon the books, and have served in any of his majesty's yards for the term of 30 years, shall, as a reward for their past services, be entitled to a pension of 20l. a year during life.

*Fri. 19.* The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the three felons already mentioned received sentence of death. At this session John Jones, an apprentice to a working-silversmith, was tried for forging an order for the delivery of plate from Cottymouth's-hall ; but his sentence was respite till next sessions.

*Saturday. 25.* Being the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy. On this occasion the curiosity of the public were uncommonly excited by the appearance of the Count de Lippe

Lippe at court, who, in his person and dress, is said to be the exact representation of Charles the XIIth of Sweden. The Count wears his own hair, his coat caped, and buttoned from top to bottom, and always looks with a piercing eye, and martial intrepid countenance. By the artillery who served under him he went by the name of *The thundering black Prince of Buckebourg.*

Fri. 26. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's horse King Herod, beat the Duke of Grafton's Antonius for a thousand guineas. The bets on this occasion are said to have amounted to more than a hundred thousand pounds. The difference that determined this enormous sum was no more than half a neck's length.—His R. Highness, whose life was thought in danger, is greatly recovered. An incision was made in his leg, just under the knee, and a surprising quantity of matter discharged, but the wound is now healed.

*The Corporation of Bath, unimuris  
voted that their Town-Clerk should  
wait on the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice  
PRATT, their Recorder, with the  
following Letter.*

To the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice  
PRATT.

WE the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Bath, beg leave to present our grateful acknowledgments of your upright and steady conduct on trying occasions in that high office, which, by his Majesty's goodness to his people, you now sustain. And the near connection we have the honour of bearing with you, Sir, as a member of our corporation, not suffering us to be any longer silent, we, with great sincerity and respect, join the public voice, testifying to you our thanks; and that a monument may remain amongst ourselves of our personal and particular respect and just attention to your character and conduct, desire you would permit us to ask you to sit for your Picture, as perpetual memorial of what ought never to be forgot by us or our posterity, whilst the spirit of Law and Liberty remains in any part of this free and independent kingdom.

To which his Lordship soon after returned the following Answer.

To Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq; Town-Clerk.

SIR,

MY connection with the city of Bath makes me receive the honour of this compliment with particular satisfaction, and I feel a most sensible pleasure in finding that my conduct has been approved by that corporation. I hope I have done my duty; I have endeavoured to the utmost of my abilities to administer justice according to the laws of this kingdom, to which I am bound by all the ties of oath and conscience, as well as by those of allegiance and gratitude to the best of Sovereigns: The law of the land shall always be, as it ought my only guide and master, from which I have learnt that the prerogative of the crown, and the liberty of the subject, spring from one parent root, the good of the people, and are so closely knit together, that they are constitutionally inseparable. I beg the favour of you to represent to the corporation how strongly I feel the marks of regard which they are pleased to express for me in their unanimous resolution; and I intreat you to convey to them my best acknowledgments for the notice whereby they have so obligingly distinguished

Your most obedient humble servant,  
C. PRATT."

Wed. 31. The advices received from America, are full of the bad effects of the late act of parliament for regulating the trade of the plantations, and for laying a duty on their exports and imports, in order to defray the expences of their own government. The prohibitions laid upon their trade by this act, are grievously complained of, and the rigour with which these prohibitions are enforced by the men of war stationed on their coasts for that purpose, are by no means relished by the Americans, who subsist in a manner by their clandestine commerce with the French and Spaniards, and which must be contrived at, if any advantage is to be expected from them by their mother country. On the other hand, the West Indians complain of this indulgence, and are preparing memorials to be presented to parliament, to put a stop to the North American distilleries, from French materials.

This morning were dispatched to Harwich to be forwarded to Poland, 300 medals

dals in gold, and 1500 in silver, done by Mr. Pingo: The former for presents to the nobility at the king's coronation there; the latter to be distributed among the populace. Legend STANISLAVS AVGVSTVS D. G. POLONIAE. M. D. LITH. i. e. Stanislaus Augustus, by the Grace of God, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania. In very small characters, on the edge of the King's bust, T. PINGO F. On the reverse, a crown with rays of glory round it. Legend. HANC IVSIT FORTVNA MERERI. This fortune willed to be the result of Merit. Exergue. El. vna voce viii Sept. coron. xxv Nov. M.DCC.LXIV. Elected with one voice, 7 September, crowned 25 November 1764.

#### *List of Births for the Year 1764.*

Sept. 1. **L**ady Edgcumbe, of a son. Lady 13. **L**ady of Sir Harry St. John, of a son.—Oct. 17. Lady of Sir Cha. Townley, Knt. Clarendon king at arms of a son.—Lady of Lord St. John, of a son—Lady of Sir John Whiteford, of a son.

#### *List of Marriages for the Year 1764.*

Sept. 4. **N**icholas Turner, of Bigner-park, Sussex, Esq; to Miss Meriton of Chelsea, 20,000l.—11. Major Pulleine to Miss Hutton, of Maske, Yorkshire.—Major Drummond of the 33d reg. to Mrs. Pont of Great Queen-street.—26. Rt. Hon. the Earl of Coventry, to the Hon. Miss Barbara Sir John, sister to Ld. St. John of Bletso.—Dr. Smith of Chertsey in Surrey, to the only daughter of the late Sir Robert Ayres, Bart.—Sir Tho. Pym Hales, of Beakesbourn, Kent, and member of Downton, to Mrs. Coussinaker of Dane-court.—23. Rev. Mr. Dashwood, late of Magdalen-college, to the youngest daughter of the Earl of Banbury.—29. Tho. Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, Esq; and member for that co. to Miss Cowper of Chester.

#### *List of Deaths for the Year 1764.*

**P**Prince Dolgorucki, who was sent to Constantinople to notify the accession of the Empress of Russia.—Aug. 20. Dr. Barclay, R. of Trinity-church in New-York.—27. Gedney Clarke, Esq; collector of the customs at Barbadoes.—Jo. Fernandez, in Spain, by a fall down stairs, aged 122.—Sept. 1. Hon. Tho. Hancock, Esq; at Boston in New-En-

gland. He has left 1000l. sterling for founding a professorship of the Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, in Harvard College in Cambridge; 1000l. lawful money, to the society incorporated by an act of this province for propagating the Gospel among the Indians in North America; 600l. to the town of Boston towards erecting an hospital for the reception of such persons as are deprived of their reason; and 200l. to the society for carrying on the linen manufacture.—

29. Robert Godfrey, Esq; at Kensington, aged 94; he was a captain at the battle of the Boyne.—Mr. Ford, steward to the Duke of Cumberland, at Windsor.—30. Lady of John Parker, Esq; member for Devonshire, at Lisbon, where she went for the recovery of her health.—OCT. 2. His Grace the D. of Devonshire, at the Spa in Germany. His Grace was eldest son of William, the late Duke, by Catharine, daughter of John Hoskins, Esq; and in March 1748 married the lady Charlotte Boyle, heiress of Richard, late Earl of Burlington, by whom he had issue, 1. William, now Duke of Devonshire: 2. Lord Richard; 3. Lord George Henry; and 4. Lady Dorothy. His Grace, at his decease, was Lord High Treasurer, and a privy counsellor of Ireland, a governor of the county of Cork, a governor of the Charter-house, fellow of the Royal Society, and Knt. of the Garter; but some time since had resigned all his places on the British establishment. (See his Character, p. 598.)—James White, Esq; many years governor of Acra, on his passage to England.—5. Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Hatton, at Parsons green.—6. Ja. Hackett, Esq; of the small-pox at Greenwich; he was to have been married in a few days.—7. Col. Brown of the Invalids at Bath.—9. Mrs. Martin, aunt to the late Sir John Crofts, in James-st., Westminster, aged 100.—11. Mr. Parminster an attorney in the Temple; he has bequeathed to 12 hospitals of this city 100l. each, to Mr. Hughes his stationer 100l. and 50l. to each of his sons, to his surgeon and apothecary each an handsome legacy, to his laundress 50l. to his shoe-blacker he had left 20l. but not calling for three days, he ordered his name to be struck out. He left rings to many persons, particularly to the porters plying at the Inner-Temple-gate.—13. Mr. Lack, tea-dealer in Leather-lane, reported

reported worth 20,000l.—16. Lady Ramsden, mother of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. She was a daughter of Visc. Longsdale, and is the last of that antient family.—19. Capt. Otway, son of the late Gen. Otway.—21. Rev. Mr. Roe, ordinary of Newgate.—22. Lieut. Col. Delgarno, of the 65th reg. of foot.—Mrs. Handyside, housekeeper at Windsor palace—23. Wm. Honeywood, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Honeywood of Evington, Bart.—24. Mr. Palmer, clerk of the company of iron-mongers.

#### List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.

*From the London Gazette.*

Whiteball, Oct. 19. **H**IS majesty hath appointed the Rt. Hon. the Earl

Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire.

#### From other Papers.

**H**ENRY Fisher of Barbadoes, Esq; collector of the revenues of that island.—Mrs Hope, dairy-keeper to the Queen's palace.—Commissioner Rogers, governor of the hospital at Plymouth, and of the marine forces there.—Major Lewis Cha. Montelieu, 2d lieut. col. in room of Francis Desmarette, Esq; 1st lieut. col. of the 2d troop of horse guards, Col. Carpenter, pro.

John Cossly, Esq; lieut. gov. of Chelsea hospital, captain in the 41st reg. of foot—Major Gen. Tho. Gage, commander in chief of the forces in North America, in room of Maj. Gen. Anherst.

## CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

*Oct. Mon.* A Lderman Benjamin Gale  
1. **A** was sworn Lord-Mayor of Dublin; as were Robert Montgomery and Henry Hart, Esqrs. Sheriffs.

*Wed. 17.* By an authentic letter from Kilkenny, of this date, it appears, that it was one Finch that was killed with Serjeant Johnston, in the unhappy affair in that county, (see p. 595) and that eight of the rioters were killed on the spot, and many wounded. As soon as this affair came to the knowledge of the magistracy of Kilkenny, two justices of peace set out with a detachment of the army, who found three of the unhappy people in concealment, and so much wounded, that two of them died before they reached Kilkenny. The gentlemen of the county have since associated themselves, in order to suppress any future risings, subscribing a sum for a reward to the detachment, that so nobly defended themselves, and to encourage a discovery of any future disturbance of the tranquility of their county. The army there have been since reinforced, and so distributed as effectually to preserve the peace, under the command of the civil power.

*Thur. 18.* Came on the election of officers for the Queen's College of Physicians, when Doctor Constantine Barber was elected President, Dr. Nesbit, Treasu-

rer, Drs. Farrel, Quin, Barry, Archer, Censors, and Dr. Hamilton, Register.

*Fri. 19.* At the General Assembly at the Tholsel, the freedom of Dublin was unanimously voted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Drogbeda, chief Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

*Mon. 22* Letters from Nenagh mention, that Cornet Armstrong, of Lord Drogbeda's Dragoons, and his servant, were shot there, by an inhabitant, who has been committed to Clonmell goal; the occasion of this unhappy affair is not mentioned.

Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, mother to the late Gen. Wolfe, has by her will left one thousand pounds to the Incorporated Society of this Kingdom.

*Wed. 31.* At the commission of Oyer and Terminer, the following persons were tried and found guilty, viz. Edward Ware, of the murder of Jane Seddan, (see p. 460) Matthew Egan, of the murder of Matthew Martin, sheerman and dyer, (see p. 595) and Matthew Kegan, for stopping and robbing Mary M'Daniel, to be executed the 10th of November; and William Kirwan and Ann Sexton, of stopping and robbing Mr. Peter Malone, to be executed the 1st of December. John Finn and Eliz. Forwells were found guilty of stealing shoes out of the shop of Mr. Murphy,

*Murphy*, in Dame-street, and are to be transported.

*List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

Oct. 5. **T**HE Lady of Robert Brown, Esq; and daughter of Redmond Morris, Esq; of a son.—8. Of Brockhill Newburgh, Esq; of a son.—25. Of John Rochfort, jun. Esq; of a son—27. Of Edmond Sexton Perry, Esq; of a daughter.—Of Thomas Pigott, Esq; of a son.

*List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1764.*

Oct. 6. **R**ICHARD Johnston, of Gilford, co. of Downe, Esq; to Miss Alexander.—11. At Cork, Riggs Falquier, Esq; to Miss Maturine.—16. Wm. Green, of Kilmanahane, co. of Waterford, Esq; to the only daughter of Nuttal Green, Esq;—Henry Irwin, of Ruxborough, co. of Roscommon, Esq; to a daughter of Henry Irwin, late of Spring-Garden, Esq;—19. Capt. Henry Shaw, of Kildare-street, to Miss Waring of Ballytober, co. of Kilkenny.—25. John Conraghy, of Portobello, co. of Roscommon, Esq; to Miss Tonell of Lougherrill, co. of Leitrim.—Capt. Henry Coman, of the 10th Reg. to Jane-Mary, daughter of Lewis Marrel, Esq;—The Hon. Capt. Leeson, to Maria, daughter of John Graydon, Esq;—27. The Rev. Matthew Hemmings, of Finglass, to Mary, daughter of Colonel Weldon, of Portarlington.—29. Robert Hillas, of Dunecoy, Esq; to Esther, only daughter of Thomas Hilius, co. of Sligo, Esq;

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

Oct. 3. **T**HE Rev. John Brandreth, Dean of Emely, and Rector of Kilmore, dioc. Armagh.—7. Samuel Mills, of Turnins, co. of Kildare, Esq;—In Belfast, Mr. John Handcock of Lisburn, linen-draper, one of the people called Quakers; he left 1000l. for the support of a school for the education of children in Lisburn.—8. The wife of Bartholomew M'Naughten, in Derry, Esq;—The Rev. John Ellis, D. D. Vicar of St. Catherine's.—Essex Edgeworth, of Pallimore, co. of Longford, Esq;—In London, the wife of Folliot Waring, of the co. of Kilkenny, Esq;—15. Samuel Lowe, Esq; M. P. for the Bor. of Clogher, co. of Tyrone, and one of the Commissioners of Appeals.—16. Capt. La Fausele.—The

relict of the late George Hartpole, Esq; M. P. for the bor. of Portarlington.—John Fitzpatrick, of Carlow, Esq;—Hen. Williams, Esq;—At Bath, Mr. Charles Hendrick, of High-street, woollen-draper, much esteemed.—19. Hon. John Caulfield, brother to the Lord Viscount, and uncle to the present Earl of Charlemont. He represented the bor. of Charlemont in the last parliament.—20. Vans Wethe-relt, Esq;—Mrs. Jane Lowther, relict of George Lowther of Kilbrew, Esq;—23. At Bath, Lady King, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Henry King, of Boyle, Bart. She was sister to the first Lord Powerscourt, and mother of the late Lord Kingsborough and present Lord Kington.—25. At Tuam, the Rev. Hector Middleton.—At Bolack, co. of Galway, Henry Russel, Esq; searcher and packer of the port of Galway: His father was governor of Galway in the reign of King Charles II. and colonel of a regiment at the siege of Limerick, in which he served.—At Ray Tolabigly, co. of Donegal, the Rev. Richard Hartley, A. M.—The Lady of Col. Sandford, in her passage from Bristol to Cork.—31. Mr. Abraham Wilkinson, of Park-street, merchant, a gentleman of singular good character, intelligent in his business, and ever studious to promote the interest of his country.

*List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

Oct. 15. **J**AMES Dennis, Esq; appointed Third Serjeant at Law, (Marcus Patterson pro.)—26. Hugh Hill, Esq; Collector of Strangford, app. Collector of Londonderry, (Roger Harrison, Esq; ref.)—James Warren, Esq; Surveyor of Balldoyle, (Patrick Horish, Esq; dec.)

**ARMY PROMOTIONS.**

**T**hird Horse, Edward Harvey, Colonel, (Lewis Dejean, dec.—Twelfth Dragoons, Benj. Carpenter, Col. (Harvey, pro.)—58th Foot, Littleton Adams, Ens.—61st Foot, Andrew Green, Ens.—Fitzwilliams's, Ch. Lenox Smyth, Lieut.—Hen. Vaughan, Cornet.—York's, Tho. Bowater, Adjut.—Talbot's, Rob. Pigott, Lt. Col. Hyacinth Kirwan, Lieut.—T. Brudenell's, Rev. Wm. Noble, Chaplain.—Mackay's, Singleton Maddox, Lt.—Colville's, Joseph Wheler, Lieut.—The Hon. Maj. Gen. John Boscowen, app. a Major Gen. on the Staff of this Kingdom, (Gen. Dejean, dec.)

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
M A G A Z I N E,  
For NOVEMBER, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

C O N T A I N I N G,

I. The Triumph of Genius, a Dream; faced to the Memory of the late Mr. Charles Churchill, by Mr. Lloyd,	622	Blessings of a constitutional Opposition,	706
II. Particulars of the Life of George Psalmanazar, 664.—Account of his Education, 665.—Undertakes a private Tuition, 667.—Proceeds on a Pilgrimage, 668.—Enters into the Military Service, 687.—Is invited to England, by the Bishop of London, 687.—Projects the Scheme of writing the History of Formosa, 688.—Acknowledges the Impostion to his Friends before his Death,	689	X. History of the Successions in the Russian Empire, since Peter I. with Remarks,	695
III. Some Account of the Character of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, 668.—His first Introduction into Life, *669.—His Character in social Life, *671.—The Occasion of his Dismission, *673.—Letters and Messages that passed between him and Lord Bute, before his Dismission, (entire)	*673	XI. Lord Belhaven's Speech against an Union with England,	699
IV. Anecdote of the celebrated Preacher, in Paris, the little Father Andrews	*676	XII. Memoirs of the late ingenious Mr. Hogarth,	709
V. The Parliamentary History, Proceedings on the Money Bills, 669—Nature of the Establishment of the Bank of England,	ib.	XIII. A Description of the City of London in the Reign of Henry II.	710
VI. The Life of the Rev. James Duchall, D. D. late of Wood-street Meeting-house, in Dublin,	674	XIV. The Life of the late Rev. Charles Churchill,	713
VII. The Soldier, a Poem, inscribed to the Hon. Gen. Conway, (entire)	679	XV. A Letter from Mr. Pope to the Duchess of Hamilton, never before published,	716
VIII. Improvements in Agriculture,	684	XVI. A Letter from a Father to his Daughter, concerning some necessary Rules for writing and speaking correctly,	717
IX. The N. Britons, No. 121. on the Death of the D. of Devonshire, 689 — No. 122. on the Prerogative of Englishmen, 691.—No. 123, No. 124. on the	ib.	XVII. Remarkable Particulars collected for the Month: Cruelty of the Proceedings of the Governors of the French Islands, 719 — Logwood-cutters how to proceed, as directed by the Spaniards, ib. — Treaty between the Genoese and France, 720.—Remarkable Meteor at Philadelphia, ib.—Treaty of Commerce between Petersburgh and Berlin,	ib.
		HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
		XVIII. Prince of Hesse takes possession of his Dominions, 721.—Remarkable appearance of the Planet Venus, ib.—Great Fraud of the Tea-runners, 721.—Account of the Earthquake felt at Oxford, ib.—Proceedings against the Publishers of the N. Briton, 723.—Melancholy Fate of a young Clergyman,	ib.
		XIX. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions,	723

D U B L I N:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible, in Dame-street.

The TRIUMPH of GENIUS,  
a DREAM; sacred to the Memory of  
the late Mr. CHARLES CHURCHILL.

By Mr. LLOYD.

(Entire, Price One Shilling.)

Your old Men shall see Visions. and your  
young Men shall dream Dreams.

Vixit post Funera Virtus.

**I**N days of yore, by sacred writ we're told,  
That Jacob's son to Pharaoh did unfold  
Strange visions of the night, to him reveal'd,  
Which from th' Egyptian Magi were conceal'd;  
How then shall man, with all his boasted sense,  
Fathom the deep designs of Providence?  
Or why to reason's weak advice appeal  
To judge what dreams or visions may reveal?  
This truth we know that when the active mind  
By sleep reliev'd, exulting, unconfin'd,  
To distant regions strays, aloft she soars  
And all creation's vast expanse explores,  
Sometimes to Heav'n she mounts on silver wings,  
And with bright Seraphs Hallelujah sings;  
Sometimes with fall'n Angels she laments,  
And bound in chains with them, too late, repents;  
Oft times on earth in social converse join'd,  
And often on Elysium's banks reclin'd,  
Of friends departed views the welcome train,  
Till by the body call'd to earth again,  
Reluctant she obeys, and summon'd back,  
At nature's call, resumes her former track,  
Attends the body in its cares and pains,  
Till sleep, return'd again, dissolves her chains.

A PILE there stands where, hid from vulgar eye,  
Entomb'd the ashes of our heroes lie;  
Sacred to those whose actions, when on earth,  
Bespoke their owners of superior worth;  
Here Addison's and Gay's remains we find,  
With Shakespeare, Rowe, and other bards enshrin'd  
Congreve, and Pope, whose keen instructive page,  
Was form'd to curb the vices of the age.

Scarce had the night her sable mantle drawn,  
As late I wander'd pensive and forlorn,  
Close by the spot where Milton's body lies,  
Involuntary slumber seiz'd my eyes,  
And held me bound in deepest reverie,  
'Till by the morning clock I counted three.

During this interval of sound repose,  
A form in shining vest before my nose,  
To me he beckon'd "Follow straight," said he,  
Where I conduct, for so the fates decree;  
To you 'tis giv'n to mortals to unfold  
Where Rhadamanthus does his councils hold,  
Where Æacus and Minos both accord  
To give to real merit just reward;  
Arise, said he, and dread not the event;"  
I follow'd wond'ring what the vision meant.

Thro' lonesome paths I travell'd under ground,  
'Till on Elysium's banks myself I found;  
And saw, surpris'd, upon the other shore,  
Two souls advancing to be ferry'd o'er;  
The one a Painter only great by name,  
T'other a Poet of immortal fame;  
The first of his abilities so proud,  
That with disdainful air he call'd aloud  
To Charon "Here, you fellow, take me o'er,

A greater genius never bless'd this shore;  
Haste at your peril, here's a wretch draws nigh,

Had he dy'd first, I'd wrote his elegy,  
He boasts superior genius, but 'tis known  
No one e'er yet had genius like my own;  
Take me but o'er before this haughty bard,

And, trust my honour, gold is your reward."

Charon, to menaces and threats unus'd,  
Astonish'd stood, to hear himself abus'd,  
But when the wretched boaster he esp'y'd,  
"What! is it you he scornfully reply'd,  
Your offers I despise, for know I deem  
You, nor your presents worthy my esteem,  
Consider man, that where you now are got,

You're not protected by the heav'n-born Scot;

To punish this your disrespect to me,  
I first will know what Minos shall decree,  
Whether for punishment to take you o'er  
Or leave you here unburied on the shore."

Thus

Thus *Charon*; when a tall, majestic shade [vey'd;  
With aspect stern *Correggio's* ape sur-  
"Conceited fool, said he, submit your cause  
With me to *Rhadamanthus* and the laws,  
Flatt'ry he hates, to him my case I trust,  
His laws are wise, and his decrees are just;  
By him I'm known, much hath he heard  
of you,  
And will bestow reward wherever due;  
Ere long before the court our plea we'll bring,  
You as *Correggio*, I as *GOTHAM*'s King."  
Scarce had he ended, when thus *Charon* straight,  
"Poet, step in, you painter you shall wait!  
In vain you claim the title of first oars,  
Learn first to pay more Def'rence to these shores."  
Struck with amazement at this dire disgrace,  
The painter now assum'd a *Janus*'s face;  
He chang'd his tone to amend for what was past, [so fast?  
And call'd aloud "Stop, *Charon*, why I may be able when I get my due,  
To gain, perhaps, a better place for you  
That fellow with you is at best a drone,  
The *Line of Beauty* is to him unknown;  
Besides I've brought such pieces from above,  
As must to ev'ry one my merit prove,  
Prithee push back thy boat, and turn him out,  
That you'll be recompenc'd you need not doubt."  
In vain he call'd, he rais'd his voice in vain,  
No promises would bring him back again;  
The painter storm'd—"Well since it must be so,  
Take you the poet first,—e'en let him go;  
But be assur'd that when I cross the *Syxx*,  
On you my first resentment I shall fix;  
Then horribly chagrin'd, he said no more.  
Mean while the boat had reach'd the other shore.  
Now on the bank unnumber'd souls appear, [rear  
With *Horace*, *Pope*, and *Dryden*, in the  
The stranger each with innate joy survey'd,  
To each, by turns, a low obeysance paid,  
Leapt from the boat, and join'd with sprightly air,  
*Brown* the facetious, *Swift* the debonaire.

Still unregarded on the barren soil,  
Stood the mock *Raphael* of *Britannia's* isle,  
Stung to the heart to see the small respect  
Shewn to his genius; but resolv'd to act  
Consistent with the character he bore  
While upon earth, a gentler look he wore,  
And better with such treatment to dispence  
Imputed it to *Charon's* want of sense.  
The long expected wherry now return'd,  
And (tho' with ranc'rous spleen he inward burn'd)  
Chearful he seem'd, and to avoid dispute,  
Discours'd of *Scotland*, and the Earl of *Bute*;  
*Charon* more wise rejected with a slight:  
The empty nonsense of the crack-brain'd wight,  
"Mortal, said he for once let reason rule,  
Nor prove your-self (though thought by all) a fool;  
Conscious of merit which you ne'er possess'd [breast  
Let self conceit no longer guide your Too soon you'll find, when on the other side,  
How little you and genius are ally'd;  
For your behaviour when you first came here,  
To answer you are cited to appear;  
Sage *Rhadamanthus* and the judges all  
Expect you now before them in the hall;  
With whom, unless your merit shines contest  
Your vanity will never stand the test  
Of justice keen:—my time permits no more." [shore.  
This said, with hasty strokes he row'd to Soon as he reach'd the banks a hiss arose,  
And howls, sad presages of future woes;  
No friendly guide th' affrighted painter meets [greets:  
But each with cool disdain his landing Till *Envy*, bawling with *Stentorian* lungs,  
And biting *Malice*, with a thousand tongues,  
Inspir'd him with fresh vigour; on he rush'd, [push'd  
And with new ardour tow'rds the palace Of fam'd *Elysium*, where, in deep debate,  
The court assembled to announce his fate;  
Thither he sped, attendant on his side,  
His nearest friend, and close companion, *Pride*.  
P p p p 2 Now

Now had he gain'd the threshold of the  
hall, [call ;  
" My friend, said he to *Pride*, for silence  
The meritorious works I've here to shew,  
Shall soon convince them what to me they  
owe."  
When *Rhadamanthus* thus——“ Mortal  
forbear [to wear ;  
Of your own works such high conceit  
We equal to your merits shall decide,  
You, for your advocate, have chosen  
*Pride*;

Before us therefore now prefer your plea,  
Nor doubt the equity of our decree."

Pride then with haughty tone pro-  
claim'd his worth,  
His genius as a painter when on earth;  
His March to Finchley and his Beauty's  
Line, [divine]

Prov'd him unequal'd, and his works  
His Sigismund such graces did inherit  
Correggio's self must own superior merit;  
E'en Titian too, and Angelo must yield  
The palm to him, as master of the field:  
But most of all; must he who hither came  
On the same day, give up his farther  
claim;

Vain his pretensions to poetic fame,  
His TIMES, his GOTHAM, scarce deserve  
a name

When weigh'd with Hogarth's merit, all  
must own

**The prize of genius is his due alone.**

*Thus pleaded Pride the merits of his cause,*

Then bow'd, expecting general applause.

When lo ! with conscious innocence pos-  
sess'd, [address'd ;  
*Churchill* stood forth, and thus the judge  
" My rule has been the guilty to display  
With all their crimes in face of open day ;  
To paint true merit in its proper light,  
And do my injur'd King and country  
right.

Vice might, as in a glass its picture see,  
But virtue ne'er receiv'd a stab from me ;  
No views of int'rest could direct my pen,  
My satire pointed at the greatest men ;  
In vice the greatest ; them did I defy,  
And laid their deeds before the public  
EYE :

To skreen the guilty great I gold despis'd,  
And patriotic virtue justly priz'd ;  
Hogarth sold Pitt thro' views of gain  
alone.

For which he never can enough atone :  
(Diana's temple thus a wretch once fir'd  
Who to immortal infamy aspir'd)

To clear the characters he sully'd o'er  
I strove—But modesty forbids me more.

He said — and *Rbadamanthus* thus decreed;

"Enough, no farther evidence we need;  
Against this boaster, his defence is vain  
That genius he has none to me is plain;  
The court dissolv'd, with shouts the pa-  
lace rings,  
And CHURCHILL's genius each trium-  
phant sings.

*Some Account of a Person known by the Name of GEORGE PSALMANAZAR, who pretended to be a Native of Formosa, and published a fabulous Account of that Island; from a History written by himself, and just printed for the Benefit of his Executrix.*

**T**HREE can be no doubt of the genuineness of this performance, or of the truth of what is contained in it. It is mentioned in *Pjalmazanar's* will, which is properly proved; and he was distinguished for a piety so ardent and unaffected, and a life so blameless during the last fifty years, expressing at the same time such abhorrence of his former irregularities, and such contrition for them, that it is impossible to suppose him to relate any thing in this work that is not true.

He was born in the south of *Europe*, probably in a city of *Languedoc*, in *France*, in the year 1679. His parents were of the religion of the country, and his father of an antient but decayed family. He was left with his mother at five years old, his father being obliged to leave her, and live at near five hundred miles distance. His mother, notwithstanding the straitness of her circumstances, did not neglect his education, to which his father was able to contribute nothing. She sent him at six years of age, to a free-school, taught by two *Franciscan* Monks, at a convent in the city. He discovered a quick perception, and a retentive memory, and soon became a great favourite of the eldest of the two monks ; he put him forward very fast ; and, by his encomiums on his progress gratified and excited that vanity and love of distinction, which was his predominant passion, and gave the colour of his life : The pleasure that he felt in the monk's partiality, and the deference paid him by the other boys, quickened his diligence, and he

he became such a proficient that before he was quite nine years old, he could write and speak *Latin* with great readiness, tho' scarce any but common school-books had been put into his hands,

It happened, however, that, about this time, the good father was chosen head of another convent, about twenty-four miles distant, in an archiepiscopal city, where was also a college of Jesuits for the education of youth: He prevailed upon *Psalmanazar*'s mother to let him take her son with him to board at the monastery under his eye, and pursue his studies at the college, promising to recommend him to the fathers, and to make him repeat and explain in the evening, what he had learned in the day.

Notwithstanding his ignorance in the classics, he was here chosen into the fifth class, in which the boys read *Horace*, *Cicero* and *Terence*, made good verses, and composed set speeches on a given subject: This was a new incentive to his ambition; and exerting his diligence and his powers to the utmost, he acquitted himself with the greatest honour at his examination, and was admitted into the sixth class, which was rhetoric; but here his progress in literature, hitherto so rapid, was unfortunately checked.—The Jesuits change the regent or master of these seminaries every year; and the person who came in when *Psalmanazar* entered on the sixth class, was wholly unqualified to give instructions, as his knowledge only extended to some practical parts of heraldry, geography, and fortification, so that they were obliged to exchange their books for coats of arms, maps, and plans of cities and castles, and to dabble with him in clay and water, to make fortifications, with all their appurtenances.

When three parts of another year had been thus trifled away, to the great regret of poor *Psalmanazar*, he was acquainted, by a letter from his mother, that the rector of a small convent of *Dominicans*, in her neighbourhood, was going to teach philosophy, which he embraced, and when he came to the rector, he found he had procured about twenty more pupils. He began, as usual, with logic, in which he acquitted himself tolerably well, and which *Psalmanazar* took with great quickness and delight.

He proceeded to *Aristotle's* physics,

with *Thomas Aquina's* comments; but here it very soon appeared, that the rector had undertaken to expound what he himself did not understand, and that *Aquina's* subtleties and distinctions were as much above his reach as that of his pupils; and though *Psalmanazar*, took down his lectures in writing, and heard his expositions, he paid not the least regard to either.

From physics he proceeded to metaphysics, in which he was equally deficient, and *Psalmanazar* equally disappointed; so that when he should have entered upon ethics, his last subject, he was so wearied and disgusted, that he derived no more benefit from it than from the rest, tho' it might otherwise have proved both more useful and entertaining.

Another year being thus wasted, the rector dismissed *Psalmanazar*, among his other scholars, with great encomiums on his parts and proficiency; but strongly solicited him to enter into the order: To this, however, his mother would not consent; the rector then pressed her very earnestly to send him to the next university, to learn theology, promising a recommendation to the *Dominicans* who taught it there, as well as the Jesuits: His mother complied, and he set out for that great city, with a certificate that he had gone through a course of philosophy, and was fit to be admitted student in theology; which, however, could recommend him only to the *Dominicans*, as the Jesuits would expect him to go through a new course of philosophy, as it was taught by their society.

His pride induced him to enter under the *Dominicans*, upon the credit of his certificate, rather than tacitly confess his ignorance by submitting to a new course with the Jesuits, and he was readily admitted a student under two reverend rectors, one of whom read lectures in the morning, and the other in the afternoon.

This school appeared to him like a new world; there was no student near so young as himself; some of them were twice his age; and he, who had always before been at the head of every class through which he passed, now saw himself slighted as a raw stripling, not worthy to associate with the rest: This might perhaps have stimulated his pride to surpass

pass them ; but there were difficulties in his way that not only discouraged, but disgusted him ; there was no distinction made between those that had studied two years, and those that were just admitted ; the same lectures were read to all alike, and in the usual course ; so that those who came not at the beginning, had no other chance but to begin in the middle, attend patiently to the end, and then, when the lectures began again, which was at the end of every two years, glean up the beginning which they had missed, and patch all together as they could. As this alienated his mind from study, he was in a situation in which it was forcibly drawn to other objects.

The city was very great, magnificent, and full of nobility and gentry, of coaches, and all the splendid apparatus of luxury and grandeur, very different from the city in which he was born, and from that where he studied under the Jesuits, though that was archiepiscopal ; he was, besides, boarded at the house of a near relation in the suburbs, at a great distance from the convent ; and they dined so late, that he was obliged either to take up with an irregular meal, or come half an hour after the school-exercise was begun. At first he put up with the irregular meal, but having been before disgusted with Aquinas's subtleties in philosophy, and finding now nothing but subtleties more refined and unintelligible in his theology, he at length preferred his dinner to his lectures. Matters now grew worse every day ; for, losing the beginning of lecture, it was impossible to understand the middle or the end ; and the two rectors took such state upon them, that he was not permitted to object, nor even to request the explanation of a point or a term : For some time he contented himself with transcribing that part of the lecture which he had lost, from the manuscripts of his fellow-students, but at length he grew weary of an irksome labour which produced him no advantage ; and, instead of attending the afternoon lecture under these disadvantages, he amused himself by sauntering about the city and country adjacent, gazing at the buildings, and sometimes taking plans and views of the places that most pleased him. He had, however, warmly remonstrated to his relations against their late hours, but without success, and he still attended the

lecture in the morning ; but the rector taking an opportunity to reprimand him for not coming in the afternoon, his pride was piqued at the reproof, and he soon after absented himself from his lecture, as he had done from that of his coadjutor.

From this time he minded nothing but his pleasures, which, however, in themselves were innocent ; yet he was sometimes seized with pungent remorse at this waste of life, and at these seasons made some attempts to read his manuscripts both in philosophy and theology, but was still so disgusted with them, that he had not patience to go through.

He had before this time sent some complaints to his mother, as well by letter as by verbal messages when he had opportunity, acquainting her with the bad hours that were kept where he boarded, and the ill effects they produced with respect to his studies.

His mother in return, acquainted him that an old rich Counsellor her neighbour, was going to spend some time at *Avignon*, who having no child had taken some nephews under his care, and intended to bring up one a scholar, whom he was willing to put under the care of *Psalmanazar*, and would with that view receive him to lodge and board in his house till he could be better provided for. She therefore advised him to set out for *Avignon* directly, and sent him a small supply to bear the expences of his journey.

As he thought this a change for the better, and a relief to his mother who could ill afford to continue the expence she had been for some time at in his education, he took her advice.

At *Avignon*, he found the old gentleman ready to receive him, and in a day or two entered upon his new office of tutor to the nephew who had already made some progress in the Latin grammar.

At *Avignon* he made another attempt to learn Theology under a *Dominican* professor, who treated him with great kindness and attention, but he found himself still bewildered among a multitude of cramp terms, of which he had no ideas, so that he finally desisted in disgust and despair.

He hoped, however, that he might introduce himself as tutor into some good family,

family, by his knowledge in the languages, but every other part of his education having been totally neglected, he had so little address or politeness and knew so little of the world, that he was not fit for that employment among persons above the common rank, and his pride would not suffer him to aim at any thing below it; some of his acquaintance, however, unknown and undesired, got him into a middling family, where he was in somewhat a better situation than with the old Counsellor.

The overgrown youth that now came under his care was much older than himself, and taller by the head and shoulders, he had therefore very little influence over him, and having already contracted an indolence and aversion to study, the master and scholar spent their time in playing on the violin and flute when they ought to have been at their books; of this the mother often complained, but as no reformation took place, *Psalmanazar* was soon after dismissed.

It happened, that notwithstanding his disadvantages, he was in a short time admitted into the family of a person of distinction, to educate two of his sons both very young, the eldest not seven years old, and, both spoiled by the mother; neither of them were inclined to learn, and *Psalmanazar* tried to bring them to it with very little success. This, however, did not produce the effect that at first would be expected, for *Psalmanazar* had some reason to imagine that the mother would have been content if he had transferred his attention from her children to herself: She was a sprightly lady, and her husband somewhat heavy though not old; they had parted beds soon after *Psalmanazar* came into the house, and she treated him with particular marks of regard: He was naturally fond of the sex, and he had therefore great pleasure in paying a particular attention to her; yet he says, his view was bounded by the gratification of his vanity, which he enjoyed by the distinction she shewed him in consequence of his assiduities, and in supposing himself to be the object of her esteem and admiration, rather than her love.

As this was his turn of mind, it is not strange that he strove to recommend himself by that kind of merit which was rather the object of esteem and admiration

than of love, and this he says was really the case, for he pretended to more virtue and religion than he had, and he also took every opportunity to disguise the low circumstances of his parents by feigning false causes of his situation and appearance, which at this very time, he says, was very mean, though it was chiefly owing to his own negligence, and want of economy.

But though this was acting in direct opposition to her views, she still made him advances, which, he says, his inexperience made him distrust, and his pride and bashfulness concurred to prevent his improving; his bashfulness kept him back by a secret restraint when he thought himself sure, and his pride alarmed him by anticipating the shame and mortification he must suffer, if he should, after discovering his readiness to comply, find himself mistaken. After her advancing and his declining six months, he perceived that she treated him with a strange and sudden coldness, which made him think it would not be long before he was discharged.

She was soon after visited by some relations, who solicited her to go and spend some part of the summer with them, at a distance of about twenty miles; the lady prepared for the journey, and intimated that she would take her sons with her, yet she kept *Psalmanazar* in suspense whether he was to accompany her, or stay with her husband, who was not to be of the party, or be dismissed. This she did not for farther experiments, but finding him still awkward and unpromising notwithstanding some new advances, which he did not then so well understand, she enjoined her husband who cared for nothing but his bottle to discharge him. *Psalmanazar* appeared to be more grieved than surprised at his dismissal, which she perceiving, her hope revived, and she laid one more snare for him by the chamber maid on the very night before they were to set off; but this also proving unsuccessful, he was despised and laughed at, and given to understand that he might thank himself if the lady and he went different ways. It was however now too late, and as soon as the lady and her company were set out, *Psalmanazar* took the road to *Avignon* hoping to be received again by the old Counsellor, but he found to his great regret that he was gone

gone home, and had taken his nephews with him.

*Psalmazan's* disappointment was the greater as he had very little money, and the widow where the Counsellor had boarded was very poor: However, he determined to stay with her till he could obtain a fresh supply from his mother, and immediately wrote to her for that purpose; in the mean time he grew more shabby in cloaths and linen, and more indolent and inactive every day. To ward off the contempt which this situation and appearance would naturally bring upon him, he pretended to be a sufferer for religion, and that his attachment to the church had offended his father: This gained him both pity and admiration especially among the Friars, and accounted for the meanness of his appearance, but it did not procure him any other advantage.

About this time he heard that the fair of *Baucaire*, a city in *Languedoc*, on the *Rhone*, and one of the largest fairs in *Europe* was at hand, and that among the great concourse at it he might meet with some of his townsmen from whom he might obtain a fresh supply.

To the fair of *Baucaire*, therefore, he went and found several dealers whom he knew, and who furnished him with a very small sum for a present supply, but on the next day when he expected more, they only reprimanded him for his mean appearance and for not having better improved the opportunities he had of providing for himself; he found them inexorable notwithstanding his excuses, nor would they furnish him even with a sum sufficient to bear his expences back to *Avignon*. This great severity he imputes to a very just cause, for while he had yet only a prospect of a supply, he had bespoke several unprofitable knick knacks, especially of the musical kind, which he supposes they discovered, and therefore refused to advance money for him to misapply in so preposterous an abuse.

He returned, however, to *Avignon*, with difficulty, and pretended to his acquaintance and his landlady that he came to the fair a day or two too late, and the dealers having by that time laid out their money, could not supply him but would remit what he wanted after their return home. At the same time he determined to return home destitute as he

was of money and cloaths. It may reasonably be supposed that he had formed some expedient to enable him to perform the journey, and so indeed he had.

As he had before pretended to be a sufferer for religion, to account for his ill plight, he now formed a design of making the same pretence facilitate his long journey home; he therefore, went to an office at which passes and certificates were granted, and declared himself to be a young student in Theology, born in *Ireland*, and obliged to quit his country for the sake of religion, and that he was then going on a pilgrimage to *Rome*: It seems that at these offices little care is taken to authenticate what is related by those who apply for certificates, *Psalmazan* easily obtaining without any voucher, a certificate signifying the particulars he had related, and made out in his own name, which his vanity would not suffer him on this occasion to relinquish, because it had something of quality in it, tho' having nothing of *Irish* or *English* in it endangered the immediate discovery of his fraud.

When he had got his pass, he was still at a loss for a pilgrim's garb, which he was not in a condition to buy, though it consisted only of a long staff handsomely turned, and a short leather or oil-cloth coat not unlike what the ladies sometime ago wore by the name of a Pilferine.

*The Reader is requested to turn for the remainder to p. 686, at the words,*  
"It was necessary, &c."

*Some Account of the Character of the late Right Hon. HENRY BILSON LEGGE.*

(Entire, Price One Shilling.)

**T**HE reputation of men, who have been distinguished by their parts, virtues and public services, being canvassed by many, who had little or no personal knowledge of them, and the judgments formed by others being sometimes malicious and generally partial, there remains, in most cases, some justice to be done to the memory and real merits of such men. This is but seldom a popular undertaking. The public is more attentive to censure than praise, and, during the lives of eminent men, a true description of them is discredited, by the resemblance

resemblance it bears to the language of flattery.

The character of Mr. Legge is so circumstanced, that a true account of him may venture to appear, without soliciting attention, or credit. It comes too late to be suspected of flattery, and the public is prepossessed in his favour; which would be considerable encouragements to an essay of this kind, even without the farther advantage of an appeal, which might be made, to many great and respectable persons, who knew Mr. Legge, and are qualified, to attest any truth, or expose any falsehood, concerning him.

He was so well known, that it seems unnecessary to mention, that he was nobly born. The formal introduction of a pedigree is superfluous, in the case of a character eminently meritorious in itself; and his noble family will pardon the liberty of saying, that, however great the honour might be, which he derived from his birth, it became inconsiderable, when compared with his personal merits and excellencies.

He was not educated at any of those schools, which produce most of the ornaments and supporters of their country; but he was a remarkable instance, how indifferent it is, in what nursery a man of strong parts, natural wit, and superior judgment has been raised. Notwithstanding he entered upon business very early, and applied himself to it with the closest attention, very few of his rank were so well acquainted with the most eminent Greek and Roman Classics; and he was singularly happy in the application of passages, which he seemed to have had hardly time to consider.

He was designed in his younger years, for the service of his country in the royal navy; but that service being at that time inactive, he quitted it after one or two voyages, and becoming known to Sir Robert Walpole was received into the family and confidence of that minister; and after having filled the station of his secretary for some years, he obtained a seat in parliament, and passed through the several offices, of secretary to the treasury; secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, father of the late Duke, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; one of the commissioners of the admiralty; envoy extraordinary to the court of Berlin; treasurer of the

November, 1764.

navy; chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and one of the commissioners of the treasury; and he continued, to the last, one of his Majesty's privy council.

These things are barely, and perhaps not accurately mentioned, because other men have passed thro' such offices. Eminent of station not being, in every case, an argument of eminent worth, it is, in itself, but a feeble recommendation to posterity, and will prove no more at best, than that the person exalted was fortunate. The moderation and equanimity, with which Mr. Legge bore his success, was the more extraordinary, as he was one of the few men, advanced to high offices, who are not so much obliged to fortune, as to themselves; and if his character could be duly represented to future times, his promotion would appear to have done honour to the present age.

The characters of persons of distinction are often celebrated, by a recital of the vices and failings, from which they are exempt; and in this view, there are perhaps none, among the most exceptionable, totally excluded from praise. But this would be a poor description of the real virtues and excellencies of Mr. Legge. They were inconsistent with many or great failings, and they so possessed the attention of his observers, and so effectually concealed the few foibles, which he might have, that malice itself appears, from some things which were said of him, to have been quite at a loss, on what part of his character to alight.

He did not pretend to be singular in any of his virtues, and it would be a needless exaggeration to represent him so. But some of the virtues he had, appeared so much the genuine result of that happy constitution of heart and temper, which distinguished him, that they became characteristical in him; and a description of his person and manner would not present him more strikingly to the memory of those, who knew him, than the bare mention of his integrity, candour and benevolence.

But he was distinguished by abilities less common, than even his virtues. They might seem to be limited, as having been chiefly displayed to the public, in the last office he filled. But the fundamental qua-

\*Q q q q

lifications

lications for such offices of business, as are not professional, being much the same, it may be said, without derogating from the great men, who have excelled in their departments, that Mr. Legge was qualified for any. With a penetrating apprehension, and a memory remarkably tenacious of substantial knowledge, he had a judgment so clear and sound, that it seems hardly possible for any human mind, to be more accurate, unembarrassed, and comprehensive of all the ideas related to the subject before him, as well as of all the consequences, which follow from comparing them.

He assisted these great powers of his understanding, by an indefatigable industry, not commonly annexed to extraordinary parts ; and he kept his mind open for the admission of any material instruction, by a modesty of temper natural to men, who seem to need instruction least. Tho' he was never first commissioner of the treasury, yet his office of chancellor of the exchequer obliging him to move for the supplies in parliament, and to propose the ways and means, he seemed to think himself responsible, for his knowledge in the busines of his office, as well as for his integrity in the discharge of it. He did not, it is well known, solicit, nor accept the office without reluctance, being discouraged by the distinguished abilities of two great predecessors of his, whose eminence in that branch was particularly known and understood by him.

But he was prevailed with to sacrifice his ease and happiness ; and he soon manifested, how considerable the sacrifice was, in his estimation, by the assiduity, with which he applied himself to the study of the whole system of the public revenue, as well as by the gratitude, with which he embraced the aids, that books or men could give him ; and, by naturalising in his own mind all the knowledge he could collect, he acquired in a very short space of time, as familiar an acquaintance with that complex important business, as if he had been trained up to it from his infancy, and had made it the sole study of his life.

He digested in his thoughts, and knew how to deliver with the utmost precision and perspicuity, a methodical account, of the produce of every tax ; of its former state ; of its probable future diminution or increase ; of its relation to any other

tax, as well as to public liberty ; of the condition of every branch of trade and luxury, and of the country in general, to bear the burthens laid upon it ; of the state of public credit, and the due proportion between the terms of the loan and the public exigencies ; of the means of alleviating the national burthens, by real oeconomy, in the reduction of the establishment, as well as by practicable, unpretending schemes for the gradual discharge of the public debt ; and of the various contingencies, which might forward or retard that great work. He has left written evidences of the singular skill and accuracy, with which he considered each of these subjects.

Furnished with this knowledge, to a degree apparently peculiar to him, he entered upon his office, with the additional advantage, of a general prepossession in favour of his integrity ; and, during the time he served the crown in that department, he executed, without the power of a minister, and without any loss of popularity, the most unpopular, tho' at that time necessary work, of raising more supplies, than had ever been raised, within the same number of years.

The popularity of the administration, with which he acted, and the encouraging successes of the war, doubtless greatly assisted him ; and it would be infamous to detract, in any degree, from the merits of an administration, which did so much honour to the king and nation. But they, who have the spirit to persevere, in admiring the public measures of that time, will do Mr. Legge the justice to confess, that his personal merit, and his credit with parliament and with the public, were always clearly discernable, when he conducted the invidious part of the business of government.

Without pretending to eloquence, and with a subject, which will not easily admit the exercise of that talent, he was heard with an attention seldom paid to speeches, which must consist principally of arithmetical details. He was sure to keep up that attention, by a precision in his thoughts, which would not permit him, had he been inclined to be tediously verbose ; and he preserved his own, and, in a certain degree, the credit of government, by neither pretending, nor promising, more than he could, with the strictest regard to truth.

After

After his dismission from office, he continued, whilst his health would permit, to attend, with the same application and vigilance, to the national finances, as a member of parliament ; and, in more than one instance, he assisted persons, who had no particular claims upon him, rather than the crown or the public should suffer by his silence. And this he did at a time, when he thought himself personally affronted, by the resolution of a great board to deprive a near relation of his, who was not of an age to be obnoxious to government himself, of an emolument, which had with equal propriety and kindness been conferred upon him.

With so deep and extensive a fund of knowledge, so precisely arranged in his mind, and most judiciously applied to the service of his country, Mr. Legge was eminently qualified for the more inactive enjoyments of literature. Besides the pleasure he extracted from the best historians, philosophers and divines, he had a taste for works of imagination, not common even among scholars ; and knew how to relieve his labours and cares, in his few vacant hours, with the best writers of that kind, antient and modern, whose beauties he would relish and assimilate to his own ideas, with all the satisfaction of an ingenious man at perfect leisure.

But his friends could not spare him much uninterrupted pleasure of this sort ; for he had another faculty, likewise foreign to the unentertaining track of business. He was one of the best companions of his time. His wit was copious, easy, cheerful, chaste and original. He would animate the gravest conversation with some striking image, which presented all the essential circumstances of a subject at once before the mind ; and he illustrated his images by embellishments, which the most fruitful imagination could not produce, without the aid of a most cheerful temper. Having a perpetual supply of this sort of entertainment, he was never tempted to have recourse to the poor expedient of keeping up mirth by excesses or licentiousness. Nor would his humanity suffer him to display his wit, at the expence of any person in company. He could be lively, without the aid of other men's foibles ; or if they pressed upon him so directly, as not to be avoided, his railing was inoffensive, and even agreeable to

the object of it. If absent men were mentioned, whom he either disliked or despised, he had the happy art of venting his disgust or contempt by some pleasant expression of indifference, which sheltered perhaps an odious or a despicable character from more severe reflections, by only giving it a ridiculous aspect. Had his good sayings been treasured up, as those of much inferior wits have been, they would have descended to posterity ; and many of them would have been relished, without a comment, in any age. But he aimed at no reputation of this sort, and was so natural and easy in his manner, that his brightest thoughts dropped from him, like common conversation, without the least appearance of any view to the success, with which they were delivered.

These extraordinary powers, which are seldom united in the same mind, and continued remarkably vigorous in his, to his last moments, were the more amiable as well as solid in him, as they were accompanied by a most virtuous heart. It would be a painful task, and revive the excesses of private grief, to represent the loss of him in his domestic character, where he was, in every respect and relation, an illustrious example of fidelity and tenderness. But his benevolence was not limited here, nor by an other known boundary, than the limits of his power, or the demerits perhaps of particular men. Nor were these in every case, obstacles to his good-will. He had doubtless penetration enough to discern human failings upon a very slight acquaintance ; but he never suffered his mind to dwell upon them, if he could discover, or thought he had discovered, a sufficient quantity of that probity and good nature, which he valued above other accomplishments, and esteemed a compensation for many failings.

He seemed more particularly averse to hypocrisy and affectation of every sort, perhaps as being most opposite to his own temper and character. Common infirmities appeared either ridiculous or tolerable to him ; but he could not bear to see the commerce of mutual good-will and esteem interrupted by the frauds of unfair dealers, who give themselves credit for more virtue and ability, than they have. He had a better right than most men, to entertain and express a strong dislike of such persons, not only as he was perfectly unaffected himself, but as he was dispoled,

in other cases, to make great allowances for the natural desire men have to advance forward in life. He was known to contribute warmly, to the utmost of his power, sometimes at the hazard of his power, to promote the views of his friends. He would ingeniously confess, that he had an end of his own, in conferring such obligations. His state of health, till within a year before he died, seemed to promise him a vigorous and lasting old age ; and he thought a faithful obliged friend would be the most valuable of all the subsidies *se-nectutis*.

His sincerity being like the rest of his virtues, tingued with his natural good humour, produced in him that amiable candour, which sometimes broke out, in the midst of political contests, in a frank acknowledgment of truths on either side, which little minds, engaged in contests, are studious to suppress. Indeed, he could well afford to be candid on all occasions, being conscious, that the known purity of his intentions would support him in any concession, which truth or good-nature impelled him to make.

He was as ingenious in speaking of himself, as upon any other subject, and, instead of urging his pretensions with vehemence, or, as is often done, with a disregard to truth, he was never known to assume false merit in his conduct, either public or private ; and his friends rather blamed him, for not valuing himself sufficiently upon the merit he could truly pretend to. But he was of too gentle and easy a mind, to avail himself of all his claims, and trusted to the world, of which he had a better opinion, than men of penetration generally have, that his conduct, so far as it was understood, would secure to him as much reputation, as he desired. Nor was he deceived in his opinion ; for the inward respect of mankind towards him was as general, as he could have wished it to be, had ambition been his ruling passion. The public sense of his worth was signally manifested at one time, by many uniought marks of esteem, and such, as have always been thought honourable. Nor did they appear to be the result of mere transient fits of popularity ; for his reputation continued unshaken to the end of his life, and the almost universal regret of men of all parties followed him to his grave.

But the best men cannot pass thro' life without some censure. His known pub-

lic conduct, and his exemplary private life seemed to secure him from any attack of this sort. But envy and malice being keen and active, will suspect where they cannot charge, and insinuate where they cannot accuse. The strict and unaffected oeconomy he practised in behalf of the public, as far as lay in his power, together with his aversion in his private life, to the mere glittering expences of vanity, brought upon him the suspicion of too much parsimony in his temper, which they who best knew Mr. Legge and his affairs, know to have been ill founded. He did not transgress the bounds of his fortune, and involve his posterity in difficulties, in order to purchase to himself the temporary fame of splendor and magnificence ; but he did full justice to the world, by living up to his rank and fortune, as well as by many private acts of beneficence, which he was too generous to divulge ; and, after having evinced his disinterestedness, on many occasions, in the course of public business, he amply satisfied those, who might suspect him of parsimony, or might, from his unpretending manner, mistake him, as wanting the spirit, of which he did not boast, that he valued his honour more, than any other consideration.

It would have sufficed to mention this, in general terms, without entering into a proof of it, had he not made it his dying request to the noble personage, who was best intitled to his affection and confidence, to lay before the public, in vindication of him, the only reasons he knew of his dismission from office. He had acquiesced silently in that dismission, apprehending, that the time might come, when his irreproachable conduct and character would efface the impression of private misrepresentations. But when he found, that the hopes of a recovery, with which he was often flattered, in the course of his disease, were quite vanished, and that it would be his lot, to die in a state of disgrace with a most amiable and virtuous K—, he apprehended for himself, lest his good name, which the best men have always wished to transmit to posterity, should suffer from a presumption, easily propagated, that there must have been something wrong in him, to produce a dismission, which is, in the case of most individuals removed from offices of state, a punishment of misconduct.

He

He was therefore anxiously desirous, the world should know, that he was not turned out for any blemish in his private or public character, and he thought it the most satisfactory method of securing his posthumous reputation, to publish the few papers, which explains his case. He apprehended himself intitled to do this, in his own vindication, as the papers contain no secrets, either of state, or of private friendship. They are, agreeably to his desire, here laid before the world, in their original form, with only a previous short narrative of the transaction, which occasioned them.

Upon the present duke of Bolton's accession to his title, in the year 1759, Mr. Legge was solicited to succeed his grace, as one of the representatives of the county of Southampton, his own seat in parliament chancing at that time to be vacant. He could not well have been importuned to an undertaking more unpleasant to him, and he declined it more than once, without reserve. The bustle of a popular election was unnatural to his liberal mind and manners, and a relation of that kind to a large county, in which he resided, might appear inconvenient to him, whose hands were at that time filled with public business. But he was prevailed with to accept the offer, by the repeated intreaties of his friends, which were enforced by the plea, that his fortune and character would do credit to a party, which had all his life been countenanced by government, and with which he had ever acted uniformly, tho' with undissembled moderation and good humour towards the other party. And he had the farther encouragement, of hoping, from the interest of the crown exerted in his favour, in conjunction with that of the then prevailing party in the county, as well as with his own personal interest, which was very considerable, that his election would not be contested.

However, he fell into the disagreeable work of a contest. His competitor was Mr. Stuart, now Sir Simeon Stuart; and he found Mr. Stuart's interest adopted by a noble lord, with whom Mr. Legge, was not at variance; who had no apparent relation of any kind to the county; whom therefore Mr. Legge did not think of consulting, before he resolved to comply with the desire of his friends.

After the county had been canvassed on

both sides, Mr. Stuart thought fit to decline, and Mr. Legge received the following letter.

*" Downing-street, Nov. 25th, Monday Evening.*

" Dear Sir,

" *L*ORD Bute sent to me this morning, and told me, that having an opportunity of saving you he had embraced it, and done you an act of friendship; for that Mr. Stuart having been with him for his advice, whether to leave or pursue the election, as some of Mr. Stuart's friends thought this critical season of an invasion hanging over the kingdom to be a very improper time for parliamentary contests, his lordship had determined the point for relinquishing the pursuit; in consequence of which Mr. Stuart was to acquaint you with his resolution of declining a poll. Lord Bute added, that neither he, nor the greater person, whose name hath been used during the competition, would ever treat you with the more coldness for what hath happened: your part having been taken under an ignorance of their views and intentions; that lord Bute expected however, as he had a claim upon you, in right of friendship, that you will concur with him, and give your aid to the person he shall recommend, at a future election. I answered to the last point, that I knew not, how far you would think yourself bound in honour to act with the body of the whigs on such an occasion; but if this consideration did not hinder, I was sure you would be happy, to give him that or any other evidence of your respect for him.

" You will be pleased therefore to consider well, and (if you please) with the advice of your friends, before you give an answer on this head, that may tie you down, for on that answer you plainly see very much will depend.

" I am,

" Dear Sir,

" faithfully Yours,

SAMUEL M—RT—N.

To

To this Letter Mr. Leege returned the following Answer.

" Holte, Dec. 5th, 1759.

" Dear M.

" I Return you many thanks for your letter. Since I received it, I have had an opportunity of seeing a little more of the spirit and temper of the county, and can answer it better, than I could have done sooner. L———r B——e does me great justice in supposing I was totally ignorant of their concerning themselves at all in the Hampshire election, at the time my engagements were taken. I am obliged to lord Bute for any intentions he had to serve me, by the advice he gave to drop the opposition; but if Mr. Stuart, or his friends, had accepted the offer I made, with the concurrence of my friends, at the beginning, and as soon as I discovered what turn the election might take, every wish of Mr. Stuart's had been secured, the peace of the county never been interrupted, little less than 5000. a piece saved to us both, and what is still of more consequence, a month's fermentation of parties been entirely prevented, which never fails to turn them all sour. Many of these good consequences had likewise been obtained, if the gentlemen had consulted, and enabled lord Bute to put an end to the contest, before I left London, when you know how unwilling I was to push it to extremity.

" As to the event of the election, there was not the least doubt about it. The county was thoroughly canvassed, and upon as exact returns, as I believe ever are or can be made in a case of this kind, I could have given Mr. Stuart all the doubtful ones and all the neutrals, in addition to his own poll, and yet have carried the election by a majority of 1400. I did not come into a single town, (except Alton) where it was not expected every day, that the opposition would be given up, and where almost any odds would not have been laid, that it never came to a poll. Nor do I think, any consultation would have been held about dropping the affair, if all the money subscribed against me, and more, had not been expend-

" ed, and all probability of carrying the point intirely vanished. This is my own firm opinion and belief, and yet, whoever reads my advertisement will see, that I have acted with the utmost candor, and given my opponents credit for such motives of retreat, as I am sure do them no dishonour. The expense indeed would have been enormous, if the dispute had been carried thorough, and so far I own there is a saving to us both, for I am convinced it would have amounted to above 20, 000. a piece. This is a sum I should have felt severely, and yet after my offer to compromise had been rejected, I must and would have spent it, and could have done it, without mortgaging my estate; I leave you to judge, what effect it would have had on Mr. Stuart's After saying thus much, I am very far from having any personal dislike to Mr. Stuart; on the contrary, I think he has been cruelly treated by some of his friends, and if the prevailing party in this county will receive him without opposition, I shall be very well satisfied and glad of it. But if the whigs and dissenters, who are very numerous in this county, will make a point of opposing him, it will be impossible for me to declare for him, and abandon those, who have supported me, to take part with those, against whom they have supported me. This would not only put my own election in jeopardy, but be so ungrateful and disreputable a part for me to act, that it would in the same proportion make my assistance ineffectual to the person I should join with.

" I am, &c.

" H. B. LEGGE."

Upon this answer, Mr. Legge received a verbal message from lord B. by Mr. M. Dec. 12, 1759, the purport of which was, as it stands upon Mr. Legge's paper, "that he should bid a dieu to the county of Southampton at the general election, and assist, as far as lay in his power, the P—— of W——'s nomination of two members;" to which message a categorical answer was required, and Mr. Legge sent the following, in writing, on the same day.

" Mr. Legge understanding it to be expected,

\* Or County of Southampton.

“ peected, that he (who never had engaged at all in the county of Southampton, if the intentions of Lord B— had been in time communicated to him) shall not only refuse to be chosen himself at the next general election, but assist Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Stuart, in opposition to those, who have supported Mr. Legge at the late election; is determined to submit to any consequences rather, than incur so great a disgrace.”

Lord B. sent a reply the same day, which Mr. M. wrote down from his mouth, in the following words.

“ The instant Mr. Legge represents himself as bound in honour not to decline standing for Hampshire, at the next general election, Lord B. is firmly persuaded, that the P— will by no means desire it of him; but he does out of real friendship to Mr. Legge beseech him to consider very seriously, whether, after triumphing over the P—’s inclinations at present, Lord B. has any method left of removing prejudices, that the late unhappy occurrences have strongly impressed the P— with, than by being enabled to assure him, that Mr. Legge will, as far as shall be in his power, co-operate with his R— H—’s wishes at the next general election.”

Mr. Legge returned the following final answer.

“ Tho’ in fact Mr. Legge has been so unhappy, as to find himself opposed to the P— of W—’s inclinations, yet as to intention, Mr. Legge feels himself intirely blameless; and has too high a veneration for the P— of W—’s justice to think, he will conceive lasting prejudices against any man, for resisting those inclinations, of which he was totally ignorant.

“ As Mr. Legge flatters himself, this consideration will induce the P— of W— to forgive his entering into engagements with the county of Southampton, he is certain, that his R— H— will not condemn his adhering to those engagements, when entered into.

“ God forbid, Mr. Legge should be suspected of triumphing over the P— of W—’s inclinations! The contrary was so much his intention, that from

“ the moment he discovered, which way those inclinations lay, there was no endeavour he did not use, to avoid the dispute with honour; nor did Mr. Legge exert himself, either in point of expence or personal application, till all compromise being rejected, he had no other part left to act.

“ Mr. Legge is obliged to Lord B. for the friendship he expresses toward him. Surely his lordship cannot doubt but that Mr. Legge should be extremely glad, if he could find himself in such a situation, as would permit him to have the honour of obeying the P— of W—’s commands, and seconding his wishes, without breaking the faith he has openly and publicly pledged to the county of Southampton. This if he were to do, he should forfeit all title to the P— of W—’s countenance and protection as certainly, as he knows he should forfeit his R— H—’s private good opinion.”

Here the correspondence ended. His late majesty died the year following, and at the end of the first session of parliament, after his present majesty’s accession, Mr. Legge was dismissed, or, as he chose to express it, turned out, after having served the crown and the public, in his department, during that session, with his usual ability and fidelity.

He had abundant resources, in his own mind, to reconcile him to private life, and might have had his disgrace glossed over by a favour, which he declined. He said, it was his duty to *submit*, but not to *APPROVE*. He had the more valuable and independent satisfaction, soon after the event, to be unanimously chosen to represent the county of Southampton, at the general election.

The circumstances of his last illness are no farther connected with this account of him, than as some of them remarkably confirmed it, by exhibiting the natural serenity of a strong and good mind, in the last and greatest of all human distresses. As he was above dissembling his satisfaction at the hopes of life, which frequently appeared, so he was above regretting the loss of longer life, or dreading the approach of death, when his case was pronounced desperate. He would reason about the little difference betwixt dying at one time or another, or of this or that disease,

ease, with a most exemplary calmness, and with the same undisturbed state of mind, with which any philosopher, in perfect health, ever wrote about death.

And when the sentence of nature against him appeared quite irrevocable, he was a shining, tho' melancholy, instance of a truth, from which great conclusions have been drawn, that the life and vigour of the human mind may continue to the last, unimpaired by the most extreme weakness and decay of body.

It would be too little to say of so excellent a man, that the memory of him will be honoured, during the lives of his survivors; for, if eminent ability and integrity manifested in offices of the highest trust and consequence; if a zeal for public liberty, exerted on all proper occasions, with firmness and decency; if all the talents and virtues, which render men respectable and amiable, united in one conspicuous character, and applied to the benefit of mankind, give that character any chance for permanent fame after death, it may be confidently hoped, that Mr. Legge will, in the opinion of posterity, be entitled to one of the first places among the worthies of the present age.

*Humorous anecdote of a celebrated droll preacher in Paris, known by the name Le Petit Pere Andre, The Little Father Andrew,*

A Quick presence of mind often rescues a man from any gross mistake into which he may have unavoidably plunged. As for instance: The Little Doctor being to preach one day in the church of his convent; in order that no part of his time should go by unoccupied, during the prayers, previous to the sermon, he was playing a game at cards in his room with an intimate: but the bell ringing for him to mount the pulpit, just as they were in a warm debate about the hands they held, he said, he could not then stay to decide the matter, therefore tucked both up in the sleeves of his gown, for a fair discussion of the matter after sermon.

The subject of his discourse was, the general immorality of the times, the too great indulgence of dangerous passions, and particularly of gaming, against which he inveighed with all the warmth and

zeal he was master of; and both which he could affect to an amazing degree. But when carried away by the torrent of his declamation, on finding the people very attentive to him, he raised up his hands to Heaven, to intercede for them, down from his sleeves, that had been somehow loosened by the vehemence of his gesticulation, fell the two hands of cards; which incident made some people look with a pious concern.

The Little Doctor, while others burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, stunned for a moment at so unexpected a disaster in the midst of a sermon that had gone on efficaciously, bethought him of a sudden of a stratagem. As he espied a young child not far from the pulpit, he beckoned to it, saying, "Come hither, my dear; gather up those cards, lying on the ground, and bring them to me; which the child did. He then asked the name of each card; which the young-one accurately told: he next questioned it about the Catechism; of which the almost infant was entirely ignorant. Little Andrew dismissed the child, and looking round the audience, with an air of indignation, (secretly triumphing in his heart at the same time) he cried aloud, "Wicked fathers and mothers, is not this a scandalous, and a most flagrant proof of what I have advanced, that in this abandoned, this impious age, nothing is thought of but gaming? Here is almost an infant that completely knows every card in the pack, is thoroughly learned in the devil's book, yet is absolutely ignorant of the book of his salvation! What early sacrifices do ye make of the young hearts of your children to the prince of darkness! Ye more than parricide parents! ye betrayers of their precious souls to a miserable eternity!"—He kindled so fast, and fired upon the people so vehemently, that it alarmed the very faculty; and made them depart fully convinced, that what was in itself an unlucky accident, had been a powerful premeditated scheme of the preacher's, to rebuke their dissoluteness, and bring them to repentance.—In some years after he divulged how the fact really happened.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 637.*

THEN as to the bills properly called money bills, which were brought in pursuant to the resolutions of these two committees, and which were passed into laws, the first were the malt bill and the land tax bill, both of which were ordered to be brought in on the 8th of December, as soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means that day reported by Mr. Alderman Dickinson; and the said alderman, together with Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Whateley, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. The next day they were both presented to the house by the said alderman, when they were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time; and as there was nothing new in either of them, they past thro' both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 20th of December; with a clause of credit in each, for raising by loans or exchequer bills, 750000l. upon the former, and 2,000,000l. upon the latter, at an interest not exceeding 4l. per cent. and with a clause in each for making good the deficiency of the act for the same purpose in the second of his present majesty's reign, for the service of the year 1762. What a difference is there between the generosity of our parliaments now-a-days, and that of the parliament in 1660? Our parliament now grants without the least difficulty, and, as it were, *per saltum*, 2,750,000l. beside 800,000l. settled during the king's life, for the support of the civil list, being in the whole 3,350,000l. whereas in 1660, though it was the honeymoon of a new reign, it was with some difficulty the parliament could be prevailed on to grant the king a revenue of 1,200,000l. for the support of the civil list, the navy, the military, and all the other expences of government.

The money bill next brought in was founded upon a proposal from the Bank November, 1764.

of England, which, on the 8th of February was laid before the committee of ways and means, and upon Mr. Speaker's resuming the chair, Mr. Alderman Dickinson reported from the committee, that they had received a proposal from the governor and company of the Bank of England, relating to the matter referred to the said committee; and had come to a resolution thereupon; both which the committee had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning. Accordingly, on the 9th, Mr. Alderman reported both the proposal and the resolution, when the resolution beforementioned \* was agreed to; and then it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, should be brought in thereupon; and that the said alderman, together with Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Whateley, should prepare, and bring in the same.

On the 2d of April, Mr. Jenkinson presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and afterwards passed through both houses in common course, and with such expedition, that it was ready for, and received the royal assent on the 19th; which no one can now be surprised at, as this is the first time this great corporation can be properly said to have paid any thing to the public, for the great powers and privileges with which they have from time to time, been indulged, and by which they have for so many years made annually such a considerable profit.

When I say this, the reader must observe, that I do not call lending, paying; It is sometimes a favour, but is seldom meant as such by the lender, and is often a real injury to the borrower. Whatever it was, it has always hitherto been the only consideration which the members of the bank gave to the public, either for their first establishment, or for any continuance of that establishment. In 1694, when the Bank was first established, the only consideration they gave for their charter was, that of lending the govern-

\* See before p. 532.

ment the sum of 1,200,000l. at an interest or annuity of 100,000l. which was above 8l. per cent, when the legal interest was but 6l. per cent. But so dangerous was a monopoly even of banking then thought, that they could not at that time obtain any sort of exclusive privilege; and by the act of parliament passed upon that occasion, 5 and 6 W. and M. chap. 20, it was expressly provided, that at any time, upon twelve months notice, after the 1st of August, 1705, and upon repayment by parliament of the said sum of 1,200,000l. and all arrears of the said yearly interest, the payment of the said yearly interest, and the said corporation should absolutely cease and determine. In 1697, by the act 8 and 9 W. III. chap. 20, their term was continued till the 1st of August, 1710, upon their agreeing to lend the government another sum of money for paying off the tallies, or orders, upon the funds therein mentioned, for which they were to have an interest at the rate of 8l. per cent. per ann. till repaid; and then they got some sort of exclusive privilege; for it was by that act provided, that during the continuance of this bank, no other bank shall be erected or permitted by parliament; but before the expiration of this term, they got this privilege greatly enlarged; for in the act 6 Anne, chap. 22, they got a clause inserted, by which it was enacted, that after the 29th of September, 1708, during the continuance of the Bank of England, it shall not be lawful for any body politic or corporate (other than the said company of the Bank) or for any partners exceeding six in England, to borrow or owe any sum on bill or note, payable on demand, or at any time less than six months from the borrowing thereof.

For this valuable exclusive privilege it does not appear that they paid any thing, at least to the public, or that they upon that occasion lent any money to the public. They had, indeed, in the preceding session agreed, for a very sufficient compensation, to circulate a new sort of exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000l. and it was probably foreseen, that their assistance would be wanted in the next following session for a like purpose. Accordingly in the next session, as the heavy war we were engaged in, made it necessary for our government to raise a very large sum of money for the support of public credit, as well as for the service of

the ensuing year, the Bank was in both these respects of great service, to our government at least; for, in the first place, the Bank undertook to discharge and cancel all the said exchequer bills for 1,500,000l. which had been issued in the 5th of Queen Anne, therefore the interest then due upon those bills, was added to the principal, amounting both together to 1,775,027l. 17s. 10d. for which new principal sum they were to have an annuity of 10650l. 13s. 5d. until the principal should be repaid, being at the rate of 6l. per cent. per ann.

2dly, They engaged to advance 400,000l. to the government, one third part thereof, on or before the 10th of May, 1709, one other third part on or before the 28th of June, and the residue on or before the 25th of August following; but then they were to be allowed to deduct out of the said 400,000l. by way of discount, so much as the rate of 6l. per cent. interest for each sum would amount unto, from the very day of its being advanced, until the 1st of August, 1711, which was at least 12l. per cent. consequently they did not really advance above 352000l. for which, indeed, they were to have no interest; but only a continuance of their former annuity of 100,000l. until the 1,200,000l. at first advanced by them, and the 400,000l. now pretended to be advanced by them, should be repaid.

And 3dly, they undertook to circulate 2,500,000l in exchequer bills of the usual form, that is to say, bills bearing an interest of 2d. per cent per diem, whilst in the possession of any private person, natural or political; beside which the Bank was to have 3l. per cent per ann. for the trouble of circulating them; so that they were really to have 6l. per cent. per ann. for their money, upon all such bills as should be in their possession, and 3l. per cent. per ann. even upon those bills which had once a currency in the exchequer, though they never came into their possession, and for which they consequently never did advance any money.

These engagements, which the Bank then entered into, were certainly of great service to the government, as it enabled our ministers to continue the war; but whether it was of service to the nation will be disputed by those who think, that the balance of power might then have been secured,

secured, by such terms of peace as our enemies would willingly have agreed to. Be this as it will, it is certain that every one of these engagements was in itself of great advantage to the Bank; for by every one of them they were to have an interest upon the money they lent, equal to, or above what was then the legal interest of money, and much above what was then come to be the natural. This I say, because at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, the interest allowed by parliament upon the money to be borrowed on the credit of the land-tax, was not to exceed 5*l. per cent.* and because in the 6th year of her reign, our East India company agreed to have but 5*l. per cent.* interest upon all the money they had before lent, or were then to lend to the government. It is therefore the more surprising that the Bank should, the very next year, insist upon having at least 6*l. per cent.* interest upon all the money they were then to lend, or had before lent to the government; especially as a banking company may afford to lend money at a lower interest, than any other trading company can, because if their credit be well established, and their notes current in the place where the borrower has occasion for money, they may advance the greatest part, if not the whole of the money they lend, and the borrower will be glad to receive it in their own bank notes.

Yet nevertheless, they were not satisfied with the advantage which every one of these engagements had in itself; for they stipulated, and our then ministers agreed to give them a continuance of their term, with all its privileges annexed, for no less than twenty two years; in pursuance of which it was by the act 7 Anne, chap. 7. enacted, That the Bank of England thus enlarged, shall for ever be a body corporate by the name aforesaid. But under these two provisos, 1st, That after the 1st of August, 1732, on twelve months notice, if the parliament repay to the Bank 1,200,000*l.* formerly advanced, and the 400,000*l.* before mentioned, without any reduction, and all arrears of the said 100,000*l. per ann.* and all principal and interest which shall be owing to the Bank upon tallies, exchequer orders, or parliamentary funds, then, and not till then, the said fund of 100,000*l. per ann.* shall cease. 2d. That after payment, as aforesaid, and after the parliament shall

redeem the annuity of 106,501*l. 13s. 5d. per ann.* herein after in this act settled and made payable to the Bank; and after all the exchequer bills made in pursuance of this act shall be discharged, and payment made to the Bank of the allowances herein after mentioned for circulating them, then, and not till then, the Bank and corporation shall cease.

Thus it appears that, for this long continuance of their term, the Bank paid nothing to the public: They only lent sums of money for which they were to have a very high interest till repaid; and again in the same reign, they obtained by the same means a new prolongation of their term; for in the twelfth year of that reign, the government being under a necessity to raise 1,200,000*l.* by issuing exchequer bills, the Bank agreed to circulate the same, but insisted upon the usual terms, to wit, that the bills should bear an interest of 2*d. per cent. per diem*, from the day of their being issued, and that they should have from that time an allowance of 3*l. per cent. per ann.* for all the said bills, to commence in proportion as the same should be issued at the exchequer, and besides this allowance a yearly sum of 800*l.* to be paid quarterly, in consideration of which it was by the act 12 Anne, sess. 1. chap. 11. enacted, that their corporation and funds were not to cease or determine but upon satisfaction, as usual, and upon twelve months notice after the 1st of August, 1742. These hard terms our then ministers were obliged to agree to, as they could not now threaten the Bank with a dissolution of their corporation for twenty years to come; but they took care to enact that the allowance of 3*l. per cent.* to the Bank, as well as the 2*d. per diem* interest, should cease or abate, as often, and as long, as any of these bills should return to, and remain in, the hands of any officer of the revenue or exchequer, which was an advantage for the public that, so far as I can find, had never before been taken care of, though in 1710 no less than 4500*l. per ann.* had been granted them, beside the usual allowance and daily interest upon their undertaking to circulate all the then outstanding exchequer bills, and such as should be quarterly made out, for paying the interest to grow due upon them.

Although this was a better bargain for the public than seems ever before to have been made by any of our ministers, with respect to the circulation of exchequer bills, yet from hence we may see, that the bank were to have above 6*l. per cent.* interest, for all the money they were to advance for the service of the government; for until the exchequer bills came into their possession, they could not be said to advance any money; and even then their advance of money probably consisted chiefly in their issuing a greater number of bank notes, because, as their notes were then in full credit, any man that came to receive payment of exchequer bills to the amount of 100*l.* or upwards, would chuse to receive it in bank notes rather than in current specie; and the Bank by issuing new notes in proportion to the exchequer bills they became possessed of, could not be said to transgress that law which restrains them from borrowing, or giving security under their common seal, for more than is allowed by act of parliament; so that the Bank were really to have 6*l. per cent.* interest, and a premium of 800*l. per ann.* without advancing so much perhaps as one shilling in ready specie. These were hard terms for the distressed public, yet these terms they insisted on at a time when the natural interest of money was so evidently at, or below, 5*l. per cent. per ann.* that the very next year an act of parliament was passed for reducing the legal interest to 5*l. per cent. per ann.* and for making it highly penal for any lender of money to exact more.

In a few years after this last prolongation of the term of the Bank, two very great alterations were brought about, with regard to our national debts and public credit; for as the legal as well as natural interest of money was now reduced, and as our new government was firmly established by the defeat of the rebellion in 1715, methods were found in the third year of King George the first to reduce the interest of all our redeemable national debts to 5*l. per cent.* except the original fund of the Bank. A step towards this great and salutary purpose had been made in the very first year of that reign; for by the act 1 Geo. chap. 12. a number of the taxes then subsisting were united into one fund to be called the aggregate fund; and such of these taxes, as had not before been, were, by that act, made perpetual;

and it was likewise enacted, that all other public monies, which, after Michaelmas 1715, should be brought into the exchequer, not being appropriated to any use, and not arising from any branch of the civil list revenue, as also the surplus of the said revenue, if it exceeded 700,000*l. per ann.* should belong to this aggregate fund; the whole annual produce of which was appropriated to several particular uses mentioned in the act, and lastly to the raising annually a residue or surplus of 270,999*l. 7s.* which residue, or so much thereof as the said fund should produce, was by the act to be applied quarterly to the paying off, and cancelling the then outstanding exchequer bills: and if the said produce should at the end of any year, after Michaelmas 1715, amount to more than would answer all that was thereby charged upon it, the surplus over and above the said sum of 270,999*l. 7s.* should be disposable by parliament.

This was the first step made towards establishing that fund which has since been called the sinking fund; and it was soon followed by a second, for in the third year of the same reign, our ministers entered into a negotiation with the bank, whose directors had now so much good sense, and public spirit, as to agree to the following terms: 1st. That they would accept of an annuity of 88,750*l. 7s. 10d.* after Midsummer 1718, in lieu of their then present annuity of 106,500*l. 14s. 5d.* until the principal of 1,775,027*l. 17s. 10d.* before mentioned should be repaid. 2dly. That they would discharge and deliver up to be cancelled exchequer bills to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* and in lieu of the former interest and allowance would accept of an annuity of 100,000*l.* to commence from Christmas 1717, until the principal should be repaid. 3dly, That they would continue to circulate the remainder of the exchequer bills, amounting to 2,561,025*l.* principal money, at the usual allowance of 3*l. per cent. per ann.* and they agreed that from Christmas 1717, these bills should carry an interest but of a penny *per diem*; and further, that from that day the abovementioned allowances of 4500*l.* and 800*l.* should cease and determine, and 4thly, That if required any time before the 25 of March, 1718, they would advance 2,500,000*l.* at an interest of 5*l. per cent.* till repaid.

By

By this agreement a considerable addition was made to the clear produce of the aggregate fund; for the deficiencies of all the bank funds, and all allowances for circulating, as well as the daily interest upon, the exchequer bills, had been charged upon that fund; therefore this was certainly on both sides a patriotic agreement, but neither side did any more than their duty; for ministers of state are, in all such transactions bound to make the best bargain they can for the public, and it is the duty, and ought to be the business, of a national bank, or any bank established by public authority, to contribute as much as they can towards reducing the natural rate of interest; for till it be reduced no law ought ever to be made for reducing the legal. Indeed, the Bank could not at this time, with any decency, refuse to agree to these terms; for our ministers having, at the same time, applied to the South-sea company, that company agreed to accept of an annuity of 500,000l. after Midsummer 1718, in lieu of the annuity of 600,000l. which they were then intitled to, upon their capital of 10,000,000l. the consequence of which would probably be, that, after Midsummer 1718, a clear surplus would annually arise from the produce of the taxes that had been appropriated to the payment of their annuity of 600,000l. therefore they likewise agreed to be ready, if required, to advance at any time before Christmas 1717, the sum of 2,000,000l. for the public service, at an interest of 5l. per cent. till repaid.

Both these agreements were next session established by act of parliament: That with the Bank by act 3 Geo. chap. 8. and that with the South-sea company by act 3 Geo. chap. 9. and by act 3 Geo. chap. 7. a great number of taxes were united into one fund to be called the general fund, for raising yearly the sum of 724,849l. 6s. 10d. being the sum which those taxes had before yearly produced, and such of them as had not before been, were now made perpetual. This general fund was by the act appropriated for paying all the annuities thereby charged upon the same; and in case the produce of all these taxes did not in any one year amount to this sum, the deficiency was to be made good out of the first aids to be granted in parliament, after it should appear. Then the treasury was empowered to cause books

to be opened for taking in the subscriptions of those public creditors to whom those taxes had been mortgaged: These books were to be kept open till Michaelmas 1717, each with a proper preface for declaring the intention of the subscribers, whether they were willing to accept of an annuity of 5l. per cent. till their principal should be repaid, or desired to have their principal and interest then due, paid in ready money; and each subscriber was, before that day, to subscribe his name and addition in that book whose preface declared his intention. Then in order to pay ready money to all those who should desire it, or should neglect to subscribe, the treasury was empowered to call for the 2,500,000l. from the Bank, and 2,000,000l. from the South-sea company, or so much thereof as there should be occasion for; and in case both these sums should not be sufficient, they were empowered to issue warrants to the proper officers in the exchequer to receive after Michaelmas, such sums of money for making good the deficiency, as any persons would advance for purchasing annuities at the rate of 5l. per cent. per ann. payable out of this general fund. And lastly there was inserted in this act that famous appropriation clause which was re-enacted, and a little altered by the act 5 Geo. chap. 3. as follows: That all the monies which at the end of every quarter shall be produced, for the respective surplusses of the aggregate fund, the South-sea fund, and the general fund (that is to say whatever the duties, or taxes appropriated to these respective funds should quarterly produce, over and above what would be sufficient to answer all the payments charged upon them, by the acts by which they were respectively established, or by that act) shall be appropriated and reserved for discharging such national debts as were incurred before the 25th of December, 1716, and provided for by acts of parliament, in such manner as shall be directed by any future acts.

By these three funds a new fund was thus established, which has ever since been called the sinking fund; and if this clause has been religiously observed, it would have far exceeded what it does at present; for so ready were the public creditors to accept of annuities at 5l. per cent. when this fund was first established, that the treasury had no occasion to call for any of the money which the Bank and South-sea company

company had engaged to advance if required, and by the famous South-sea scheme in the year 1720, almost all our irredeemable debts were converted into redeemable, and very near the whole of our public debts were thereby, in 1727, reduced to 4*l. per cent. per ann.* therefore that famous scheme, tho' it brought ruin upon many private men, yet it must be allowed to have been in this respect of some service to the public; and in another respect it has ever since been of great service to our government; for it threw such a large share of the monied property of the nation into the hands of a few private men, that it greatly reduced the natural interest of money, when lent in large sums upon government, or land security, but raised it as much upon small sums, especially when the money was wanted for any considerable time upon personal security. This was a very great disadvantage to our trade, because it prevented any man's engaging in any scheme of trade, that required a larger sum of ready money than he himself was possessed of. But it was of great service to our government, and had so immediately an effect, that in 1723, the interest allowed by parliament upon the money to be borrowed upon the land tax, was not to exceed 3*l. per cent. per ann.* at which rate we have always since continued in time of peace, to raise the money upon the land tax and malt tax acts; and yet the Bank continued, till after the expiration of their then term, to have at least 4*l. per cent. per ann.* not only upon all the sums they had advanced, but upon all they afterwards advanced to the government.

But as their term was to expire on the 1st of August 1742, in the year 1741, though we were then engaged in a war with Spain, and likely to be involved in a more burthensome and a more barren war in Germany, the Bank became more moderate in their demands; and as our government had occasion for raising a large sum of money; they agreed to advance the sum of 1,600,000*l.* before December 25, 1742, without any interest to be paid for it after the 1st of August 1743, from which time they were to rest satisfied with their original annuity of 100,000*l.* upon condition of their term being continued till the 1st of August, 1764; in pursuance of which agreement, the act 15 Geo.

chap. 23, was past the next ensuing

session, by which their corporation and term of exclusive banking, with all former privileges, was to continue till the 1st of August, 1764, after which, upon a year's notice, and payment of the said 1,600,000*l.* now advanced, and the like sum before advanced, and all arrears of their said annuity of 100,000*l.* and all principal and interest owing them on all tallies, exchequer orders, exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds, (except such funds as were otherwise provided for) which the company should have remaining in their hands, or be intitled to, at the time of such notice given, then, and not till then, their corporation was to cease and determine. From hence it appears that for this continuation the Bank paid nothing to the public, no more than they had ever done before; but upon this occasion they did more than they had ever done; They agreed to accept of a less interest for their principal debt, now amounting to 3,200,000*l.* than was in that year allowed for money lent upon the land tax; and at that interest it has ever since continued.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Memoirs of the Life of the late Reverend JAMES DUCHAL, D. D. who succeeded the Rev. Dr. ABERNETHY in the Care of a Protestant dissenting Congregation of Wood-street Dublin, by an anonymous Author, in a Letter to a Friend.*

THE Letter writer observes, that in so private a walk of life, and so little diversified, as that of Dr. Duchal, it is not to be expected, that incidents worth recording should have occurred. Adventures rarely mark the lives of wise and good men, they hold on the noiseless tenour of their way; and as seldom is true modesty the hero of its own tale. As to circumstances little entertaining, he has neither lights nor curiosity to enquire.

Instead, therefore, of a particular account of the Doctor's birth, parentage, education, &c. the Reader will find in this Letter, what is much more instructive and interesting, viz. his peculiar features, the distinguishing parts of his character clearly marked by one, who says, he had access to know him intimately,—He sets out with some general reflections, which, in our opinion, are pertinent and judicious.

It

‘ It were to be wished, says he, that a fair hearing could be procured for obscure and humble worth ; where more is meant than commonly meets the ear and eye ; but it is no easy matter to bring out to light the hidden graces of the heart ; even the lines of a fine and delicate face are not easily hit off. Simplicity of manners, disciplin’d passions, moving in a sort of still life, and in a narrow sphere, are not glaring enough to attract the popular eye. As few have the powers to express, perhaps, not many have taste to discern the mild and retired beauties. Yet the humble virtues are most truly such ; they are most useful in common life ; all are called to the practice of them ; and they are most imitable. Few are born to figure on the public stage ; and it is often seen that rude undisciplin’d abilities, and passions, most strongly rouze attention ; for nature’s shoots are most luxuriant, such characters are generally struck off at a heat, from the collision of strong powers, and fortunate conjunctures. And, at best, mere elevation of place, boldness of spirit, and force of genius, produce themselves into light, rather as objects of undiscerning applause, than of imitation. Indeed, characters of this cast often produce a very bad effect : the moral eye is dazzled by the false lustre of specious qualities ; not to say, by flagrant enormities, dressed out in the spoils of virtue ; thus debauching the sense of right, and prostituting the rewards of true worth, to the service of vice—*Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile* : and thus, modest retired virtue, in the vale of life is still more obscured, by the splendour of folly in high place. Such virtue may, indeed, resemble the dawning light, which shines more and more to the fullness of day ; but from those whose senses are not exercised to discern, it will attract little regard ; shedding only a mild and gentle ray, amidst the shades of obscurity. The shewy, the superficial, the glaring, have always, and still will draw the many to wonder. In truth, many are the mishapen and mischievous beasts the world has wondered after ; while the plain, the solid, the natural, lye little noticed. For these Fame seldom sounds her trumpet : however, she is too puissant a personage to be arrested in her course by us : common fame sounds, and common sense is silent, and, in the present state of things, there may possibly be more rea-

sons for this than our philosophy wots of. ‘ Now, my friend, in so hopeless a case, were it not the wiser way, to let every man’s own works praise him ? If, for instance, his friends produce him as a Writer ; why, let the impartial public reward him, according to such his works. What need of suspected panegyric ? and not unjustly suspected in modern practice ; for what happens ? An admired friend is no more : when, instantly, fond affection snatches up the pencil, and all is one blaze of light, with scarce a shade, or variety of lines, to give distinction. But surely, thus to mix up almost all the virtues, and in the highest degree, with scarce one trace of defect, or human infirmity, is neither to draw, nor colour after the life. This is not to give the portrait of a man, but the Poet’s *perfect monster*, *which the world n’er saw* ;—or, on the contrary, if malice conduct the work, the Roman Satirist’s still more enormous monster, *redeemed from vice by no one virtue*. Credulity itself will revolt at such outrage against all truth of character ; as beyond the powers of humanity, either to exemplify or to imitate. Doubt will either question the existence of the perfect pattern, or, looking up to such sublime heights of virtue, will strain the powers ; and despair of attainment, will extinguish all ardour of imitation. There appears to be a natural tone of the powers, beyond which the pursuit of virtue itself may incur the imputation of folly. For truth’s sake then, and for example’s sake, it were better not to set the mark to be aimed at too far out of reach. It seems safer for each person, without violent efforts, to hold on the even tenour of his own way ; in the Poet’s manner, addressing his fellow-candidates—*Quod si cessas, aut strenuus anteis, nec tardum operior, nec praecedentibus infla*.

‘ But it may be said, what should discourage, or rather not provoke emulation, in a life of easy, modest, unaffected goodness ; and acting in an humble private station ? Should not parity of circumstances, and apparently equal advantages, with those who, by a patient continuance in well-doing, have already finished their course, naturally stimulate others, to strain every nerve in the race of virtue ? more especially, as the same immortal wreath of glory shall crown equal ardour and perseverance, though with unequal powers.

powers, Be it so : still here is the difficulty, like our late friend, to hold on this same unremitting tenour of virtue, stedfast to the end—unseduced, like him, by the allurements of sight and sense, by temptations from within, and from without ; by the current of fashion and example ; unsawyed by popular opinion, and the false maxims of the many ; unterrified too, to encounter difficulties, dangers, pains, losses, and even obloquy and reproach, in support of the cause of truth and goodness—unseen, unapplauded, unreluctant, to submit to severe trials of virtue, of self-discipline, and self-denial, for the testimony of a good conscience, and the approbation of the supreme Judge of merit ! No doubt, an approving heart, and the attestation of him who is greater than the heart, is the noblest reward of virtue, far beyond the acclaim of men and angels : but, is it easy thus not to consult with flesh and blood ; with unwearied patience to continue stedfast, immovable ; to live not by sight, but by faith ? Is not this true heroism, in whatever condition of life ? Does it not approach to the summit of Christian perfection ? It surely supposes the fullest conviction of all the leading principles of religion ; the warmest attachment of heart to them ; and an invincible firmness of spirit. Such is the hidden man of the heart ; such is modest retired worth ! besides such worth is often associated with a state of life, with circumstances, which depress and obscure it ; it naturally courts retirement ; careless, perhaps impatient of applause. Why then obtrude it on the public eye ; or draw it into the common haunts of men ?—of men, either lost in a whirl of vanity, or engrossed by the more specious pursuits of life ?

Such, however, it must yet be owned, is the force of genuine goodness, that, where there is any sensibility remaining, any thing unison to it, in the mind of the observer, it will command respect. Even the retainers to vice, if not quite lost to the ingenuous sentiments of nature, do homage to it. Let but the living form of undissembled goodness arrest the attention of the gay, the dissipated, the pleasurable, and they will, for the time, revere it : surely, a very unexceptionable testimony in its favour. After all, whatever Deniers may suggest of times and manners, they are not yet so degenerate, as

that true wisdom need shun all the resorts of men, or fear an ill reception. Of this our friend was a remarkable instance ; whose modest unassuming worth attracted the esteem of persons of rank, and figure in life ; a distinction which did no less honour to those who conferred, than to him who received it. How is it then, that those who should stand foremost in the train of virtue, are so much banished from the commerce of the fashionable world ? On the one hand, grimace, and an illeliberal forbidding manner, has belied the fair form of virtue : on the other, levity, and an unresisting suppleness, which may be molded into any shape, is an extreme, perhaps, of worse consequence to religion ; as it approaches to libertinism, is more exposed to view ; and in characters set up as examples to others. Be both these extremes avoided ; let virtue assume her own native form, her easy graceful dignity of manner ; and all will be well. But of this, perhaps, something too much ; as it may not be thought a text fit for lay-handling.

‘ It is in itself, and to my purpose, far more agreeable to contemplate our late friend, as a fair pattern of the golden mean above-mentioned. And I shall be much pleased to find you, and other judges in this moral painting, who knew the original, recognizing the resemblance, though but imperfect, between it and this unfinished sketch.—How sweetly united in him, the soft, the gentle, the sympathetic ; with the firm, the grave, and the manly ? and sure it is no mean point of wisdom, to harmonize these often jarring elements. To win one’s way to the heart, for honest purposes, by mild address, and the arts of persuasion, hiding the authority of the Adviser, in the kind remonstrances of the friend, was eminently his talent. Indeed, his natural modesty and reserve, perhaps to an excess, seldom assumed the severity of rebuke, unless extorted in vindication of truth and right ; when he never failed to exert himself—*Virtutis verae custos erigidusque satelles* ; incapable, from cowardice, or mean views, to desert the post of virtue ; or, where the still voice of reason could be heard, of adding even the sanction of silence to what he thought was wrong.’

The Letter-writer goes on to observe, that particular characters appear eminently distinguished, by particular virtues and talents ;

talents ; that natural complexion, habit, education, profession, many complicated circumstances, bring out, with various degrees of strength, the various powers of head and heart ; that through all these, the original cast of genius will predominate, and the ruling principle strongly mark the general character. Now, it is the seizing this characteristic distinctive mark, we are told, and producing it to light, which reflects the true image of the individual ; if this is omitted, or unskillfully taken off, the particular man is lost, in the vague resemblance of the species at large. However, this individuating principle itself, is not always obvious : it may not be called out by any corresponding scene of action ; it may go on to operate uniformly through a still recurring sameness of life ; like an equable motion proceeding from the same continued impulse. This is often the case in a private station ; where the same offices proceed in the same tenour ; and yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, are of the same colour. The whole piece may be excellent : the character so situated, may exemplify the most useful, the most amiable virtues ; the virtues of the good Citizen, of the faithful Friend, of the eminently pious, diligent, and skilful Teacher of religion.

‘ How applicable is all this, continues the Letter-writer, to the Character of our late friend ? How entirely devoted his life to the zealous discharge of the duties of his profession, those who knew him best can witness—The whole man, his soul, his heart, was in his business as a Minister of the Christian religion ! Warm and unbiased in his attachment to the cause of truth and liberty, to promote these, was devoted a spirit of research, manly and liberal ; and which, no very common appearance perhaps, grew with his growing years. He was utterly averse from that imperious, narrow, bigotted spirit, which has wrought such mighty mischief in the Christian world, to the reproach of religion itself, and which one knows not whether it has more debased the understanding, or corrupted the principles and affections of the human heart. It was from a deep conviction of the great truths of religion, a conviction the result of most impartial enquiry, from the powers of Christianity strongly felt, from a heart penetrated with a sense of duty in discharging the offices of the sa-

November, 1764.

cred function, and the honour of approving his zeal and fidelity to his Lord and Master——From these was his conduct animated to such unwearied diligence ; hence was he instant in season, out of season, fervent in spirit, serving his God.

‘ Indeed, an indefatigable industry appears to have been a peculiar distinction of this excellent man ; and a most important distinction it is ! For it will be found, that in the various offices of life, we fall short, not so much for want of talents, as from indolence and want of activity. We readily seem to yield the pre-eminence, in point of ability, to the person who far excels us in moral and religious attainments ; little, perhaps, suspecting, that our sloth and want of exertion are then obliquely making their own apology. You know it was an essential article in the character of an eminent Roman, that he was *viri industrius*, an industrious man : and I am persuaded it will be found, that superior eminence is oftener the fruit of this plain virtue, than of superior abilities. However, successful industry supposes the powers and energy of mind properly pointed to the course of life, as well as unbiased, and unobstructed, by the counterworking of opposite forces.—Hence the apostolic precept, of laying aside every weight, and the sin that most easily besets us.

‘ But, in proof of our friend’s most exemplary industry, a point highly deserving particular notice, as in a great measure imitable by all, and productive of the best effects, let it be considered, that after a vigorous application in early youth, to fit himself for that reputable course of life he had chosen, and after having made honourable progress in it, acquitted himself of all its duties with most conscientious zeal—at the same time, by diligent study, and a singular patience of labour, which is a capital point, having laid up not only an uncommon stock of useful knowledge and learning, but, which is a more immediate necessary of theological life, of sermons also, one may say, more than sufficient to have equipped most modern Divines for life.—Yet, all this, notwithstanding, on being chosen to succeed the late Mr. Abernethy, in the Protestant dissenting congregation of Wood-street, Dublin, though now past the meridian of life, of a valetudinary habit of body, and in circumstances which, from change of place,

place, might have tempted the love of ease to abate the ardour of application.—He on the contrary, began, as it were, his career anew, not availing himself of the rich treasure before laid up, in the way of writing, but forgetting as St. Paul speaks, the things that were behind, he also pressed forward for the prize that awaits a patient continuance in well-doing; insomuch, that amidst daily avocations, during a course of twenty years which he survived from his first settlement in Dublin, he composed and wrote Sermons to an amount almost beyond belief, perhaps scarcely to be paralleled; more, it appears on the best computation, than seven hundred. So striking an instance, so late in life, of renewed, one may say, of obstinate labour, is surely worth recording. It will doubtless be matter of wonder to many, and to some, it is to be hoped, of generous emulation. His manner also of composing Sermons deserves notice, perhaps the imitation of all not incapable of it, who would wish to strengthen memory by vigorous exercise, and to acquire a contemplative habit. By continued practice the Doctor had arrived at a facility of digesting, and laying up in his mind, the whole of a Discourse; insomuch, that he not unfrequently transferred it upon paper, unless broke in upon, at one sitting, without hesitation, and with more than the rapidity of almost any mere Transcriber. His thoughtful turn of mind, and his parsimony of time, probably led him into this track: certain it is, he much, but modestly, recommended the practice from his own experience. Whether one is master of his time, or even otherwise, still a much greater portion of it daily runs to waste than can well be apprehended, without entering into a detail of particulars. These precious moments are generally dissipated without regret, in the supposed necessary gratifications or amusements of life; not to reckon the greater sacrifices of time made to indolence, or to impertinent activity; for which, perhaps, we charge ourselves as criminal. The accustomed daily round which fills up life, at the time easily justifies itself, and it is only on bringing longer periods to a fair account, that we become properly sensible of the mighty blank spaces, and of the irreparable loss incurred. Here, as in many other things, our friend's conduct was

most worthy of imitation. It was his frugality of time, his redeeming every passing moment almost, which enabled him to crowd so much work into so short a period. Perhaps no man had less reason, in any sense, to say with the Roman Emperor, " My friends, I have lost a day!"

' I just mentioned above, the Doctor's frequent avocations in the way of his profession. In truth, wherever the distressed, the disconsolate, the necessitous, the sick, demanded his presence, there was he. In such offices of mercy and humanity, he surely laboured more abundantly than you all. Beside the occasions of ministering relief, which his compassionate heart sought out, multitudes of all sorts, as well as those under his immediate care, applied to him; for, without partial regards himself, he was loved by all; and suffering of any sort, which he could any way alleviate, was to him an irresistible call—Was any hungry, or thirsty, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and he did not minister relief, when in his power? All this was in him the more meritorious, as it broke in upon his natural love of retirement, of reading, of writing, which he not only gave up to the social active duties of life, but, indeed, his ease, his health: he was much in the wretched habitations of poverty and disease. At all times regardless of the inclemency of the season, and the obstruction of crowded streets, he went about doing good. No man ever reduced to practice more thoroughly the Philosopher's just decision, that were the calls of public or private virtue clash with learned ease and retirement, the latter should be instantly abandoned: but how difficult this piece of self-denial, common practice abundantly shews!'

Such unwearied diligence in his vocation may well account, we are told, for so much work done in it; and it should also be a powerful incentive to others, to stir up every gift that is in them; the rather, as it does not appear that the Doctor's pre-eminence lay in the possession of natural powers much beyond the common rate of men, so much as in the culture and application of them; and in the vigour they derived from the assistance of a good heart. Now, as these advantages are attainable by all who are not wanting to themselves,

by

by all who feel that best ambition, of being good Stewards of the manifold grace of God, this excellent man's character and conduct may, with great propriety, be set forth as a pattern of imitation to others; the only valuable end, indeed, of such exhibitions.

The Doctor's early education, we are told, was under the direction of an uncle, a venerable and learned man, as the times then were: his preparatory studies were greatly assisted by the wise counsels of a man now generally known, and justly admired, the late Reverend Mr. Abernethy; he afterwards finished his course of study at the university of Glasgow, which, in testimony of regard to his merit, conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. He resided at Cambridge during the space of ten or eleven years, not as a Disciple, but as the Pastor of a small congregation; and during that time laid in an uncommon fund of useful knowledge.

His taste, in what is called polite learning, was correct and elegant: his skill in the languages of Greece and Rome, gave him easy access to their finest Writers, whom he conversed with to the last, when the duties of his profession permitted, and entered, with the spirit of true criticism, into their numberless beauties.

As to his Discourses, says the Letter-writer, they are almost taken at a venture, from the mighty mass above-mentioned; because such a vein of strong manly sense, and of rational piety, runs through the whole, as made it difficult to find any principal of selection. They are all the first flow of thought, sometimes, as before observed, committed to paper at one sitting, and without any view to the press, or public at large. None of them appear to have been written a new, or at all revised by the Author, and, therefore, may be supposed very much alike, unless where a more interesting subject, or a more happy hour of composing, may have made a difference. Without doubt they had appeared to greater advantage in his own finishing; but his fervent zeal to do good; to keep awake by variety the attention of his audience, and his modesty, which confined his views to that purpose, prevented his own selection and revision of any, except one volume on the presumptive arguments in favour of the Christian religion, which were rather given up to the importunity of his friends, than by him-

self destined for publication. It will not then be thought strange, if our Author's Discourses should not bear a critical examen with regard to the minutiae of composition; more important matters engaged his attention; nor was fame, as a Writer, by any means his aim.'

### *The SOLDIER: a POEM.*

Inscribed to the Honourable Gen. Conway.

*See where he comes! a Victim from your Wars;*

*Old in his Youth,—an Hospital of Scars.*

*The Peace concluded—lo! the Hero lies,*

*Cheated by Agents;—and forgotten, dies.*

*Such is Oeconomy, from whence arose*

*Famine to Friends, and Luxury to Foes.*

(Entire, Price 1s. 6d.)

**R**ebellious Angels, in an heavenly sphere, [here: Aim'd at the crown—as *Stuarts* have done The rebels fell—Virtue triumphant rose, And, like the Devil's, damn'd the *Stuart's* cause:

From such exalted, chosen legions, came The godlike character, the *Soldier's* fame.

Hail! men of arms, who, when the world began,

Protected honour, when the cause of man.

Hail! men of arms, whose gen'rous souls defend [friend:

The injur'd Beauty, where she seeks a Dare give that proof which gen'rous SCIPIO gave, [to save

Who, 'midst his triumphs, nobly stoop'd, A captive Princess; such the Roman part; Such is our WILLIAM's, such our CONWAY's heart. [blood,

Hail men of arms!—so lavish of your To bleed, to die, for a cold country's good; [fight;

Who dare, in spight of black oppressions Who lose your own, to gain your country's right: [cou'd,

Who dare what no mechanic soul e'er Dare life, dare fortune give for England's good. [give?

And, in return, what may this England Not wherewithal to make the *Soldier* live; Not even wherewithal to cloath the breast, That bore thy banners thro' the savage West.

Ungrateful country! to forget the souls That gave thee consequence between the Poles;

Rrrr a Made

Made thee of consequence, in spite of fools,  
Who've now undone thee—by their un-  
done rules. [try's fame,

O! shall the men who sav'd their coun-  
Rot on a dunghill?—Shall none dare to  
blame

The purse-proud pilot of a shatter'd bark,  
Who gropes at noon, where others steer at  
dark?

Shall in Honduras Spaniards spill our  
blood, [the wood.]

And TWITCHER say—"It's but a lit-  
Shall dull Oeconomy, with high-bon'd  
cheek,

Feed ev'ry Scot, and I not dare to speak?  
Shall Mc. on Mc. roll like the endless  
waves, [slaves?]

And the poor Savage own the rods of  
Will not our numerous lists one man af-  
ford, [his sword?]

To rule that place he conquer'd with  
Shall Crawford, like a mole, St. Philip's  
mine? [sign?]

Must Johnson too be sprung, or else re-  
Shall this mean partial fiend unnoticed  
pass, [ass,]

Roll'd in his plaid? and I so much the  
Tamely go on, tamely my burden bear,  
And tamely eat those thistles meant his  
share?

Tamely submit to arbitrary sway,  
And not exert my parts, the power to  
bray. [bear]

Can men of courage, men of honour,  
To starve—whilst some proud Peer's icho-  
laistic heir,

Whipping his top, or rolling of his hoop,  
Is in his goe-cart trundl'd to a troop—  
Across a stick shall master F\*\*\*t prance,  
With the same colours that I bore in  
France?

Or, to burlesk us—shall the pratty cheift,  
Go with his nurse, and rattle to the field?  
Shall Woolly G\*r\*n from his syntax be  
Remov'd at once into a company?

Or shall this bread and butter hero rule  
With the same rod he feels at Eton school?  
Rule those who felt the scars of Minden's  
day, [pussy play?]

When this young Lord could scarce with  
Shall Stuart's subalterns, with many a  
scar, [war?]

Have no preferment for a seven year's  
Shall all this be, and not one honest pen,  
Assert the cause of injur'd ENGLISHMEN?  
Shall men in power, because their power is  
great,  
Distress the Army to support their State?

Shall Lady J\* too uncensur'd die,  
And cease to sell, because we cease to  
buy?

Shall all her ill begotten heaps of gold  
Reft, like those dead commissions she has  
sold?

Shall she in infamy return to dust,  
And I not shame her mercenary lust?  
Shall all these be, and shall not such base  
crimes [times?]

Make name, make carcase stink to after-  
Shall dirty agents, or their dirtier clerks,  
In chariots chalk me when I walk the  
parks? [street,

Shall that Scotch kennel too, in Conduit-  
Breed up foul mongrels both to bark and  
cheat? [fears;

We without fear in war, in peace have  
Of half-pay cheated, and of all arrears:  
Are not these fears sufficient, sad alarms?  
To make the brave renounce the bearing  
arms? [brave,

Tell me the diff'rence now of being  
And being a base, rank coward to the  
grave?

Since Ministers dare leave the brave to rot,  
Their deeds forgotten, and themselves for-  
got; [stains

And yet applaud the coward, tho' the  
Were made indelible, on Minden's plains.  
Shall he, that dastard Minion, rise to  
fame, [shame?]

Who lately skulk'd thro' ev'ry street for  
Shall he, whose deeds drew from a feeling  
throng,

Contemptuous dirt, a patriot roll along?  
Shall all this be, and not a change so sad,  
Clip the gay wings of Martinets run mad?  
Can we forget how D—rs—t lost his joy,  
And wept he'd ever rear'd so base a boy?

The times are chang'd—It's quite e-  
nough we're gay; [pay:

The coat gives honour, and the coat gives  
Hyde Park gives battles, battles without  
wounds; [rounds;

For flanking parties beat the nightly  
The pay's the same, and home preferments  
show,

To kill a waiter's braver than a foe;  
Our body-guards have gain'd as much re-  
nown [town.

At Charing-cross, as those who sack'd a  
They seem to me, whene'er they deign to  
stir,

Deep in a marrow-bone, like Gulliver.  
The coward's coat appears as bloody red,  
As his who bravely fought, who bravely  
bled:

Honour's

Honour's a jest, cowards of sense despise,  
He's doubly mad, who madly fights to  
rise ;  
What's *Liberty*, or *Property* to him,  
When Honour will not mend a broken  
limb. [banners spread,  
Of old, when HARRY MONMOUTH's  
The brave were cherish'd, and the brave  
were fed : [hear alarms,  
In those rare days, when Kings durst  
And nobly bear the brunt of adverse  
arms : [Review,  
Could look with knowledge on a gay  
Could flog with spirit, could reward  
where due : [led,  
Such were the lives the antient Soldiers  
And such the Sons which antient Britain  
bred. [sought ;  
Friends, in those days, the soldier never  
The King, promiscuous, with his people  
fought ;  
Beheld their acts, bore the fatigues of war ;  
Knew all their pains, and made them all  
his care :  
Like Trajan, tore for bandages his shirt ;  
Bound up their wounds, and felt the sol-  
dier's hurt.  
In these rare days, you'll find us very few,  
As *Trajan* good, or *Harry Monmouth*  
true. [can read,  
O ! my brave soldiers, who your wrongs  
But as he reads must blush, and blushing  
bleed,  
To find your inj'ries of so late a date,  
And issued from that oracle, the State.  
What must we think—when men, august  
by birth,  
Can stoop to hurt the reptiles of the earth ;  
And yet neglect the eagles of the skies,  
Which roam at will, and threat the sub-  
jects eyes. [thought began,  
Base was the thought, where e'er the  
To stoop to break, to starve a poor old  
man :  
Not old by age, old by the arms he bore,  
Arms which obtain'd him honour from  
his corps ; [to wield,  
Arms which a *Cæsar* might have wish'd  
When *Accourt* reap'd the glories of the  
field. [food,  
O ! *Accourt*, *Accourt*, had thy children's  
Hung on a step-dame country's gratitude !  
They might have roam'd from door to  
door, and sought [father fought.  
That bread, for which their poor old  
Come, my brave Soldiers, tho' our  
country bows [foes ;  
To mix her friends amongst her bitt'rest

Yet still the gen'rous soldier feels the  
sting,  
And loves his country above ev'ry thing.  
Such could I wish that love in ev'ry soul,  
At least in those who mean to rule the  
whole. [fin'd,  
Self-love's a channel, narrow and con-  
The dirty current of a dirty mind.  
Our country's love is that which purely  
springs [Kings :  
From Patriot subjects, and from Godlike  
A love for ever permanent, and free,  
And quitting Statesmen, CONWAY dwells  
with thee.  
Should war, dread war, our Country's  
peace molest, [stress'd ;  
CONWAY would bravely aid her thus dis-  
CONWAY would die upon the patriot plan,  
Whilst Glory wept—Alas !—the brave  
young man.  
Such is the Soldier, tho' he feels a frown,  
His Country's wrongs obliterate his own.  
O ! my brave Soldiers, had these Chiefs  
in power  
Endur'd, in all their lives, one single hour,  
One single hour, the hardships of that field,  
When WOLFE died, vanquish'd, and saw  
Montcalm yield :  
Could they look tamely on, and count  
your scars, [wars ?  
Old in your youth, a victim from the  
Had base *Oeconomy* so basely chose,  
Famine for friends, and luxury for foes ?—  
Curs'd should that parent be, who rears  
his son  
To arms, to be at last by knaves undone :  
In war, to ruin court the noble youth,  
In peace, distress him from his easy truth :  
But doubly curs'd are they whose bitter  
spite,  
In hopes of death, allure the boy to fight :  
Tickle his infant mind with golden dreams,  
Of Cæsar's triumphs, and young Ammon's  
schemes :  
Build him a thousand castles in the air,  
Of SCIPIO, and the CELTIBERIAN Fair :  
Paint to him golden Domes, and silver  
streets,  
And giant Kings, transacting giant feats :  
Of captive beauties chain'd in some lone  
cave, [to save :  
Who weep, who hope, some friendly hand  
Of poison bowls, of hair hung daggers tell,  
Of Quixot's tombs, of some lewd witches  
spell ;  
Ambrosia jellies, and Elysian flowers,  
And nectar pouring like our Summer  
showers :

Of more Eurydices than I can tell,  
For him to rescue from the jaws of Hell.—  
Say, can an infant mind withstand such  
treats, [streets ?  
Gold glitt'ring houses, and pale silver  
A fair Maid bound, perhaps, like her he  
loves, [moves :  
Fires him to fight—and all but love re-  
The trifling baubles of his youth, no  
more  
Delight, his mind's upon a foreign shore :  
Glory's his study, arms are his delight,  
By day his longings, and his dreams by  
night :  
Th' impending dagger, and the poison  
bowl,  
Serve, in their turn, to elevate his soul :  
Achilles' tomb, or fair Medea's charms,  
Prompt him abroad, and make him cry for  
arms ;  
Mamma or Aunt, or Nurse, or all together,  
From wond'rous dreams transport the lit-  
tle feather :  
From such dull prophecies the HERO sighs,  
Till with a wooden sword they gird his  
thighs.  
Alas ! how service clears this air built  
cheat, [they meet :  
When scars, fatigues, and frowns are all  
When Men of Int'rest, without Virtue  
bred, [ran's head :  
Shove their young bastards oe'r the Vet'-  
Destroy that hope, for which we Soldiers  
fight,  
Our rank by service, and our rank by right :  
Such are these times, times which we can-  
not boast,  
When MERIT's fixt in an eternal frost.  
Things went not so when Harry Mon-  
mouth reign'd, [deign'd  
When English Kings were Generals, and  
To act beyond our modern, narrow  
thought ; [fought.  
When AGINCOURT declar'd how Harry  
O ! Harry Monmouth, who could hear  
thee say, [slay ;  
Give us more foes, to have the more to  
But must exult, must fire, must dare to  
fight,  
Tho' nature brought the coward in a fright.  
Such were those times, when Kings  
would dare to bleed,  
And in the camp would with their Soldi-  
ers feed :  
When Gen'rals quite as hungry as they're  
now, [blow :  
Would blush to strike the mercenary

Would blush, tho' base, to see their acti-  
ons spring  
Before so young a Man, so good a King.  
In Monmouth's time, had *Distribution*  
dar'd, [shar'd  
With bird-lime hands, to have so basely  
That bounty, which the right of arms  
supply'd ; [ed :  
For which so many fought, so many di-  
Had Harry known it, he had mark'd the  
slave, [grave.  
And kick'd the hungry mongrel to the  
Tell me one man, who has the world  
fail'd round,  
Amongst those various animals, e'er found  
A Rat, a Rat that could one night devour  
Ten thousand dollars, and the whole se-  
cure ?  
Rats, which thro' Convents burrow'd,  
gnaw'd thro' chests, [Priests :  
Pillag'd large Churches, and destroy'd the  
Rats, such as these did Mexico produce,  
Rats, which the Leaders found of wond'r-  
ous use ;  
Of so much Use, they kept these cunning  
Rats,  
In high protection, from the hungry *Cats* :  
Had it been known, a *Cat* did once molest  
These long-tail'd Thieves, at some poor  
prisoner's chest,  
He had been skinn'd, and flogg'd, and  
Lord knows what,  
As a retaliation to the Rat.  
O ! should the Ghosts of those dear in-  
jur'd souls, [ry holes ;  
Rise from their murky graves, and dre-  
With bloody arms, with bloody hammocks  
hung,  
And roll this cathechism o'er the tongue ?  
“ Where is that right for which we spilt  
“ our blood ? [“ dren's food ?  
“ Where is our Widow's, where our Chil-  
“ Where is one man, besides thyself,  
“ would dare  
“ To rob so many by so base a share ?  
“ Give twenty shillings for these souls  
“ who died, [“ thy pride :  
“ Keep twenty thousand pounds to glut  
“ O shame ! O shame ! O shame ! to have  
“ it said, [“ dead.”  
“ You starve the living, and disturb the  
From these great acts, if France should  
menace more,  
What injur'd Soldier will defend this shore ?  
What head-strong fool will run to thy  
relief ? [Chief &  
What beggar Warrior feed a hungry  
When,

When such disinterested gifts were spread,  
To those who vanquish'd, and for those  
who bled.

Enough of wars, and all their chain of  
griefs ;

Enough of Agents, and enough of Chiefs.

When Roman Soldiers bore the prize  
of fame, [of Game ?

Were their amusements check'd by acts  
Were they denied upon their own De-  
main, [grain ?

To shoot that bird, which fed upon their  
Shall some rich Booby of a Country  
'Squire,

Possessing all the follies of his Sire ?  
Roam at his will, kill what he pleases too,  
And I,— who've serv'd my COUNTRY,  
must not shew

My face, amongst such sycophants of fame,  
Who eat,—Ye Gods !—what I'm forbid  
to name.

Are these our liberties, are these the laws,  
Which fetter those, who fetter'd England's  
foes ?

Was it not for the Soldier's gen'rous hand,  
How had oppression stalk'd throughout  
this Land ?

What had you been, but for their arms,  
their wounds ? [grounds.  
But justly shot, like Birds, upon your  
But such is money, that a booby Heir,  
Takes out a writ against a bird of th'Air,  
Or lays embargos on the feather'd Kind,  
Which God intended gen'ral, as the  
wind.

But stop not here, let CONWAY's inj-  
ries speak ; [cheek  
And if the crimson does not quit the  
Of all but Ministers, I'll cease to tell  
How brave he fought, how wrong'd the  
SOLDIER fell.

This brave young Man, whom patriot  
glory bore

To fight your battles, on a foreign shore ;  
This brave young man, who acted as he  
shou'd, [good :

Stood firm for Liberty, and England's  
Smiles at reduction 'mongst the meanest  
things, [" Kings."]

Except low passion, " and the pride of  
But can Reduction in a noble cause,  
Hurt the firm Soul, at least the souls of  
those

Who bore the frowns of France ? and  
shame to say, [pay.  
Bear too the frowns of England on half-  
Thus, like a whore, the Army learns  
t' allure, [from the door ;  
Robs the brave youth—then kicks him

Denies the pay for which he bravely  
fought, [bare-coat.  
And doubts his honour from his thread-  
CONSCIENCE, of all our physic, works  
the last ;

That pill, Prerogative, how quick it past ?  
What honest man could hesitate to vote,  
When M—— held his knife at Freedom's  
throat ?

And for this Patriot act—these glorious  
times, [crimes :  
Damn all his Merits—to defend their  
It must be so—while men are Great, not  
wise, [eyes.

Doubt their own sight, and borrow other's  
Crowns will deceive the heads on which  
they're worn ; [thorn :

Sweet is the Rose, but still it wears its  
Tho' set with di'monds, and tho' lin'd  
with down,

CARE plumes at top, and boasts—  
" Thou'rt all my own."

Did we but know what CARE from Great-  
ness springs, [Kings.

No Cottager his state would change with  
But here, ye Gods ! I ask to stand alone,  
And if I cannot starve without one groan,  
Retain my honour 'midst such pressing  
woes, [foes.

My courage quit me 'mongst my Country's  
Yes—let me starve amongst those friends  
I've fed,

Or, like a BELISARIUS, beg my bread.

When that dread day, ye Gods ! shall  
be my fate ; [state !

Quit not your servant in his wretched  
But rather fortify his soul, to bear  
What base Oeconomy has mark'd his share.

Riches ! avaunt—I ask ye not—be gone ;  
I'd rather have the words on CHUR-  
CHILL's \* stone ;

Pine, shiver, creep on some bleak Heath,  
and die,

Than stink, like TWITCHER to eternity.

There liv'd a Man, by HULL a Mem-  
ber chose ; [to those

His name was Andrew Marvel, known  
Who durst unfold their souls as Patriots  
shou'd, [riot blood.

When vicious men would thirst for Pa-  
An honest Member, but in days of yore,  
When Members had much truth, and yet  
were poor :

When Members durst refuse a venal vote,  
And serv'd their Country in a thread-bare  
coat.

\* See the CANDIDATE, p. 295.

Thus

Thus was our MARVEL, when his Country's good, [shou'd: Call'd him to serve her as a Member Serve her he did (as Englishmen should do) Her good he voted, and, resolv'd, withdrew.

Kept his integrity, in spite of want, In spite of gold, and Ministerial cant. In spite of menaces, in spite of lies, In spite of scaffolds, and in spite of spies, Proud of his honour, which was MARVEL's pride, And, rather than he'd pawn it—starv'd—and died.

Thus, MARVEL greatly stood to public view; If such my fate, be such my spirit too. In these rare days, such Men you rarely know, What ANDREW MARVEL was, is METHAM now.

*An Account of Proposals for the Encouragement of Agriculture, &c. (Continued from p. 476.)*

ART. I. MARLE is a species of earth which has the following properties:

It is unctuous and slippery; it soon relents after rain, slackens like lime, and at last dissolves into the finest powder. If a lump of marle, weighing three or four pounds, be exposed to the air, it will soon break into small parts, and there will be a hoary congealation on that part of it exposed to the sun: If when it is dry it is broken into small particles, and an handful thrown into a clear coal fire, it will crackle like salt: If a piece of dried marle be put in a glass, and as much water as will cover it gently poured on, it will gradually dissolve into a liquid soap with an ebullition; it will also effervesce more strongly with vinegar.

There is a sort of marle called pigeon-marle, which is of a fine light brown colour, with blue veins; and another called toad-marle, which is dark and blackish, heavier, and without blue veins: The latter is the strongest, and both, when first dug out of the pit, cut like soap. There are also blue, white, yellow, and red marles, but the colour makes no difference if they be earthy, and fat or slippery as soap, and free from sand, gravel, or stone.

Marle is sometimes discovered near the

surface by carefully observing the ditches and fences in which the several strata, or layers of the soil appear; sometimes at the depth of eight or nine feet under a stiff clay: The best way of searching for it is by the augur.

Middlesex abounds with good marle, where it may be used much more than it is with great advantage.

It is the best manure for sandy, dry, gravelly or light lands, and is good for all lands, even clay, provided a proper quantity be laid on, and well dissolved.

When used for grass land it frequently does not shew its utility till the second year; the grass will then shoot out a dark or blackish colour, which afterwards turns to the finest green, and there will come up with it quantities of white clover grass, so that it will be difficult to persuade strangers that it has not been sown.

Lands properly marled will continue good for the plough 12 or 14 years, and for pasture much longer. The plough should not enter the land till the marle is thoroughly dissolved.

As to the quantity, if the land is gravelly, sandy, or light, let as much be laid on as will make a good thick coat to bind and stiffen the soil; and let the land be what it will, as much should be laid on as will make a thin coat over the entire surface. About 20 load to an acre, reckoning a load as much as three strong horses can draw, will about meet in the spreading. This quantity succeeded on some grass and pasture land of tolerable mould and a clayey soil, adding another coat of 15 load to an acre two years afterwards.

This work should be done at the end of August, or beginning of September, and the loads should be shot in small heaps of two or three bushels each, and a man must be ready to seperate it, that the nitre, air, dews, and rain coming on the large pieces, may cause them to break into smaller parts.

When this is effected a person should be ordered, when the weather and marle are dry, to spread the pieces so as to compleat the coat.

In the beginning of February take the first dry weather to cause an old gate, well bushed, with a heavy weight on it, to be drawn by a horse over the whole field.

If the lands are for the plough, the plough and harrow will sufficiently spread the

the marle, and mix it with the soil without these expedients, which, however, if the drillplough is used, may be of use.

Fish thrive more, and grow fatter in marle-pits than in other ponds; and horses and cows are fonder of hay and grass from marled land, than of that where dung may be tilled and smelt.

II. It is common to sow wheat on a fallow; but as in that case it requires a good dressing of manure, the crop is often smutty: The muck-heap therefore never should be laid on unmixed, but made into a compost the preceding spring: This compost should consist either of chalk, light earth, and rotten dung; or of lime, clay, & dung, according to the nature of the soil.

The several materials of the compost heap must be placed in alternate beds or layers, and in the summer the whole must be frequently turned, till it forms one mass, rather crumbly than otherwise.

If fallows are dressed with this composition, the seed is much less liable to canker and heat, or mould and burn.

It is more advantageous to make wheat a second crop after barley, oats, beans, or peas, than after a fallow; in which case the compost must be laid on some time before the first crop. If the wheat should be sickly after Christmas, it should have a top dressing of wood ashes, coal ashes, or soot.

Wheat succeeds remarkably well after beans or peas; for the frequent hoeing, which both require, brings the land into finer order than the best regulated course of husbandry, with the common implements, can effect. Land will bear a succession of crops; one year peas or beans, and one year wheat, for many years, if properly dressed, as has been before directed.

III. It was not long since discoverd by accident, that sheep prefer weeds to wheat, and the farmer immediately turned an hundred sheep into a piece of wheat, which was so over-topped by weeds as to be scarcely visible, for 2 or 3 hours morning and evening, several days together; and on inspecting his field afterwards, he found the damage done to his wheat very inconsiderable, but the weeds eaten down so close, that they could never get a head again. The wheat was on the spindle and some of it in ear.

IV. It is a common complaint, of those who brew their own ale & small-beer, from

November, 1764.

the same malt and hops, that their ale is intollerably sweet, and their small-beer intollerably bitter: This happens by the hops being put into the ale dry; for the rich fat wort of the ale or strong beer sheathes up the pores of the hop, and as it were embalms the leaves, without extracting their quality; whereas, in the small-beer wort, a much thinner fluid, the pores of the hops are opened, and the flavour copiously extracted: But this necessary bitter would be properly divided between the two liquors, if the hops were soaked before they were put into the strong wort, and a proper allowance made for the additional water.

V. A Yorkshire farmer says he prevents smutty crops by the following preparation of his seed:

He takes four bushels of pigeon's dung, and puts it into a large tub; then pours in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, mixes them together, and lets them stand six hours, till a strong lye is made, and then pours it from the sediment into a large tub: This quantity is sufficient for eight bushels of seed wheat, which he shoots into his lye, stirring it well about, and skimming off the light grains; the rest in half an hour may be taken out, and sowed directly, and none will be smutty.

VI. A cheap fire-ball may be made of two parts, clay or sleech, which the tide leaves on the sea-shore, and one of culm, or small refuse coal, kneaded together.

VII. A farmer saved some blown, or hoved cattle, by injecting with a large pewter syringe the following clyster:

" Of caraway-seeds, juniper-berries, bay-berries, chamomile-flowers, and coriander-seeds, of each an handful; bruise the seeds in a mortar, and put all into three quarts of water, boil it to two quarts, strain it, and dissolve in it of Glauber's salt and common salt half a pound each, add a pound of butter, or a pint of oil, and half an ounce of chemical oil, of anniseed"—A cow that was dying when this clyster was injected, was well in two hours, and soon after brought a fine calf.

VIII. A cure for the gripes, white-scorb, and flux in sheep.

Take two pounds of rice, an ounce of ginger coarsely beaten, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, the same quantity of anniseed, and half an ounce of cinnamon: put all into 8 gallons of water, boil it till

S S S S

it

it comes to four gallons : Strain it off, and when milk warm put in a quart of good common gin ; give each sheep half a pint directly, and half that quantity morning and night till they are well, which will be in about a week.

IX. If farmers would plough twice for oats instead of once, they would get more than 20s. an acre for their trouble, and if they would allow three ploughings, it would probably make 50l. difference in a field of 20 acres.

X. Soot and coal-ashes are an excellent manure for clover.

In the month of February. sow on the second year's crop of clover, as much manure as will very thinly cover it, which is about 15 bushels to an acre ; if coal ashes are used, it must be in the proportion of 40 bushels to an acre.

If soot is throwed over clover, care must be taken to lay it very thin and regular, for if it falls in lumps, the hay will be bitter, and ill tasted.

On stiff loam it is useful to sow an equal quantity of sand with the soot.

*In our Magazine for August 1763, we gave the last Will of Mr. George Psalmanazar, wherein he mentions leaving behind him for Publication, some Manuscripts, and among them the Memoirs of his Life, from which the following is taken.*

MR. Psalmanazar was undoubtedly a Frenchman born : He had his Education partly in a Free-School, taught by two Franciscan Monks, and afterwards in a College of Jesuits in an Archiepiscopal City, the Name of which, as also those of his Birth-Place and of his Parents, remain yet inviolable Secrets. Upon leaving the college, he was recommended as a Tutor to a young Gentleman ; but soon fell into a mean rambling kind of Life, that produced him Plenty of Disappointments and Misfortunes. The first Pretence he took up with was, that of being a Sufferer for Religion, and procured a Certificate that he was of Irish Extract, had left the Country for the Sake of the Roman Catholic Religion, and was going on a Pilgrimage to Rome. It was necessary, indeed, that he should be equipped in the proper Garb of a Pilgrim ; but not being in a Condition to purchase one, though it consisted only of a long Staff

handsomely turned, and a short Leathern or Oil-cloth Cloak, he betook himself to the following Stratagem. In a Chapel dedicated to a miraculous Saint, he had observed that such an one, had been set up there, as a Monument of Gratitude to some wandering Pilgrim, come to the End of his Journey, and though this Chapel, was never without a Number of Devotees, who prayed and burnt Tapers before the Image of the Saint, he was not deterred from venturing in, and taking both Staff and Cloak away at Noon-Day, He escaped without any Enquiry after him ; carried on the Back un molested ; made Haste to a private Corner ; threw the Cloak about his Shoulders, and stalked, in all sanctified Gravity, with the Staff in his Hand, till he was got out of the City. " Being thus accoutred, says he, and furnished with a proper Pass, I began, at all proper Places, to beg my Way in a fluent Latin ; accosting only Clergymen, or Persons of Figure, by whom I could be understood, and found them mostly so generous and credulous, that I might easily have saved Money, and put myself into a much better Dress before I had gone through a Score or two of Miles ; but so powerful was my Vanity and Extravagance, that as soon as I had got, what I thought a sufficient Viaticum, I begged no more ; but viewed every thing worth seeing, and then retired to some Inn, where I spent my Money as freely as I had obtained it." He tells us, that he frequently met with Objects that made him shrink. In lonely Places the Carcasses of Men rotting and stinking, by the Way-Side, fastened with Ropes round their Necks to Posts : These were disbanded Soldiers and Sailors, who used, after the Peace of Roswick, to infest the Roads and were, in Consequence, hung up in Scores at a Time, and their Bodies thus exposed *in terrorem*. At other Places were to be met small Crosses with Inscriptions, " Pray for the Soul of A B that was found murdered on the Spot." At the Age of sixteen, when he was in Germany, he fell upon the wild Project of passing for a Formosan. He recollects, that he had heard the Jesuits speak much of China and Japan, and was rash enough to think, that what he wanted of a right Knowledge, he might make up by the Strength of a pregnant Invention, which here, it must be confessed, found ample Scope

Scope to work in. He set himself to form a new Character and Language, a Grammar, a Division of the Year into twenty Months, a new Religion, and what not! His Alphabet was written from Right to Left, like the Oriental Tongues; and he soon inured his Hand to write it with great Readiness. He now thought himself sufficiently prepared to pass for a Japanese converted to Christianity: He altered his *Avignon* Certificate as artfully as he could, re-assumed his old Pilgrim's Habit, and began his Tour, though with a heavy Heart, to the Low Countries: Under the Notion of a Japanese converted by some *Jesuit Missionaries*, and brought to *Avignon* to be instructed by them, as well as to avoid the dreadful Punishment inflicted on Converts by the Emperor of Japan; he travelled several hundred Leagues, with an Appearance, however, so dismal, and shabby, as to exceed even the very common Beggars. His Affairs now grew from bad to worse: Want sorely pinched him, and an inveterate Itch added to all his other Misfortunes. This, however, he rather looked upon as a merciful Dispensation; inasmuch, as it proved the Means of preserving him from base Designs of certain Procureresses, who wandering about the Streets of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, pick up likely Youths, in order to make a lewd Trade of them. *Psalmanazar*, very young, sanguine, and agreeable, was sometimes led by them in a seeming hospitable Manner to certain charitable Ladies, to receive, as was pretended, some Tokens of their Generosity; but in reality, that he might return a less commendable one to the Benefactress. "But my Distemper, says he, proved too disgusting a Bar, for me ever to be put to the Tryal." At Liege he enlisted into the Dutch Service, and was carried by his Officer to *Aix-la-Chapelle*. He afterwards entered into the Elector of *Cologne*'s Service; but the debauched Lives of his Comrades, in the Soldiery, extinguished completely the faint Traces of Religion, and being still ambitious as ever to pass for a Japanese, he now chose to profess himself an unconverted or heathenish one, rather than what he had hitherto pretended to be, a Convert to Christianity; and freely entered the Lists against Priests and Monks, who were assiduously and publicly endeavouring to convince him of his supposed Errors. The last Garrison he came to was *Sluys*,

where Brigadier *Lauder*, a Scotch Colonel introduced him to the *Chaplain*, with whom he was admitted to have a Conference, and which, at length, ended in our *Chaplain*'s fervent Zeal to make a Convert of him, by Way of recommending, as it afterwards turned out, himself to the then *Bishop of London*, whose Piety could not fail of rewarding so worthy an Action. By this Time *Psalmanazar*, growing tired of the Soldier's Life, listened cordially to the *Chaplain*'s Proposal of taking him over to *England*, and he was, accordingly, with great Haste, baptized. A charitable Design of converting a Soul did not appear to be the ruling Motive to this Piece of solemn Mockery; for he was so far from believing our young Imposter to be what he pretended, that he had just before taken the most effectual Methods to convince himself of the contrary, beyond all Possibility of doubting. A Letter of Invitation from the *Bishop of London* arriving, they set out for *Rotterdam*, were introduced there to the celebrated Mr. *Basnage*, and the English and French Protestant Churches. *Psalmanazar* was, in general, much caressed there; but some there were, that put such shrewd Questions to him, as carried the Air of not giving all that Credit which he could have wished. This threw him upon a whimsical Expedient, by Way of removing all Obstacles, viz. that of living upon raw Flesh, Roots, and Herbs; and he soon habituated himself, he tells us, to this new and strange Food, without receiving the least Prejudice to his Health; taking Care to add a good deal of Pepper and Spices by Way of Concoction, whilst the People's Astonishment at his Diet served him for Sauce of no contemptible Relish. At his Arrival in *London* he was introduced to our good *Bishop*, was received with great Humanity, and soon found a large Circle of Friends among the Well-disposed both of Clergy and Laity. "But (says he) I had a much greater Number of Opposers to combat with, who, though they judged rightly of me in the Main, were far from being candid in their Account of the Discovery they pretended to make to my Disadvantage; particularly Doctors *Halley*, *Mead*, and *Woodward*. The too visible Eagerness of these Gentlemen to expose me at any Rate for a Cheat, served only to make others think the better of me, and even to look upon me as a Kind of Con-

fessor; especially as those Gentlemen were thought to be no great Admirers of Revelation, to which my Patrons thought I had given so ample a Testimony." His Complexion, which happened to be very fair, was an unanswerable Objection against his being of *Formosa*, which lies under the *Tropic*: But he soon hatched a lucky Distinction between those whose Business exposes them to the Sun, and those who keep at Home, or under Ground, without feeling the least Degree of the reigning Heat. On the other Hand, his Opponents were as much at a Loss to find out his real Country by his Pronunciation of any of the Languages he was master of. Dr. Mead took upon him to be very positive that he was of *German* or *Dutch* Extract; "but he might as well," says *Psalmanazar*, have affirmed to have been an *Ethiopean* from my Complexion, as a *German* from my Pronunciation." As to his moral Character, scandalous Falsifications were soon dispersed abroad, and Crimes imputed to him that he was naturally averse to. On the other Hand, the exact Care he took of his Behaviour and Conversation, the Plainness of his Dress and Diet, the little Trouble he gave himself about Wealth and Preferment, and his Reservedness to the fair Sex; the Warmth he expressed for Religion, and the Delight he was observed to take in the public Offices of it, were, to his Friends, convincing Proofs of his Sincerity. A Variety of Judgments were formed, even among those who thought him a Cheat. Those of the Church of *Rome* believed he was bribed to the Imposture by some *English* Ministers, to expose their Church: The *Protestants* in *Holland* thought he was hired to explode Predestination, and to cry up the *Episcopacy* of *England*, in Derogation of the *Presbyterian* Government: Some represented him as a *Jesuit* in Disguise, others as a Tool of the *Nonjurors*, among whom he had been introduced by his old Friend the *Chaplain*, who, by Way of advancing his own Fortune, introduced him also to all the great Men in Church and State. Before he had been three Months in *London*, he was cried up for a Prodigy, every body was desirous of seeing him, to which the public Prints, foreign as well as domestic, assisted, by blazing forth Things in his Praise, for which there was not the least Foundation. He was presently set to translate the *Church*

*Catechism* into the *Formosan Language*; it was received by the *Bishop of London* with Candour, the Author rewarded with Generosity, and his *Catechism* laid up among the most curious Manuscripts. It was examined by the Learned, they found it regular and grammatical, and gave it as their Opinion, that it was a real Language and no Counterfeit. After such Success, our Author was soon prevailed upon to write the well-known *History of Formosa*, which soon after appeared. A Task so arduous and dangerous did not startle our young Adventurer; though scarce twenty Years old, and an entire Stranger to these Countries, he undertook it without Hesitation. The Booksellers were so earnest with him to dispatch it, whilst the Town was hot in Expectation of it, that he was scarcely allowed two Months to write the whole, notwithstanding the almost constant Avocations from Visitors at Home, and Invitations Abroad. The first Edition had not been long published before a Second was called for. In the Interim, he was sent by the good *Bishop* to *Oxford* to pursue such Studies as he was most inclined to, whilst his Opposers and Advocates in *London* were disputing about the Merits and Demerits of his Book.—The Learned at *Oxford* were not less divided in their Opinions of our Author. A convenient Apartment was, however, assigned him in one of the Colleges: He had all the Advantages of Learning the *University* could afford him, and a learned Tutor to assist him. Here, to make a Show of retrieving the Time wasted Abroad in the Day-time in Company, he used to light his Candle and let it burn the greatest Part of the Night in his Study, that his Neighbours might believe he was plying his Books; and, sleeping in his easy Chair, would often leave the Bed for a whole Week just as he found it, to the great Surprise of his Bed-maker. He pretended soon to have swelled Leggs, which his Friends failed not to account for, kindly intreating him to submit to more regular Hours of Rest; but he continued to go limping about like a gouty old Fellow, though no one enjoyed a better Share of Health, or Flow of Spirits. Upon his Return to *London*, he continued, for about ten Years, to indulge a Course of Idleness and Extravagance, with some Sort of Gallantry with the Ladies, among whom (some Persons of Fortune and Character)

Character) he became a great Favourite, During this Time, a Scheme was proposed to him, which he was to father, of getting Money by a white Sort of *Japan*, the Art of which was supposed to be brought by him from *Formosa*. But this, and several others, proved of short Duration. The Behaviour of his Friends, and the Objections they now began to make, put our *Adventurer* upon thinking that they had a less charitable Opinion of him than formerly, and that it was Time to think of getting into some reputable Employ, before the Subscriptions, which the Benevolent had long afforded him, should be withdrawn. Some Absurdities, however, observed in his History of *Formosa*, in the End effectually discredited the whole Relation, and saved him the Trouble, and his Friends the Mortification, of an open Confession of his Guilt. He seemed, through a long Course of Life, to abhor the Imposture, yet contented himself with owning it to his most intimate Friends. Mr. *Psalmanazar's* Learning and Ingenuity, during the Remainder of his Life, did not fail to procure him a comfortable Subsistence from his Pen; he was concerned in compiling and writing Works of Credit, and lived exemplarily for many Years. His Death happened in 1763. In his last Will and Testament, dated Jan. 1, 1762, he declares that he had long since disclaimed, even publicly, all but the Shame and Guilt of his vile Imposition; and orders his Body to be buried, wherever he happens to die, in the Day-time, and in the lowest and cheapest Manner. "It is my earnest Request, says he, that my Body be not inclosed in any Kind of Coffin, but only decently laid in what is commonly called a Shell of the lowest Value, and without Lid or other Covering, which may hinder the natural Earth from covering it all around."

*The NORTH BRITON*, No. 121.

*On the Death of the Duke of Devonshire.*

*Si fractus illabatur Orbis impavidum ferient ruine.* HORACE.

SOME previous engagements, not to be broken through, have hitherto prevented the North Briton doing any thing more on the death of his grace of Devonshire, than the mingling a tributary drop

with the tears of a weeping nation, at an event so effecting! so fatal!

In the public respect paid to the memory of this noble duke, whose unshaken loyalty to the Hanover line is to be numbered amongst the foremost of his virtues, may be eminently seen the general regard which is born to the interest of that illustrious House; and in the universal grief that prevails for his grace's demise, may the Thane and his ministers read the abhorrence with which their behaviour to so good a subject and so good a man, will be recorded in the English annals to the end of time. I am, however, almost inclined to pronounce, that when Historians shall tell that the duke of Devonshire was not more conspicuous for his unbounded fidelity to his sovereign, than his firm attachment to the liberties of his country, posterity will scarcely credit that even the most refined of ministerial arts could contrive to drive such a servant, and such a patriot, from the presence of his king and master, in the days of a prince whom History cannot more justly distinguish, than by the epithet of *George the good*. But, alas! no cajolings, no threats, no offers could move him to bow down amongst the worshippers of the *Northern Dagon*. He despised the disgracer of our honour, the blatter of our laurels, and the Insulter of our laws; and he not only refused to become himself a creature of so despicable a sprig of the tyrant Stuart's branch, but even joined in, and encouraged, a persevering resistance to an administration that had most shamefully suffered themselves to be converted into a curtain, behind which the *dictator* might more securely carry on his pernicious, arbitrary, and unconstitutional schemes.

The character this great personage has left behind him, shews in one respectable member of the opposition, the real complexion of at least the principal part (I woud hope of all) the great names concerned in that still greater association. They are the pillars of the revolution. Their ancestors were the happy introducers of the family of Brunswick to the throne of Great Britain, and they themselves are the firm supporters of the cause of liberty therein. Foremost amongst these, stands the name of Newcastle. His merits in advancing that royal interest, which all honest Englishmen favour, are yet so fresh in our memories, that we cannot, without

without the justest indignation at Scottish influence, see a nobleman, so strongly attached to the Hanover family, banished, as it were, with his friends, from the palace, to make room for Tories, Jacobites, and Rebels.

To what a stage of wickedness must such men be arrived, that can glory in the death of those who were the most able and the most willing to serve their suffering country ! It has been the boast of the ministerial party, and they have proclaimed it with an exultation that spoke the malice of their hearts, that the opposition cannot stand under the loss of three such powerful members, as Hardwicke, Devonshire and Legge. In Hardwicke, it is true, they deplore a loss not easily to be repaired ; but, notwithstanding all administrative insinuations and reports to the contrary, I trust we shall never want supporters in his blood ! whilst there is a Cavendish on earth, the memory of the late patriot duke of Devonshire will rouse in them the same high sentiments of honour, liberty, and public spirit ! In the death of Mr. Legge, too, we must deplore a misfortune too great to admit of description here, but his services, his injuries, must always endear his memory to his noble family ; and in them may we be recompenced (if possible !) for the loss we sustain in him ! what, though Hardwicke, Devonshire and Legge are gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns, to dwell with the Hampdens and the Sidneys of preceding ages, yet renewed encroachments on our dear-bought freedom, and repeated unavenged disgraces on our bleeding country, will always keep alive and cherish those seeds of constitutional opposition in our breasts, which the actions of these great patriots have already sown there; and while we remember their great example, that strong incentive must kindle in our souls an ardour to merit the like encomiums, from those who are destined to be the survivors of us.

The handsome bequest of five thousand pounds, which his late grace of Devonshire left to Mr. Conway, does an equal honour to the testator and the legatee. It is at once a proof of Mr. Conway's merit, and an irrefragable testimony of the patriotism of the duke. But the most noble eulogium on this circumstance, is, the applauding reception it has met with

from the public. The public have ever been deemed the best judges of the *Interest* of the public ; and their approbation has always been held to be the best certificate of steady Virtue. Ask lord Bute, and he will tell you, that even tyrannical, oppressive and corrupt ministers, cover public praise—but the good are only blessed with that unerring evidence of their true value.

The members of the minority are all of them possessed of this badge of patriotism, the approbation of every honest Englishman ; and unless they prevail in the great cause they are engaged in, the house of Bourbon must give law in Europe and America, and a general excise trample liberty and property under her Feet. These will, these must, be the fatal effects, but not all the mischievous consequences, of a total defeat of the opposition, in the present struggle between power and patriotism. General Warrants and messengers will then be let loose, with all the wantonness of legal tyranny, to plunder and imprison. Neither privilege will then protect, nor innocence defend.

But happy it is for us, that by the proclamation for calling the parliament *so late as the tenth of January next*, we uncontestedly see the terror our lords and masters are in, at the thoughts of meeting a British senate. The annual exigencies of the state necessitate the Calling of the parliament at that time, however, to sit for the dispatch of business ; and those sittings afford us a pleasing prospect of relief, from the promulgation of some excellently calculated statutes, for the *fortifying* and *preserving* our happy constitution ; founded on votes and resolutions worthy of the greatest patriots, and springing from the most consummate wisdom. Small, very small ! was the number of voices by which the great point, so essential to our freedom, was postponed ; and since that time several events have occurred that will most probably influence many who strenuously opposed the speedy decision of that affair, to change their sentiments, and, by a happy addition, increase to a majority, the defenders of our rights. However, whilst I rejoice at the consideration of the great advantages which will necessarily arise to my dear country from the future meetings of her representatives, I cannot without the highest indignation, observe the firmness of our

our rulers in all obnoxious measures. The same Gazette which procrastinated the meeting of the parliament, presents us with a proclamation for dividing *seizures*, on the same unequal and inequitable principles, which divide the *captures* in time of war! this arrangement has been so often and so justly condemned, that the ministry's perseverance in it, is a lasting record of their obstinacy, in disregarding the voice of the nation, the cries of justice, and the great laws of propriety.

But notwithstanding the pernicious adherence of our ministers to every movement that has rendered them obnoxious to the people—notwithstanding the absolute necessity of an opposition to measures not more abhorrent than hurtful—yet have the scribbling advocates for the administration the ignorance and arrogance to speak of the present glorious, opposition, conducted by the first noblemen of our state, with *libellious* epithets of *faction*, *seditious*, *rebellious*, and the like.—*Ha! ha! ha!*—be not so very forward in laughing at my adoption of your *ministerial* language, gentlemen scribblers, I beg of you!—I am none of your *swiss-writers*, like yourselves, who draw their pens, for pay, on any side—I repeat it again, *libellious*. An attempt to brand as *faction*, *seditious*, and *rebellious*, what is in itself *constitutional* in the strictest sense of the word—what is *consonant* as well to the *letter* as the *spirit* of our law, would be surely deemed *libellious*, even from *counsellor Murphy* up to that great judge of the doctrine of libels, *lord chief justice Mansfield* himself.—But to the proof.—Our wise ancestors, sensible that such an association might be construed into rebellion by *tyrannical* ministers, made a *statute* on purpose to authorise assemblies of that excellent nature, so early as the reign of Edward the second. “*Necessary alliances amongst the peers, for the punishment of evil counsellors, are not prohibited by law,*” said the spirited statesmen of that distant age: and that this *corollary*, of so great importance to the kingdom, might be established by the first authority, they enacted it into a *law*; in order that no doubt might be made of the *legality* of measures so often necessary to be pursued, for the preservation of our freedom.—Evil counsellors (or, to be more explicit, *evil ministers*) are the bane of our quiet. They mislead,

where possible, our princes; make the same traitorous attempts on our parliaments; and pervert the meaning of our best and wisest laws: no wonder, then, that our patriot ancestors thought an *opposition* to such a direful pestilence, deserving the greatest approbation, and worthy the highest sanction.

Since thus, in an *UNREPEALED* and *POSITIVE* statute, we see our own safety fully provided for, under the guidance of the illustrious members of the *opposition*; and, in the same important law, perceive the noble spirit of our constitution guarded for ever by the most sacred authority, what an indelible disgrace would it be to the present generation, if, in fear of the *Anathemas* of a *stuart*, the *threatnings* of his puppets, and the *assertions* of their scribblers, they should desert at once the sentiments of their forefathers, the first principles of liberty, and their indisputable right by *statute*!—That such a reproach may never be cast upon us; that other nations may confess our firm adherence to the examples of the virtuous great; and that posterity may bless us for transmitting to them the benefits derived from our ancestors let no ministerial *thunders*, no *deaths* (however to be lamented) deter us from unanimously persevering in the great cause of our suffering country, but may all necessary alliances amongst the peers, for the punishment of evil counsellors, continue, whilst evil counsellors are known to approach the royal palace!

B.

### *The NORTH BRITON, No. 122.*

#### *On the Prerogative of Englishmen.*

“*Englishmen, my Lord, will speak; because they have a Right to it from a Peasant to a Peer.*”

POPE.

IN a note upon a letter which I had the pleasure of writing to you some time since, (See No. 117.) and to which you gave the honour of a place in the *North Briton*, you did, in the most obliging manner, desire to be favoured with the names of those persons in power, therein glanced at, who deserved the epithets of brave and honest; that they might receive, from your hands, the tribute due to their deserts. I, Sir, am well satisfied of the strict regard you bear to justice and merit; of your candour; that your writings have

have no other object but *the good of your country*, and, therefore, think myself happy in your correspondence: possessed, then, by their favourable notions of the North Briton, I can never suspect him of meaning, that there were no such men in power. It is evinced by the feeble ridiculous measures which characterize the present administration, that the *majority* in the C——— I feel, *most sensibly*, *a superiority of weight* in the arguments of the Scottish thane, but sure I am, that many gentlemen still continue in place, not from any ambition of appearing in the number of his retainers, but from a resolution to watch every opportunity of warding off the deadly blow which seems meditated against the liberties of this kingdom. Their perseverance sounds to their honour. 'Tis owing to their care, that the *Weasel Scot* has not already suck'd each vital drop of their dear country's blood. They cannot give an entire stop to the *wild, rash, downhill Motion* of the *political machine*, but they are a drag upon the wheel; and whilst a *Granby*, with whose humanity, integrity and military merit, had I not been an officer, it were impossible to be unacquainted; whilst he will bear to be employed, who would never take a seat where more good company did not appear, I may venture to pronounce *some* worthy men to be *still* in place. With pleasure, with delight I read,

" ————— one honest tear,  
" Which seems to say, why is not Granby  
here?"

But our great, our inexhaustible *English Lucilius*, will allow how comfortable it must be to each southern inhabitant of this island, to reflect, that a *Granby* will never agree to measures, which may be fatal to the liberties of a people for whose lives, in fields of death, he has displayed so affectionate a regard; me *Saucium recreavit me proeda donavit*, says the English soldier: he who prevented our being ruined by a *Coward* abroad, will see that we are not destroyed by a *Villain* at home.

My last letter concluded with an Exhortation to my countrymen that they would place their chief confidence in the *Whig Leaders* of this nation, as men who have some feeling for their fellow-creatures; who look upon them as entitled to eat, drink, sleep, be protected against the

inclemencies of the seasons, and enjoy part of those earthly comforts, which a beneficent Creator (would lordly man but permit it!) seems to design for the *virtuous* and *industrious* of all countries. The haughtiness which distinguishes the gentry of the present age, and that sulky, self-sufficient deportment almost inseparable from the creatures, who by vice, adulation, or whatever other species of meanness, have amassed great riches, seem to have their rise in the *open*, the avowed superiority which *money* has obtained, in procuring friends, followers, power, respect, and every other desirable thing upon earth; and it is, also, upon that, the tons of slavery have founded this new doctrine, (in my opinion a most *heretical* one in a free country) that persons of middling but independent circumstances, that honest substantial people, unless in the highest classes of life, or of fortune, have no right whatsoever to declare their thoughts upon public matters. "What busines," says the cool, the sensible *Caledonian*, (whose harsh hyperborean jargon I will not to imitate) "is it of yours, what the king and his ministers are about? it is not for such small people as you and me to speak of them: do they not know what's good for us better than we ourselves? and have they not more to lose by any public calamity than we have?" this, sir, is the tenet of each wandering Scot! each brawny highlander who has scarce yet learned to sit easy in his breeches!

There was a time when these *squalid emigrants* were remarked for an *Oeconomy*, which made very near approaches to a *fordid penury*. They then observed a *becoming distance*, and kept themselves aloof from the clean inhabitants of the country wherein they *sojourned*. They fed in *bands* together, with keen appetites, upon scanty collations, of their cheap native northeren pottage; and were happy that the employments which they were suffered to enjoy here, of moderate emolument, and well suited to the acknowledged mediocrity of their capacities, enabled them to mix up a larger quantity of *borse corn meal* in their messes than it was possible for them otherwise to do. The people had an appearance of modesty, and seemed to bless their southern benefactors for the comforts they enjoyed; but now, sir, they disclose a most violent propensity to thrust themselves into all companies: no rank, no superiority, can

can awe; no expences deter: they brow-beat; they would be thought to reason; they brawl; they are, nay, they *insist* upon being the political oracles of every set with whom they converse. By what *conjunction* this change has been effected, is not yet brought within the circle of my knowledge; but a wonderful master of his *wand* must that *magician* surely be, who has wrought *transformation* so surprisingly sudden in these animals! whether their *northern finances* do enable them to maintain appearances of so much cost and importance, we leave to those in the *Scotch-exchange-way* who have the profit upon their bills, as not meriting *our* inquiry; but because the *doctrines* they would inculcate, and which are readily countenanced by their *tory allies*, may be propagated to consequences most pernicious to the liberties of this country, they demand some share of our most serious consideration. Our law, sir, (as an incentive to industry, which employs the active spirit of man more innocently than it can otherwise be employed) has given to *each individual* as absolute a dominion over his *property* as may be consistent with legal policy, especially over that which he himself hath acquired. *Iniquum est*, says Coke, *ingenuis hominibus non esse liberam suarum rerum alienationem*; for it is indifferent to a community in general whether the *manor of Stockdale* belongs to an *Howard*, a *Clive*, or a *Dundass*; but those great men who have constructed the frames, who have laid the foundations of governments, took a view more extended than to the concerns of single persons; they looked farther than the present race; they regarded *posterity*; they designed a permanent existence for their state ~~as~~ *xτημα επανι* to those who were to come after; and although they permit every man to dispose of his lands, his money, his goods, as he thinks proper; yet, with regard to *that* share in the legislature, *that* power in other stations, which is for the most part annexed to opulence, *these* were never intended to be absolute, but a condition *always* implied that it shall be exercised for the good of the whole, and posterity by no means injured in the abuse of it. Doubtless an immense duke, or overgrown commoner, beholding himself master of twenty manors, able to drive a score members to St. Stephen's chapel, and paying his four shillings in the pound of that *unjust*, because

November, 1764.

unequal, charge, the *land tax*, must consider himself as lord Paramount of all that part of England which he can influence in the representation! but it merits the attention of this mighty man, that although to the *inexpressible misfortune of this country*, *Corruption* has too closely connected *property* and *influence*, yet that the exertion of that influence, does not depend entirely on himself, as the disposal of his *estate* may: it is vested in him as a trust, not to be governed by his caprice, nor to be the obedient tool of his passions, either of vanity, avarice, or any of the long disorderly train which generally attends the great.—*posterity*, to use the phrase of law, *is in remainder to the great inheritance of Liberty*, nor can the person seized, as in the case of vulgar property, *destroy the remainder*; because the *wealth*, or *property*, of private families imports but little difference to a community; but in the loss of *liberty*, millions at present, and millions of millions hereafter, become sufferers! how can the lords of Denmark account with posterity for having forced the commons, by their pride and folly, into a surrender of their *liberty*? are not their own descendants at this day as absolute slaves as any boor of that kingdom? what compensation to England could a set of lords, or wealthy commoners, had they destroyed this constitution a century ago, have made for the loss of heroes and patriots which it must have thereby sustained? and was not the ancestor of an *Hardwick*, a *Pitt*, a *Wolfe*, as much interested in transmitting to posterity, the blessings of liberty, without which neither law, heroism nor patriotism can exist, as a *Russel*, a *Mountague*, or a *Cavendish*? for as the *Scotchman*, he, a mere baleful foreign weed, must perish when the present artificial glow of court favour shall abate! *a favourite bad minister*, resembling, most nearly, a species of noxious herbs, which we never see, except in burning-hot summers; when the rays of the sun pass through a distempered medium, they flourish and look healthy, whilst those of the useful tribe languish and die for want of sustenance. For my own part, I cannot perceive, that every country gentleman, every Yeoman, is not as intimately concerned in the fate of this country as the first duke; this I well know, that should England fall a Prey to a foreign enemy, the people of middling stations, T t t like

like those of the Briton and Saxons in their respective revolutions, must all become *drawers of water, and hewers of Wood*; whilst this is not impossible, that many of the nobles, by sacrificing, by betraying their country, may find grace before a conqueror. Of this we are assured, by examining our antiquities, that many Saxon earls had fees granted to them by the Norman Usurper, because they opposed Harold; who died an hero ere his country was enslaved; and who, had not both he and his Father made themselves obnoxious to monkish pride and tyranny, might have reigned worthily over a free people; but if it should ever be the fate of England to suffer an internal shock, either of *absolute monarchy* or of *oligarchy*, the middling people are clearly, uncontestedly the losers; the race then existing would lose their liberties and properties, and posterity lose every prospect of attaining to honour and office which each family, in a free state, has a right, in its turn, to expect; if they should be fortunate enough to render such service to the public as may merit the reward. The doctrine, therefore, that a regard to, or an Interest in, the good of our country, is in proportion to wealth, to property, *is the worst founded in the world*: the law, it is true, wisely requires a qualifying fortune in a member of the lower house, that he may be placed above *want*, and probably (would I could say *necessarily*!) above *corruption*; that he may devote himself to the service of his country, and be disengaged from so close an attendance upon other business, as may draw him from such service; but it does not require ten, nor twenty thousand pounds per annum; *three hundred and Six hundred* are sufficient. There is a standard for a Battalion man, and another for a grenadier; both bounded and restricted by convenience, by use, by proportion; a pygmy too small, a giant too large; and the tall *Swede* or *long grown Irishman*, are not productions more shocking, more extranatural, than *immense fortunes* in a free state. One, is a monster in the *human species*, the other, an *excrecence* in the *body politick*! were honesty and capacity enlarged by accession of property, the reasonings of those who support this doctrine, would be well bottomed, but *Buckinghamians*, *Whartons*, with the long list of those who have destroyed the fortunes of families, and betrayed the liberties

of their country, are memorable Instances to the contrary.

The tendency of all this, my countrymen, (for to them, Mr. North Briton, through you, do I address myself) is, that you suffer not yourselves to be ridiculed, deceived, or bullied out of the consequence and weight which is inherent to you as *Englishmen*: and which, without an unnatural dastardly desertion of those who come after, you cannot relinquish: that you never be intimidated, never deterred from condemning, without violence or disrespect to superiors, yet with a proper degree of resentment, those men in power, *who abuse their power*, or who are even suspected for abusing it; for a trustee of the people of England, should not even give cause of suspicion: that you be convinced, that *English government* requires no *mysterious Jesuitical state reasons* which place it beyond the reach of your capacity. The *executive power* of *Kings*, the *legislative* of *lords* and *commons*, are both calculated, formed, and established, for the *general good*, and you have an indisputable right to think, to speak and act, *wherever and whenever* that general good is concerned: but above all remember, O my country men! when the next general occasion shall present itself, of correcting those mistakes which you might have made in the choice of former representatives: then, to display your indignation, make manifest your contempt for those *unnatural apostate wretches* of your country, who for gold, or for mean *second band*, derivative power have sold the glory, the honour, the blood of England, to a *base*, *seemingly withdrawn, concealed, domestic enemy*! who is, *himself*, but the *base factor* to a *declared foreign One*. Love, pity, your deluded, your yet amiable—; adhere to, and cherish, without meanness, or adulation, but as neighbours and fellow subjects, those gentlemen, whose candour and unadulterated simplicity of manners, proclaim them of the *true old English stamp*. Your strength, constitutionally delegated to them, will clear the avenues to the *T——e* which have been so long barricadoed against truth. Your\*\*\*\* will be undeceived, and we shall all be happy. I am,

SIR, Yours, &c.

A DEPENDENT WHIG.

*The*

*The many Revolutions that have happened in the Russian Empire, and the late Transactions there, have rendered the Affairs of that Kingdom particularly interesting, and much the public Attention, for whose Information we have collected such Revolutions as have happened since the Time of Peter the Great, tracing the Lineage of the different Competitors, to the present; which, we hope, with the Anecdotes in our last, will make an agreeable Article, and clear up what otherwise must appear obscure, in the History of that People.*

**C**harles-Leopold, Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, being desirous of strengthening himself by an alliance with Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, obtained in marriage Catherine, the niece of that Prince; she being daughter to the Czar John, Peter's elder brother. The Duke hoped, by the aid of his new ally, to gain the ascendancy over his subjects, with whom he was unhappily involved in the most fatal discord: but his views were entirely frustrated, and the match proved by no means answerable to his wishes.—The Czar had lent him 3000 Russian troops, which he quartered upon his Nobility; and this, together with the league into which the Duke entered with Russia and Sweden, (but which was entirely overturned by the death of his Swedish Majesty) had rendered him excessively unpopular in the eyes of all the German Princes, who could never forgive his calling foreign troops into the Empire.

The King of Great Britain was his professed enemy, being a Member of the Lower Saxony, and the Regent of France was connected with George. The new government of Sweden adopted a plan entirely different from that of the late King; and the Czar, notwithstanding his recent family connection with the Duke, became very cold in his cause. To compleat his misfortunes, the Emperor took upon him finally to decide the long-depending cause between the Duke and his Nobility, in favour of the latter, and committed the execution of his sentence to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover. At the same time, Christian-Lewis, the younger brother of Duke Charles-Leopold, was made Administrator of the dutchy, a scanty part of its revenues being allotted for the maintenance of Duke Charles-Leopold. This Prince

had a spirit too great to submit to his fortune, which was thus, perhaps, unjustly depressed. Unhappily for him, his resentment was now chiefly directed against his wife's uncle, Peter the Great of Muscovy, who he thought had betrayed him, by not sufficiently supporting him against his Nobility. His complaints were far from being ill founded; for it is certain, that Peter had led him into those measures that rendered all the empire his enemies, and then withdrew from his assistance. The Duke could not bring his spirit to submit so far as even to crave his protection, or aid, to recover his dominions; but he loudly accused Peter, for having most scandalously withheld from him the portion which had been stipulated for his wife when he married her; and which Peter ungenerously alledged he had already paid, by the assistance he had afforded him against his subjects. These altercations with a Prince of Peter's power, served but the more to depress Leopold, who being now, in a manner, an exile from his own dominions, lived with a splendor little suitable to his income, sometimes at Dantzic, and sometimes at Wiimar. In the mean while, his brother, the Administrator, was supported by the Hanoverian troops, who acted as an army of execution; and the Duke, soured by his repeated misfortunes, comprehended even his wife in the aversion he had conceived for the Russians, by openly mal-treating and abusing her. Upon the death of Peter II. of Russia, great doubts arose concerning the succession to that empire.

The eldest daughter of the Empress Catharine, by Czar Peter the Great, was Duchess of Holstein; and had the succession been limited, for the satisfaction of the Russians, to the posterity of Peter, she had, undoubtedly, the prior right of succession; but she was then dead, and her son no more than ten years of age: a circumstance which rendered his government incompatible with the good of Russia, and therefore he was, for that time, set aside, and the Russian Nobility threw their eyes back towards the posterity of Czar John, Peter's elder brother. It is evident, that, upon this occasion, the Russians had not the smallest regard to hereditary right, provided they were governed by any one of the Imperial blood. Some of them were for forming their em-

wife into a republic, but all of them agreed in setting aside the succession of the Dutchess of Mecklenburgh, though she was the eldest daughter of Czar John, and raising to their throne her younger sister Anne Iwanowna, Dutchess of Courland.— Their true reason for this was, the aversion they had to all foreign connections, and their dread of being involved in the Duke of Mecklenburgh's affairs in Germany. To colour the injustice done to the Dutchess of Mecklenburgh, it was given out, that the late Emperor, Peter II. who was invested with the power of nominating his own successor, had passed by the Dutchess of Mecklenburgh, in favour of her younger sister.

The Dutchess of Mecklenburgh, tho' she was sensible of, and protested against the wrong that was done her, was destitute of all the means to assert her right; and she was forced quietly to submit to see her younger sister mount the throne of Russia. The Russian Nobility and Senate, upon this occasion, discovered the strongest dispositions to limit the Imperial authority; and before the Empress took possession of her new dignity, they obliged her to sign a kind of a capitulation, which, in fact, threw the government into their own hands. The Empress herself, being a woman of sense and spirit, knew the invalidity of her own title, as well as of the Senate's proceedings; but she wisely dissimulated both. With regard to the latter, it soon appeared that the new-modelled government was no better than an aristocracy, which was likely to prove more oppressive to the people than the power of the Crown itself had ever been. Such of the Nobility as had been excluded by the new capitulation from the government, readily joined with the Empress in annulling the capitulation; and all the measures she took for that purpose, were so prudent and so vigorous, that in a few days after her succession, she became as absolute as any of her predecessors had been.

She next applied herself towards supplying the defects of her own title; but this she found to be a difficult and hazardous attempt. The Russians hated the Germans beyond any other people, and of all the Germans, none was so disagreeable to them as Duke Leopold of Mecklenburgh. Though he lived upon very bad terms with his wife, yet he began

now to consider himself as a very powerful Prince in her right. The Czanna was no stranger to his bad treatment of her sister, and the aversion the Russians had to his person; notwithstanding which, she resolved to declare the Duke's daughter, the only child he had by his Dutchess, her successor in the empire. Many reasons of state, however, concurred for excluding the Duke from all benefit that could arise from this high destination of his daughter. It was easy to foresee, that if the Duke should once obtain a footing in Russia, he could soon raise a party that might give great trouble to the Government. To prevent so undesirable an event, the Empress privately communicated to her sister the Dutchess, her intentions; which were, that her niece, the Prince's of Mecklenburgh, should be educated at her court, that the Russians might be accustomed to look upon her as her successor in the empire; and that, if the Dutchess possibly could escape from her husband, she should accompany her daughter to Petersburgh. The Dutchess, who was thoroughly dissatisfied with the treatment she met with from her husband, agreed to this proposal, and she and her daughter effected their escape from the Duke into Russia, where they were received with all the honours due to their rank, and the affection borne to them by the Empress.

The latter, though a wise and a great Princess, had her weaknesses; and her chief one was, an unmeasurable affection she bore towards one Biren, a man of mean original, whom she had preferred to be Duke of Courland. This ridiculous partiality was by her carried to such a height, that it influenced all her actions; and it was thought, that could she have done it with any degree of decency, or prospect of success, she would have made him her successor in the empire. She, however, stretched, or rather overstrained, her power to serve him; and thereby undid all that she had been so long labouring to effect. The Dutchess of Mecklenburgh had the uncommon satisfaction of seeing her daughter treated as the presumptive heir of a mighty empire for three years before her death. Her husband, the Duke, tho' sensible how unwelcome his presence must be in Russia, could not resist the impulses of curiosity, and, it is said, that he put himself in the train of an embassy which he sent to Petersburgh, that he might have

the satisfaction of beholding the high marks of distinction paid by the Empress to his daughter. In 1739, the Czarina gave her niece in marriage to Antony Ulric, Prince of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttel. This match was far from being agreeable to some of the greatest subjects of the Russian empire, who opposed it, as tending to introduce a German government into their country; but the power of the Empress was by this time so well established, that their opposition was fatal only to themselves. In the event, the match itself was found to be a political contrivance between the Empress and Biren; for the Princess of Brunswic, who was in her own person, in the course of descent, preferable to her issue in the succession, being brought to bed of a son, whose name was Iwan, or John, the Empress Anne, who survived the marriage but about twelve months, appointed Biren to be Regent of the empire during the minority of the young Prince, whose father and mother had no other share in the government, than the charge of his education, and that of the other children who might be born of the marriage; and who, in case of John's death, were to succeed in course to the empire.

This destination, though unjust and absurd in itself, was strengthened with all the precautions that human policy could suggest to render it permanent. Baron Osterman, High Chancellor of Russia, was appointed to be first Minister; Count Munich, one of the greatest Generals of his time, was to command the army; and a council, the members of which were entirely in Biren's interest, was appointed during the minority. Those arrangements were far from being pleasing to the Princess of Mecklenburgh; but her situation was very delicate. The validity of her son's nomination to the empire, rested entirely upon the will of the late Empress, which she could not pretend to set aside, without endangering her own succession. Though she was entirely sensible of the injury that had been done to her, yet she was forced to dissimile. The right of the Duke of Holstein, grandson to Czar Peter the Great, was secretly abetted by many of the most powerful of the Russian Grandees. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the same Czar and the Empress Catherine, were still alive; nor was there in all the civil constitution of Russia, a fun-

damental rule for succession, excepting the nomination of their several Sovereigns, which had been again and again broken into. All that the Princes of Mecklenburgh, under such circumstances, could do, was to form a party to counteract Biren, who had no family-interest in the empire, and who was hated by the great Nobility. To counterbalance this unpopularity, he made use of his powers as Regent, to fill the most important posts in the empire with his own creatures; and this served only to hasten his ruin. They became easily sensible, that having no support but the will of the late Empress, which was growing every day more and more contemptible, they could have no sure dependence upon him; and therefore they privately connected themselves with the Princess of Mecklenburgh, who behaved with great prudence on this trying occasion.

Upon the death of the Empress Anne, the young Iwan, though but two months old, was proclaimed Emperor; and Biren's conduct soon gave the Princess advantages which she could not otherwise have hoped for. His upstart quality rendered him odious to many of the chief Nobility, who, because they disdained his favours, were by him sentenced to banishment in Siberia. Even such of the Nobility as accepted them, were shocked at the thoughts of being obliged for their promotion to one who was so much inferior to themselves. The Princess of Mecklenburgh omitted no opportunity of fomenting this general discontent; and Biren thought himself so secure, that he gave himself little trouble in prying into her conduct, by which she had an opportunity of strengthening her party, till her measures being settled, the great Nobility of Russia, in the night preceding the 17th of November, 1740, assembled in the palace of the Princess of Mecklenburgh, who then bore the title of Grand-duchess, and not only declared her Regent of the empire, but gave orders for arresting Biren as an usurper and a tyrant; which was done accordingly. Soon after, he was legally tried, and sentenced to lose his head; but his sentence was by the Grand-duchess commuted into that of banishment to Siberia, together with all his family and adherents.

The exaltation of the Grand-duchess to the regency of the Russian empire, gave her

her father some weight in the affairs of the North ; though it does not appear that she interested herself much in the re-establishment of his fortunes. When sentence passed against Bielen, he was declared to have forfeited the dutchy of Courland ; a proceeding which, however, was afterwards judged to be irregular ; and a new election being held, it went in favour of Prince Antony of Brunswick, husband to the Grand-duchess, whose power was far from being so well secured as she imagined. The Swedes were particularly interested in resenting the injury that had been done to the Duke of Holstein, and had likewise some territorial disputes with the Russians, upon which a war broke out in 1741, in Finland. This war was but poorly managed on the part of Sweden. Lascy, the Russian General, took Wilmanstra, and gained many signal advantages over the Swedes. The Great-duchess, at the same time, shewed a moderation with which Russia was seldom acquainted. She gave orders, not only that the Swedish prisoners should be treated with all kind of humanity, but that all the subjects of that kingdom residing in Russia, should have security for their persons and effects, and be permitted to reside in, or depart out of, the empire as they should think proper ; but the Great-duchess herself was now on the eve of a revolution that was to strip her and her family of all their power.

Though her son was Emperor by a priority of descent from the elder brother of Czar Peter the Great, yet it was well known, that he filled the throne of Russia in direct violation of the testamentary dispositions of that Prince, whose memory was adored by the Russians. The Princess of Mecklenburgh and her aunt the Empress Anne were aware of this difficulty, and therefore they had a strict eye over the Princess Elizabeth, the only surviving child of Peter the Great. This Prince's resemblance to her father in his person, was graceful, majestic, affable, and prudent ; and she had, through all the revolutions of government, behaved with so much wisdom and decency, that nothing could be laid to her charge. Notwithstanding this, she was fully sensible of the wrong that had been done her, by being set aside from the succession ; and she lived in the palace as a state-prisoner surrounded by spies. This circumstance of confinement

awakened the compassion of the Russians ; nor could all the precautions of the court prevent her from having secret interviews with many Noblemen and officers, who promised to stand by her, and assist her in mounting the throne. The difficulties, however, that she had to encounter were so various, and seemingly so unsurmountable, that after the scheme of a conspiracy was far advanced, her resolution was staggered at the thoughts of the danger to which she exposed her friends. As explanations, by discourse or writings, were dangerous, one of the conspirators, who understood drawing, sketched her figure, with the head taken off by an executioner, himself lying stretched on the rack, and her other friends suffering the most horrible deaths. She comprehended the meaning of the drawing, and that it was far more safe for her and her party to advance than to recede. Matters, however, were not carried on with such impenetrable secrecy, but that the Great-duchess had an intimation of the conspiracy going forward, and repaired in person to the apartments of the Princess, who received her with so much serenity and composure, that her suspicions vanished, after questioning her upon the subject of her visit, which the Princess Elizabeth strongly disavowed.

Upon the departure of the Grand-duchess, in the night between the 5th and 6th of December, the conspirators, perceiving their designs could be kept no longer secret, resolved to proceed to immediate execution, and repaired to the apartments of the Princess Elizabeth, who had already concerted the plan of the Revolution. She was favoured by the universal defection of the Russian army from the German government as it was called ; and their Officers repairing to her lodging, she gave orders for securing all the German guards, and for preventing any alarm or noise from reaching the ear of the Great-Duchess. She then put herself at the head of a favourite regiment of guards, and marched to the principal apartments of the palace, where she placed centinels over the Great-Duchess and all her chief domestics, and set guards upon the houses of all her Ministers and Officers of State. All this was done with so much secrecy and regularity, that the Great-duchess had no suspicion of what had happened, till, awakening in the morning, she found herself a prisoner ; and in a few minutes

she

she understood that the Princess Elizabeth had been proclaimed Empress of the Russians. Soon after, the new Empress, who had by this time assumed all the spirit of her father, and who seemed to have lost all her timidity with her private station, entered the apartment of the Great-duchess, and in person acquainted her with the catastrophe that had happened ; exhorting her at the same time, to submit to her fate, which was, that she and her son should remove out of the palace to another house, from whence they were to be conducted to Germany.

‘ It is to this day uncertain whether the new Empress was sincere in this declaration ; it is most probable that she was, but that she was afterwards persuaded of the danger that must attend the leaving such powerful competitors for her crown at liberty. The Great-duchess and her son, however, set out under a guard ; and it was remarked, that she behaved with great equanimity. During her government, the Princess Elizabeth had been treated with less severity than under the preceding, and she had suffered her to keep all the valuable jewels that had been presented or left her by the late Empress. The Great-duchess had philosophy enough not to repine at her reverse of fortune. She had for some time been reconciled to her father, who had served her faithfully at the northern courts, and whose experience had now rendered him a valuable friend ; so that she comforted herself with the prospect of passing the remainder of her days with him and her son. But she was disappointed in those pleasing hopes : the new Empress of the Russias had issued a commission for trying the heads of the late administration ; and it was pretended that such discoveries had been made as rendered it unsafe to trust the Great-duchess or her husband with their liberty. Accordingly, in January 1742, in their journey to Dantzig, they were arrested and carried to Riga, where they were put under confinement. All Europe, especially the courts of Germany, were surprised at this proceeding, as no crime or act of delinquency could be charged against the Great-duchess, who had done no more than submitted to the will of others, and that too in her own prejudice. The courts of Vienna and Berlin presented memorials on this head ; but all the answer they received from the Empress Elizabeth was, that the Princess of

Mecklenburgh should be treated in her confinement with the regard due to her rank, till the state of affairs could admit of her enlargement.

‘ In the mean while, the same defect in the succession took place now as had done in the time of the Empress Anne, and the same remedy was applied : for as that Empress reigned in prejudice of her elder sister and her daughter, so the Empress Elizabeth reigned in prejudice of her elder sister’s son, the Duke of Holstein, who was at the same time next in blood to the crown of Sweden. To prevent any bad consequences from this preposterous order of succession, the new Empress sent for the young Duke of Holstein, adopted him as her successor in the empire, and married him in 1745 to the Princess Catharine of Anhalt-Zerbst. His melancholy fate is well known ; and his wife, who by birth is in no manner of degree related to the imperial blood of Russia, is now the sole Sovereign of that empire. As to the Princess of Mecklenburgh, she died, after being about three years in her confinement ; and the unhappy fate of her son Prince Iwan, was made but too manifest in the eyes of all the world, by a late apologetical declaration from the throne of Russia : (See p. 624.) that *immaculate* throne, the steps to which have so often been washed in the blood of its own Princes !

*In the following are conspicuous, the feelings of an honest Heart, but could the possessor have survived, to these our Days, he would have been joyfully convinced, that however warmly we imagine, and as it were realize our Conceptions, we know nothing of to-morrow ; for the Felicity of his Country, and the care with which it is now nurtured, is more than ever could be expected. The Proverb that seems natural upon the occasion, is too uncouth to be introduced.*

#### Lord BELHAVEN's Speech against the Union with England.

*My lord chancellor,*  
**W**HEN I consider this affair of an Union betwixt the two nations, as it is expressed in the several articles thereof, and now the subject of our deliberation ; I find my mind crowded with variety of very melancholy thoughts, and I think it my duty to disburthen myself of some

some of them, by laying them before, and exposing them to the serious consideration of this honourable house.

I think, I see a free and independent kingdom delivering up that, which all the world have been fighting for, since the days of Nimrod ; yea that, for which most of the empires, kingdoms, states, principalities and dukedoms of Europe, are at this very time engaged in the most bloody and cruel wars that ever were, viz. a power to manage their own affairs by themselves, without the assistance and counsel of any other,

I think I see a national church, founded upon a rock; secured by a claim of right, hedged and fenced about by the strictest and pointedit legal sanction that sovereignty could contrive, voluntarily descending into a plain, upon an equal level with Jews, Papists, Socinians, Arminians, Anabaptists, and other sectares, &c.

I think I see the noble and honourable peerage of Scotland, whose valiant predecessors led armies against their enemies upon their own proper charges and expences, now divested of their followers and vassalages, and put upon such an equal foot with their vassals, that I think I see a petty English exciseman receive more homage and respect, than what was formerly paid to their quondam Mackallanmores.

I think I see the present peers of Scotland, whose noble ancestors conquered provinces, over-run countries, reduced and subjected towns and fortified places, exacted tribute through great part of England, now walking in the court of requests like so many English attorneyes, laying aside walking-swords, when in company with the English peers, lest their self-defence should be found murder.

I think I see the honourable estates of barons, the bold assertors of the nation's rights and liberties in the worst of times, now setting a watch upon their lips, and a guard upon their tongues, lest they be found guilty of scandalum magnum.

I think I see the royal state of boroughs walking their desolate streets, hanging down their heads under disappointments ; worned out of all the branches of their old trade, uncertain what hand to turn to, necessitated to become apprentices to their unkind neighbours ; and yet after all, finding their trade so fortified by companies, and secured by prescriptions, that they despair of any success therein.

I think I see our learned judges laying aside the practiques and decisions, studying the common law of England, graved with certioraris, nisi prius's, writs of error, verdicts in *de varia ejectione firmæ, injunctions, demurs, &c.* and frightened with appeals and advocations, because of the new regulations and rectifications they may meet with.

I think I see the valiant and gallant soldiery either sent to learn the plantation-trade abroad ; or at home petitioning for a small subsistence as the reward of their honourable exploits, while their old corps are broken, the common soldiers left to beg, and the youngest English corps kept standing.

I think I see the honest industrious tradesman loaded with new taxes and imposition, disappointed of the equivalents, drinking water in place of ale, eating his saltless pottage, petitioning for encouragement to his manufactoryes, and answered by counter petitions.

In short, I think I see the laborious ploughman, with his corn spoiling upon his hands, for want of sale ; cursing the day of his birth, dreading the expence of his burial, and uncertain whether to marry or do worse.

I think I see the incurable difficulties of the landed men, fettered under the golden chain of equivalents ; their pretty daughters petitioning for want of husbands, and their sons for want of employments.

I think I see our mariners delivering up their ships to their Dutch partners ; and what through presses and necessity, earning their bread as underlings in the royal English navy.

But above all, my lord, I think I see our antient mother CALEDONIA, like Cæsar sitting in the midst of our senate, ruefully looking round about her,—covering herself with her royal garment, attending the fatal blow, and breathing out her last, with an *Et tu quoque mi fili squadrone.*

Are not these, my lord, very afflicting thoughts ? and yet they are but the least part suggested to me by these dishonourable articles. Should not the consideration of these things vivify these dry bones of ours ? should not the memory of our noble predecessors valour and constancy rouse updrooping spirits ? Are our noble predecessors souls got so far into the English cabbage-stock and cauliflowers, that we should shew the least inclination that way ?

way? are our eyes so blinded? are our ears so deafned? are our hearts so hardened? are our tongues so flattered? are our hands so fettered, *that in this our day, I say, my lord, that in this our day, we shbould not mind the tthings that concern the very being and well-being of our antient kingdom, before they be bid from our eyes!*

No, my lord, God forbid; Mans extremity is God's opportunity. *He is a present help in time of need, and a deliverer, and that right early.* Some unforeseen providence will fall out, that may cast the ballance. Some Joseph or other will say, *Why do you strive together, since you are brethren?* None can destroy Scotland, save Scotland's self; hold your hands from the pen, you are secure. Some Judah or other will say, *Let not our hands be upon the lad, he is our brother.* There will be a *Jehovah-jireh*, and some ram will be caught in the thicket, when the bloody knife is at our mother's throat. Let us up then, my lord, and let our noble patriots behave themselves like men, and *we know not how soon a blessing may come.*

My lord, I wish from my heart, that this my vision prove not as true, as my reasons for it are probable; I design not at this time to enter into the merits of any one particular article; I intend this discourse as an introduction to what I may afterwards say upon the whole debate, as it falls in before this honourable house; and therefore in the further prosecution of what I have to say, I shall insist upon some few particulars very necessary to be understood, before we enter into the detail of so important a matter.

My lord chancellor, the greatest honour that was done unto a Roman, was to allow him the glory of a triumph: the greatest and most dishonourable punishment was that of parricide. He that was guilty of parricide was beaten with rods upon his naked body, till the blood gushed out of all the veins of his body; then he was sowed up in a leathern sack called a *culeus*, with a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thrown headlong into the sea.

My lord, patricide is a greater crime than parricide all the world over.

In a triumph, my lord, when the conqueror was riding in his triumphal chariot, crowned with laurels, adorned with trophies; and applauded with huzza's,

November, 1764.

there was a monitor appointed to stand behind him, to warn him, 'not to be high-minded, nor puffed up with overweening thoughts of himself;' and to his chariot were tied a whip and a bell, to mind him, 'that for his glory and grandeur, he was accountable to the people for his administration, and would be punished as other men, if found guilty.'

The greatest honour amongst us, my lord, is to represent the sovereign's sacred person in parliament; and in one particular it appears to be greater than that of a triumph, because the whole legislative power seems to be wholly intrusted with him: if he gives the royal assent to an act of the estates, it becomes a law obligatory upon the subject, tho' contrary or without any instructions from the sovereign: if he refuses the royal assent to a vote in parliament, it cannot be a law, tho' he has the sovereign's particular and positive instructions for it.

His grace the duke of Queensberry, who now represents her majesty in this session of parliament, hath had the honour of that great trust as often, if not more than any Scotsman ever had; he hath been the favourite of two successive sovereigns; and I cannot but commend his constancy and perseverance, that, notwithstanding his former difficulties and unsuccessful attempts, and maugre some other specialities, not yet determined, that his grace has yet had the resolution to undertake at last the most unpopular of measures. If his grace succeeds in this affair of an Union, and that it proves for the happiness and welfare of the nation, then he justly merits to have a statue of gold erected for himself: but if it shall tend to the entire destruction and abolition of our nation; and that we the nation's trustees shall go into it; then I must say, that a whip and a bell, a cock, a viper, and an ape, are but too small punishments for any such bold unnatural undertaking and complaisance.

That I may pave a way, my lord, to a full, calm, and free reasoning upon this affair, which is of the last consequence unto this nation; I shall mind this honourable house, that we are the successors of our noble predecessors, who founded our monarchy, framed our laws, amended, altered and corrected them, from time to time, as the affairs and circumstances of the nation did require, without the assistance or advice of any foreign power

power or potentate, and who, during the time of two thousand years, have handed them down to us, a free independent nation, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes : shall we not then argue for that which our progenitors have purchased for us at so dear a rate, and with so much immortal honour and glory ? God forbid. Shall the hazard of a father unbind the ligaments of a dumb son's tongue, and shall we hold our peace when our patria is in danger ? I speak this, my lord, that I may encourage every individual member of this house, to speak their mind freely. There are many wise and prudent men amongst us, who think it not worth their while to open their mouths : there are others, who can speak very well and to good purpose, who shelter themselves under the shameful cloak of silence, from a fear of the frowns of great men and parties. I have observed, my lord, by my experience, the greatest number of speakers in the most trivial affairs ; and it will always prove so, while we come not to the right understanding of our oath *de fidelis*, whereby we are bound, not only to give our vote, but our faithful advice in parliament as we should answer to God ; and in our antient laws, the representatives of the honourable barons, and the royal boroughs are termed spokesmen : It lies upon your lordship therefore, particularly to take notice of such, whose modesty makes them bashful to speak. Therefore I shall leave it upon you, and conclude this point, with a very memorable saying of an honest private gentleman, to a great queen, upon the occasion of a state-project, contrived by an able statesman, and the favourite to a great king, against a peaceable obedient people, because of the diversity of their laws and constitutions. *If at this time, thou hold thy peace, salvation shall come to the people from another place, but thou and thy house shall perish.* I leave the application to every particular member of this house.

My lord, I come now to consider our divisions. We are under the happy reign (blessed be God) of the best of queens, who has no evil designs against the meanest of her subjects, who loves all her people, and is equally beloved by them again; and yet that, under the happy influence of our most excellent queen, there should be such divisions and factions, more dangerous and threatening to her dominions,

than if we were under an arbitrary government, is most strange and unaccountable. Under an arbitrary prince, all are willing to serve, because all are under a necessity to obey, whether they will or not. He chuses therefore whom he will, without respect to either parties or factions ; and if he think fit to take the advices of his councils or parliaments, every man speaks his mind freely, and the prince receives the faithful advice of his people, without the mixture of self-designs. If he proves a good prince, the government is easy ; if bad, either death or a revolution brings deliverance ; whereas here my lord, there appears no end of our misery, if not prevented in time. Factions are become now independent, and have got footing in councils, in parliaments, in treaties, in armies, in corporations, in families, among kindred ; yea, man and wife are not free from their political jars.

It remains therefore, my lord, that I enquire into the nature of these things ; and since the names give us not the right idea of them, I am afraid I shall have difficulty, to make myself well understood.

The names generally used to denote the factions, are *Whig* and *Tory*, as obscure as that of *Guelphs* and *Gibelins* : yea, my lord, they have different significations, as they are applied to factions in each kingdom. A *Whig* in *England* is a heterogeneous creature, in *Scotland*, he is all of a piece ; a *Tory* in *England* is all of a piece and a statesman ; in *Scotland* he is quite otherways, an anti-courtier and anti-statesman.

A *Whig* in *England*, appears to be somewhat like Nebuchadnezzar's image of different metals, different classes, different principles, and different designs, yet take all together they are like a piece of fine mixed drugged of different threads, some finer, some coarser, which after all make a comely appearance, and an agreeable suit. *Tory* is like a piece of loyal-made *English* cloth, the true staple of the nation, all of a thread : yet if we look narrowly into it, we shall perceive diversity of colours, which according to the various situations and positions, make various appearances. Sometimes *Tory* is like the moon in its full, as appeared in the affair of the Bill of *Occasional Conformity* ; upon other occasions it appears to be under a cloud, and, as it were, eclipsed.

clipsed by a greater body, as it did in the design of the calling over the illustrious princess *Sophia*. However, by this we may see their designs are to outshoot the *Whig* in his own bow.

*Whig* in *Scotland* is a *True-blue Presbyterian*, who, without considering time or power, will venture his all for the *kirk*, but something less for the state. The greatest difficulty is, how to describe a *Scots Tory*: of old when I knew them first, *Tory* was an honest-hearted camardish fellow, who, provided he were maintained and protected in his benefices, titles, and dignities, by the state, was the less anxious who had the government and management of the church. But now what he is, since *jure divinitie* came in fashion; and that Christianity, and, by consequence, salvation comes to depend upon episcopal ordination, I profess I know not what to make of him. Only this I must say for him, that he endeavours to do by opposition, that which his brother in *England* endeavours by a more prudent and less scrupulous method.

Now, my lord, from these divisions, there has got up a kind of aristocracy, something like the famous triumvirate at *Rome*; they were a kind of undertakers and pragmatic statesmen, who finding their power and strength answerable to their designs, will make bargains with our gracious sovereign; they will serve her faithfully, but upon their own terms: they must have their own terms: they must have their own instruments, their own measures; this man must be turned out, and that man put in, and they will make her the most glorious queen in *Europe*.

Where will this end, my lord? Is not her majesty in danger by such a method? Is not this monarchy in danger? Is not the nation's peace and tranquillity in danger? Will a change of parties make the nation more happy? No. My lord, the seed is sown, that is like to afford us a perpetual increase; it is not an annual herb, it takes deep root, it seeds and breeds; and if not timely prevented, by her majesty's royal endeavours, will split the whole island in two.

My lord, I think, considering our present circumstances at this time, the Almighty God has reserved this great work for us: we may bruise this hydra of division, and crush this cocatrice's egg. Our

neighbours in *England* are not fitted for any such thing, they are not under the afflicting hand of providence, as we are: their circumstances are great and glorious, their treaties are prudently managed both at home and abroad, their generals brave and valorous, their armies successful and victorious, their trophies and laurels memorable and surprising; their enemies subdued and routed, their strong holds besieged and taken, sieges relieved, marshals killed and taken prisoners; provinces and kingdoms are the results of their victories; the royal navy is the terror of Europe, their trade and commerce extended through the universe, incircling the whole habitable world, and rendering their own capital city the *emporium* for the whole inhabitants of the earth: and which is yet more than all these things, the subjects freely bestowing their treasure upon their sovereign; and above all, the vast riches, the sinews of war, and without which, all the glorious success had proved abortive: these treasures are managed with such faithfulness and nicety, that they answer seasonably all their demands, tho' at never so great a distance. Upon these considerations, my lord, how hard and difficult a thing will it prove, to persuade our neighbours to a self-denial bill?

It is quite otherwise with us, my lord, we are an obscure poor people, tho' formerly of better account, removed to a remote corner of the world, without name, and without alliance; our posts mean and precarious; so that I profess, I don't think any one post of the kingdom worth the looking after, save that of being commissioner to a long session of a factious *Scots* parliament, with an anti-dated commission, and that yet renders the rest of the ministers more miserable: what hinders us then, my lord, to lay aside our divisions, to unite cordially and heartily together in our present circumstances, when our all is at stake? *Hannibal*, my lord, is at our gates, *Hannibal* is come within our gates, *Hannibal* is come the length of this table, he is at the foot of this throne, he will demolish this throne; if we take not notice, he'll seize upon these regalia, he'll take them as our *spolia opima*, and whip us out of this house never to return again.

For the love of God, then, my lord, for the safety and welfare of our an-

tient

U u u u 2

tient kingdom, whose sad circumstances, I hope, we shall yet convert unto prosperity and happiness! We want no means, if we unite. God blesseth the peace-makers; we want neither men nor sufficiency of all manner of things necessary, to make a nation happy: all depends upon management, *concordia res parva crescunt*. I fear not these articles, tho' they were ten times worse than they are; if we once cordially forgive one another, and that, according to our proverb, *Bygones be by-gones, and fair play in time to come*. For my part, in the sight of God, and in the presence of this honourable house, I heartily forgive every man; and that they may do the same to me.

I shall consider the motives which have engaged the two nations to enter upon a treaty of union, at this time: in general, my lord, I think both of them have had in their view to *better themselves* by the treaty; but before I enter upon the particular motives of each nation, I must inform this honourable house, that since I can remember, the two nations have altered their sentiments upon that affair, even almost to downright contradiction; they have changed head-bands, as we say; for *England*, till of late, never thought it worth their pains to treat with us; the good bargain they made at the beginning, they resolve to keep, and that which we call an *incorporating union*, was not so much as in their thoughts.

Now, my lord, whether the desire they had to have us engaged in the same succession with them: or, whether that they found us like a free and independent people, breathing after more liberty, than what formerly was looked after, or whether they were afraid of our act of security, in case of her majesty's decease: which of all these motives has induced them to a treaty, I leave it to themselves: this I must say only, they have made a good bargain this time also, if confirmed.

For the particular motives that induced us, I think they are obvious to be known; we found, by sad experience, that every nation hath advanced in power and riches, as they have done in trade: and at the same time considering, that nowhere through the world slaves are found to be rich, tho' they should be adorned with chains of gold; we therefore changed our notion of an incorporating union to that of a fœderal one; and being resolved

to take this opportunity to make demands upon them, before we enter into the succession, we were content to empower her majesty, to authorise and appoint commissioners to treat with the commissioners of *England*, with as ample powers as the lords commissioners from *England* had from their constituents; that we might not appear to have less confidence in her majesty, nor more narrow-hearted in our act, than our neighbours of *England*. And thereupon, last parliament, after her majesty's gracious letter was read, 'Desiring us to declare the succession in the first place, and afterwards to appoint commissioners to treat:' we found it necessary to renew our former resolve, which I shall read to this honourable house.

*Resolve presented by the duke of Hamilton  
last session of parliament*

' That this parliament shall not proceed to the nomination of a successor, till we have had a previous treaty with *England* in relation to our commerce and other concerns with that nation. And further it is resolved, That this parliament shall proceed to make such limitations and conditions of government, for the rectification of our constitution, as may secure the liberty, religion, and independence of this kingdom, before they proceed to the same nomination.'

Now, my lord, the last session of parliament having, before they would enter upon any treaty with *England*, by a vote of the house, past both an act for limitations, and an act for rectification of our constitution, what mortal man has reason to doubt, the design of this treaty was only to have been fœderal?

My lord chancellor, allow me to make this meditation, That if our posterity, after we are all dead and gone, shall find themselves under an ill-made bargain, and shall have recourse unto our records, and see who have been the managers of that treaty, by which they have suffered so much: when they read their names, they will certainly conclude and say, Ah! our nation has been reduced to the last extremity, at the time of this treaty! all our great chieftains, all our great peers and considerable men, who used formerly to defend the rights and liberties of the nation, have been all killed and dead in the bed of honour, before ever the nation was necessitated to condescend to such

mean

mean and contemptible terms; where are the names of the chief men of the noble families of *Steuarts, Hamiltons, Grahams, Campbells, Gordons, Johnstons, Humes, Murrays, Kers, &c.*\* where are the two great officers of the crown, the hereditary lords, high constable, and marshal of *Scotland?* They have certainly all been extinguished, and we are slaves for ever.

Whereas the *English* records will make their posterity reverence the memory of the honourable names, who have brought under their fierce, warlike, and once troublesome neighbours, who had struggled so long for independency, shed the best blood of their nation, and reduced a considerable part of their country to become waste and desolate.

I am informed my lord, that our commissioners did indeed frankly tell the lords commissioners for *England*, the inclinations of the people of *Scotand* were much altered of late, in relation to an *incorporating union*; and that therefore, since the entail of the crown was to end with her majesty's life, whom God long preserve, it was proper to begin the treaty upon the foot of the treaty of the 1604th year of our Lord, the time when we came first under one sovereign: but this the *English* commissioners would not agree to; they would hear of nothing but of an entire and *complete Union*, a name which comprehends an *union*, either by incorporation, surrender, or conquest; whereas our commissioners thought of nothing but a fair, equal, *incorporating union*; whether this be so or no, I leave it to every man's judgment: but as to myself, I must beg liberty to think it no such thing. For I take an *incorporating union* to be, where there is a change both in the material and formal points of government, as if two pieces of metal were melted down into one mass, it can neither be said to retain its former form or substance, as it did before the mixture. But now, when I consider this treaty, as it hath been explained and spoke to before us, these three weeks past, I see the *English* constitution remaining firm, the same two houses of parliament, the same taxes, the same customs, the same excises, the same trading companies, the same municipal laws and courts of judicature, and all ours either subject to regulations

or annihilations: only we have the honour to pay their old debts, and to have some few persons present for witnesses to the validity of the deed, when they are pleased to contract more.

Good God! What is this? an entire surrender.

My lord, I find my heart so full of grief and indignation, that I must beg pardon, not to finish the last part of my discourse, that I may drop a tear, as the prelude to so sad a story.

*After having sat down, shed bitter tears, and some discourses by other members intervening, he then continued his discourse thus:*

My lord chancellor, What I am now to say, relates to the method of proceeding in this weighty affair. I hear it proposed by a noble member of the other side, that we should proceed in the order as the lord's commissioners treaters did. In my humble opinion, my lord, it is neither the natural method, nor can it be done without great confusion and repetition. To say, you'll agree to the *union* of the two kingdoms, before you agree in the terms upon which they are to be united, seems like driving the plow before the oxen.

I witness my concern and resentment, to find so many honourable and worthy members of this house, so forward to finish the demands of *England*, in this treaty: without taking notice of any one article, that could be properly said to relate to the demands of *Scotland*.

I desire to be resolved in one question, What are the motives that should engage us to take *England*'s successor to the crown, upon their own terms? Is it not strange, that no answer should be given to this question, save that, when you come to consider the rest of the articles, you shall be satisfied on that demand? This is a new way of arguing, my lord, a method without precedent, reverling nature, and looks more like design than fair dealing; for, by what I can see by this new method, the agreeing to the first article, shall be found a sufficient reason why we should agree to the second, and the agreeing to the second for the third, and so for all. If there was ever such a farce acted: if ever reason was *Hudibrass'd*, this is the time: consult all the treaties since the beginning of the world, to this day, and, if you can find any one precedent, I shall yield the cause.

\* See the present *List of the Army and Court Register.*

I shall instance, my lord, one for all, and that is the first and worst treaty that ever was set on foot for mankind; and yet I am sorry to say it there appears more ingenuity in it, than our procedure. When the serpent did deceive our mother Eve, he proposed three advantages, before he presumed to advise her to eat the forbidden fruit. The first was taken from the sight, the second from the taste and the third from the advantage following thereupon. That from the sight, was enforced by a behold how lovely and comely a thing it is, its pleasant to the eye. That from the taste, from a persuasion that it was good for nourishing, its good for food. That from the advantage, it will make you wise, ye shall be as gods: therefore, on all these considerations, allow me, my lord, to run the parallel of this, with relation to our procedure in this treaty.

Upon the first account that our nation had of the treaty's being finished betwixt the two nations, people appeared all generally very well satisfied, as a thing that would tend to the removal of all jealousies, and the settling a good understanding betwixt the two kingdoms. But so soon as the articles of the treaty appeared in print, the very sight of them made such a change, as is almost inconceivable; they were so far from being pleasant to the eye, my lord, that the nation appears to abhor them.

One would think, my lord, that it had been the interest of those who are satisfied with the thing, to have gone immediately into the merits of the particular articles, which relate to Scotland, and to have said, Gentlemen, be not affrighted with their ugly shape, they are better than they are bonny, come taste, come make a narrow search and inquiry, they are good for Scotland, the wholsomest food that a decaying nation can take. You shall find the advantages, you shall find a change of condition, you shall become rich immediately; you shall be like the English, \* the most flourishing and richest people of the universe!

\* It must be observed, that this was truly prophetic, and that the days have come, when the inhabitants of that country, experience a Felicity, adequate to their most sanguine hopes, and even as the Benjamin of the Age, while Englishmen experience the fate of Esau.

But our procedure, my lord, hath been very far from the prudence of the serpent, for all our arguments have run upon this blunt topic, ' Eat, swallow down this incorporate union: though it please neither eye nor taste it must go over: you must believe your physicians, and we shall consider the reasons for it afterwards.'

I wish, my lord, that our loss be not in some small manner proportionable to that of our first parents, they thought to be incorporate with the gods: But in place of that, ' were justly expelled paradise, lost their sovereignty over the creatures, and were forced to earn their bread, with the sweat of their brow.'

*The North Briton, No. 123. On the Subject of general Warrants, which we shall decline inserting to avoid repetition, having already given some entire Pieces on that Subject, both pro and con.*

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 124. On the blessings of a Constitutional Opposition.*

" A Y T O K P A T Ω P."

*The characteristical Title of the sovereigns of Russia, and always used by them.*

*To the NORTH BRITON.*

SIR,

TO the very masterly letters of your correspondent the dependant whig (who is manifestly the first in eminence of our political writers) and to your spirited paper on opposition, of Saturday fortnight, are owing the following thoughts; which I request may find a place in your next.

Many are the arts that have been tried by the tories to deprive us of our liberties; but their principal ones have ever been, the preaching up an unreserved submission to every act of power, and the giving to opposition the hated name of sedition.

But that we may more properly judge of the good effects of opposition, and compare it more judiciously with the tory doctrine of non-resistance, let us, Mr. North Briton, recollect and recapitulate a few of the many inestimable advantages which have accrued in various eras and various parts of the world, by a spirited opposition against the lordly oppressors of the human race.

If we search the scriptures, we shall find the world owes to the spirit of opposition in the days of the *Maccabees*, the preservation of the old testament; and to the same cause are mankind indebted, too, for the continuance and growth of the christian religion. Nor can *Europe* ever acquit herself of the obligation she lies under to opposition, for her deliverance from superstition, by the taking place of the reformation in the last century but one.

By opposition to the several petty tyrants who had made themselves masters of the *Grecian* cities, many eminent republics in *Greece* obtained those franchises which extended science and literature to the utmost bounds of *Europe*. By opposition, *Athens* became mistress of politeness, and *Sparta* of military prowess. By opposition to a tyrannical royal family, the *Romans* became free; and by a steady opposition to consular encroachments, they for many ages riveted and supported their freedom: now were they finally reduced to slavery, till they abjectly dropped their contest with their despotical patricians.

By opposition, *Germany* obtained the golden bull, and that constitution which enable her princes to set bounds to imperial ambition. By opposition, our great ancestors obtained the *magna charta*, and thirty confirmations of that invaluable law. By opposition, in the first year of *Edward* the first, our ancestors got a law enacted, that all acts of parliament thereafter to be made, which should be inconsistent with the immunities granted in our great charter, should be *ipso facto* void: and in the fourteenth year of *Edward* the second, the legality of opposition was declared by a positive statute, which (as you observed in No. 121) stands as yet unrepealed. To opposition are we indebted for the destruction of monopolies, of the star chamber, and the high-commission court. To opposition, too, we owe the petition of right in the reign of *Charles* the first, and the habeas corpus act, in that of his immediate successor.

By opposition, also, *England* effected the glorious revolution, obtained our present happy constitution, and acquired the election of the illustrious family of *Brunswick* to the throne of this realm.—In fine, sir, what can mankind in general boast, that is valuable, which has not been purchased and preserved by opposition?

and what can *England* in particular challenge, that is dear to her, which is not the fruit of opposition.

Our superior generous principles, our more regular ideas of government, and our more eminent courage to *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*, are all consequent of the great spirit of legal opposition, congenial with our blood.—On the other hand, in the *Persians*, *Chinese*, *Tartars*, *Turks* and *Africans*; in the countries subject to the great *Mogul*; and in too many *European* states and kingdoms, we may see the dreadful effects of unlimited obedience and non-resistance!—There *toryism* reigns with uncircumscribed power, and exhibits every possible instance of that direful doctrine!—*Toryism* reduces the bulk of mankind to the state of brutes, and creates a new species of almighty mortals, never formed so by the hand of god!—never designed by nature, to be entitled to an undisputed obedience, even from that inferior herd of beings, whom the *Tories* distinguished by the respectful appellations of mob and canaille!

The doctrine of non resistance, Mr. *North Briton*, can only be adjudged tenable under a theocracy like the *Israelitish* state; where (extraordinarily assisted by the spirit of the (*Most High*) prophets promulgated laws that were dictated by unerring wisdom; and to which the nation was bound to obedience as well by the excellence of the matter, as the divine authority of the legislator. But where men give laws to men, no reason can be figured for a submission that exalts one man up to divinity itself, and debases millions to a level with the brutes!

The people of *England* have ever been inclined, and I believe ever will be, to pay a manly respect, and a due obedience to their rulers; but though they love and revere their kings, they will never be brought to think their sovereign is intitled to the same submission as their God; and much less will they submit to a divine-like authority in his ministers! Here, those servants of the crown who wickedly advise their master to infringe the great laws of rectitude are, sooner or later, always convinced that they are men, and as liable to the laws as the meanest of their fellow subjects. To what end served the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance, promulgated and enforced by lord chieft justice *Jeffries*? Alas!

his own tenets were the cause of his ruin. His master lost his crown by pursuing the arbitrary notions which he had cherished and supported in him, and *Jefferies* on the abdication of his sovereign, fell an unpitied victim to the rage of an injured populace.

In lord chief justice *Jefferies*, sir, every cruel story may read the end of unpopular severities; but it should seem as if no example can terrify some men. Little do such people think, that their own doom is necessarily involved in every needless severity which they inflict on trembling delinquents; little I say, do they imagine this, till that justice "which never sleeps" convinces them (too late for their benefit) that mercy never spares those who are inexorably severe. This is a doctrine of such solemn importance to mankind, that the redeemer of the world thought fit to enforce it by a particular parable: that all persons whose temper inclines them to severity, may know the crime of rigor, though authorized by the letter of the law. He that takes his fellow servant by the throat, throws him into prison, and detains him there till his vindictive choler is satisfied, may entitle himself to the character of firmness in cruelty, but he most assuredly excludes himself from that mercy which alone can make us ultimately happy. How dear-bought is this severity! How fatal this justice to its unforgiving author! But he that overlooks the faults of another, covers his own crimes, and he that spares his neighbour, so far as he can, consistent with the safety of the state, ensures for himself an inheritance, that more than a million and a million times, retaliates his mercy.

Punishments, Mr. *North Briton*, were never intended for the bad purpose of deterring the subjects from an opposition to a faction, where plunder is its end, and tyranny its means: nay, I'll venture to assert, that where such a devouring oligarchy prevails, every honest man is bound to lend an helping hand, till it is utterly annihilated. Is it possible to see, without oppressing, a faction, not only monopolizing the great preferments of the state, but even securing reverions of them, for the age to come!—The preferments of the state are the riches of the public, and cannot, without sacrilege to the community, be made the patrimony of individuals. Would it not, then, bespeak a most unjusifiable timidity, to eye with silence

such outrageous proceedings? surely, in a case like this, opposition to ministers, is not only legal but laudable; not only justifiable but indispensable! It is a duty to the succeeding generation, as well as ourselves, from, which, sir, not even lord *Bute's* cousin, cardinal *York* himself, can possibly absolve us.

The spirit of every government that is founded on the consent of the collective body of the people, most undoubtedly requires an adequate attention to their inclinations in every public act of importance; and the minister who advises a system of conduct repugnant to that great consideration, as undoubtedly aims at unhinging the constitution. Such ministerial proceedings are an open declaration of war against the fundamental rules of the kingdom. They can never be generally approved of, till the people generally disapprove of popular interpositions in affairs of government. That can never happen. They may, indeed, be intimidated into forbearance; but can never be argued into approbation. Such a minister merits every epithet, and every punishment due to a patricide!

To bring the matter, Mr. *North Briton*, home to *England*;—the people can never believe that measures of government are of a too sacred nature for them to interfere in, till they have been brought to condemn the revolution. Anti-revolutionary principles must be universally imbibed before an anti-revolutionary ministry can be thought of without indignation; without horror!—It is indisputable, that revolutionary principles command a regard, in every act of state, to the great author of the revolution, the people are indebted, for what they now hold: the faction, therefore, that directs the contrary, must be anti-revolutionary; and the minister who heads them, an anti-revolutionary tyrant.

In such a free state, as above described, an administration acting on a principle of contempt of the people, must be necessarily hated by the people, as a ministry acting upon opposite maxims must be beloved. It is as plain as two and two make four, that the general advantage of the whole, cannot be consulted by those who despise the whole. Such men can have no regular, no generous ideas of government! They cannot be fit to rule a free people! a people who are as ready to obey power, properly directed,

to resist exertions of authority not formed on that benificent plan.

The application, sir, of this salutary doctrine to this age and kingdom is so very obvious, that he who runs may read it. Can an opposition, a legal opposition, in such circumstances, and against such an autocratical, power, be sedition!

I am, Mr. NORTH BRITON,  
Your Admirer, B R U T U S.

*Memoirs of the late ingenious Mr. WILLIAM HOGARTH.*

THE ingenious man who makes the subject of this slight memoir, was one of those, whose life affords little variety to the historian, and whose chief history lies in that of his own productions. But not to be entirely silent upon a subject which affords more to raise than gratify curiosity, we may observe, that Mr. Hogarth was born in London, in the parish of St. Bartholomew; to which he was afterwards, as far as lay in his power, a benefactor.

His father, being of one of the lower orders of tradesmen, had no higher views for his son than binding him apprentice to an engraver of pewter-pots, which, it must be owned, is, of all the species in this art, the lowest. In this humble situation Hogarth wrought through his apprenticeship, and seemed, through the whole of his time, to have no higher views than those of his contemptible employment.

Upon leaving his apprenticeship, he resolved upon higher aims, and pursued every method of improving himself in the arts of drawing, of which his former master had given him but a very rude conception. The ambition of the poor is ever productive of distress; so it was with Hogarth, who, while he was furnishing the materials for his subsequent excellence, felt all that want and indigence could produce. I have heard it from an intimate friend of his, that being one day arrested, for so trifling a sum as twenty shillings, and being bailed by one of his friends, in order to be revenged of the woman who arrested him (for it was his landlady), he drew her picture as ugly as possible, or, as painters express it, in *Caricatura*; and

November 1764.

in that single figure gave marks of a superior genius.

How long he continued in this state of indigence and obscurity, I cannot learn; but the first piece in which he distinguished himself as a painter, was in the *Figures of the Wandsworth Assembly*. These are drawn from the life, and without any circumstances of his burlesque manner. The faces are said to be extremely like, and the colouring is rather better than in some of his best subsequent pieces. But we must observe in general of this excellent painter, that his colouring is dry and displeasing, and that he could never get rid of the appellation of a *manerist*, which was given him early in life. His next piece was probably that excellent picture of the *Pool of Bethesda*, which he presented to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in which parish, as we have already said, he was born.

We have hitherto only seen him in grave history paintings; a walk in which he has many competitors; but he soon launched out into an unbroken track, in which he excelled all that ever came before, or have since succeeded him. His being first employed to draw designs for a new edition of *Hudibras*, was the inlet to his future excellence in the burlesque. We mean in his life-pictures, for such we will venture to call them. It is unjust to give these the character either of burlesque or grotesque pieces, since both the one and the other convey to us a departure from nature, to which Hogarth almost always strictly adhered. That work of this kind, which first appeared, was his *Harlot's Progress*. The ingenious *Abbe Du Bos* has often complained, that no history painter of his time went thro' a series of actions, and thus, like an historian, painted the successive fortunes of an hero from the cradle to the grave. What *Du Bos* wished to see done, Hogarth performed. He launches out his young adventurer a simple girl upon the town, and conducts her through all the vicissitudes of wretchedness, to a premature death. This was painting to the reason and to the heart: none had ever before made the art subservient to the purposes of morality and instruction; a book like this is fitted to every soil and every observer, and he that runs may read.

The *Rakes Progress* succeeded the former, which, though not equal to it, yet

X x x x  
came

came short only of that single excellence, no other could come near him in that way. His great excellence consisted in what we may term the furniture of his pieces; for as in sublime subjects, and history-pieces, the fewer little circumstances there are to divide the spectator's attention from the principal figures, is reckoned a merit; so in life-painting, the greater variety there is of those little domestic images, it gives the whole a greater degree of force and resemblance. Thus in the *Harlot's Progress* we are not displeased with James Dalton's wig-box on the bed-tester in her lodgings in *Drury-Lane*; particularly too if it be remembered that this James Dalton was a noted highwayman of that time. In the pieces of *Marriage à la Mode*, what can be more finely or satirically conceived than his introducing a gouty lord, who carries his pride even into his infirmities, and has his very crutches marked with a coronet.

But a common or panegyric on pictures is of all subjects the most displeasing; and yet the life before us scarce offers little else. We may indeed, in the manner of biographers, observe that he travelled to *Paris* for improvement; but scarce any circumstance remains by which he was distinguished in this journey from the rest of mankind who go thither without design, and return without remark. Perhaps his general character of the *French* may be thought worth remembering; which was, that their houses were *gilt and b—t*.

About the year 1750, he published his *Analysis of Beauty*, which, though it was strongly opposed, yet was replete with those strokes which ever characterise the works of genius. In this performance he shews, by a variety of examples, that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye; and the truth of this has of late been further confirmed by an ingenious writer on the same subject.

Little else remains of the circumstances of this admirable man's life, except his late contest with Mr. Churchill: the circumstances of this are too recent in every memory to be repeated. It is well known that both met at *Westminster-hall*; Hogarth, to catch a ridiculous likeness of the poet; and Churchill to furnish a natural description of the painter. Hogarth's picture of Churchill was but little esteemed, and Churchill's letter to Hogarth has died with the subject: some pretend, how-

ever, to say, that it broke the latter's heart; but this we can, from good authority, say is not true; indeed, the report falls of itself; for we may as well say that Hogarth's pencil was as efficacious as the poet's pen, since neither long survived the contest.

*A Description of the City of London, from a Latin Tract wrote by William Fitz-Stephen, a Monk of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II. now more than 700 years since.*

#### *The Situation thereof.*

**A**MONGST the noble cities of the world, honoured by fame, the city of London is the one principal seat of the kingdom of England, whose renown is spread abroad very far; but she transporteth her wares and commodities much farther, and advanceth her head so much the higher. Happy she is in the wholesomeness of the air, in the christian religion, her munition also and strength, the nature of her situation, the honour of her citizens, the chastity of her matrons. Very pleasant also in her sports and pastimes, and replenished with honourable personages. All which I think meet severally to consider.

#### *The Temperateness of the Air.*

In this place, the calmness of the air doth mollify mens minds, not corrupting them with venereal lusts, but preserving them from savage and rude behaviour, and seasoning their inclinations with a more kind and free temper.

#### *Of Christian Religion there.*

There is in the church of St. Paul's bishop's see: it was formerly a metropolitan, and as it is thought, shall recover the said dignity again, if the citizens shall return back into the island; except, perhaps, the archiepiscopal title of St. Thomas the martyr, and his bodily presence, do perpetuate this honour to Canterbury, where now his reliques are. But seeing St. Thomas hath graced both these cities, namely, London with his birth, and Canterbury with his death; one place may alledge more against the other, in respect of the sight of that Saint, with the accession of holiness. Now, concerning the worship of God in the Christian faith: There are in London and in the suburbs 13 greater conventional churches, besides 126 lesser parish churches: [139 churches in all.]

Of

*Of the Strength and Scite of the City.*

It hath on the east part a Tower Palatine, very large and very strong ; whose court and walls rise up from a deep foundation : The mortar is tempered with the blood of beasts. On the west are two castles well fenced. The wall of the city is high and great, continued with seven gates, which are made double, and on the north distinguished with turrets by spaces. Likewise on the south, London hath been inclosed with walls and towers, but the large river of Thames, well stored with fish, and in which the tide ebbs and flows, by continuance of time, hath washed, worn away, and cast down those walls. Farther, above in the west part, the King's palace is eminently seated upon the same river ; an incomparable building, having a wall before it, and some bulwarks : It is two miles from the city, continued with a suburb full of people.

*Of the Gardens planted.*

Every where without the houses of the suburbs, the citizens have gardens and orchards planted with trees, large, beautiful, and one joining to another.

*Of their Pastures.*

On the north side are fields for pasture, and open meadows, very pleasant ; among which the river waters do flow, and the wheels of the mills are turned with a delightful noise. Very near lieth a large forest, in which are wooddy groves of wild beasts. In the coverts whereof do lurk bucks and does, wild boars and bulls.

*Of the Fields.*

The arable lands are no hungry pieces of gravel ground ; but like the rich fields of Asia, which bring plentiful corn, and fill the barns of those that till them, with an excellent crop of the fruits of Ceres.

*Of their Wells.*

There are also about London, on the north of the suburbs, choice fountains of water, sweet, wholesome, and clear, streaming forth among the glistening pebble stones : in this number, Holy-well, Clarkan-well, and St. Clement's-well, are of most note, and frequented above the rest, when scholars, and the youth of the city take the air abroad in the summer evenings.

*Of the Citizens Honour.*

This city is honoured with her men, graced with her arms, and peopled with a multitude of inhabitants. In the fatal wars under King Stephen, there went out

to a muster, men fit for war, esteemed to the number of 20,000 horsemen armed, and 60,000 footmen. The citizens of London are known in all places, and respected above all other citizens, for their civil demeanour, their good apparel, their table, and their discourse.

*Of their Chasity, and the Matrons.*

The matrons of this city may be paralleled with the Sabine women.

*Of their Schools.*

In London three famous schools are kept at three principal churches, St. Paul's, the Holy Trinity, and St. Martin's ; which they retain by privilege and ancient dignity : yet, for the most part, by favour of some persons, or some teachers, who are known and famed for their philosophy ; there are other schools there upon good-will and sufferance. Upon the holidays, the masters with their scholars celebrate assemblies at the festival churches. The scholars dispute there, for exercise sake : some use demonstrations, others topical and probable arguments ; some practice enthymems, others do better use perfect syllogisms ; some exercise themselves in dispute for ostentation, which is practised among such as strive together for victory ; others dispute for truth, which is the grace of perfection. The sophisters, which are dissemblers, turn verbalists, and are magnified when they over-flow in speech and abundance of words ; some also are entrapped with deceitful arguments. Sometimes certain orators, with rhetorical orations, speak handsomely to persuade, being careful to observe the precepts of art, who omit no matter contingent. The boys of divers schools wrangle together in versifying, or canvase the principles of grammar, or dispute the rules of the preterperfect and future tenses. Some there are that in epigrams, rhimes, and verses, use that trivial way of abuse. These do freely abuse their fellows, suppressing their names, with a scurrilous and railing liberty : these cast out most abusive jests ; and with Socratical witty expressions, they touch the vices of their fellows, or perhaps of their superiors, or fall upon them with a satirical bitterness, and with bolder reproaches than is fit. The hearers prepared for laughter, make themselves merry in the mean time.

*How the Affairs of the City are disposed.*

The several craftsmen, the several sellers

lers of wares, and workmen for hire, all are distinguished every morning by themselves, in their places as well as trades. Besides, there is in London upon the river's bank a public place of cookery, among the wines to be sold in the shops, and in the wine cellars. There every day we may call for any dish of meat, roast, fryed, or boiled; fish both small and great; ordinary flesh for the poorer sort, and more dainty for the rich, as venison and fowl. If friends come upon a sudden, wearied with travel, to a citizen's house, and they be loath to wait for curious preparations and dressings of fresh meat; let the servants give them water to wash, and bread to stay their stomach, and in the mean time, they run to the water side, where all things that can be desired are at hand. Whatsoever multitude of soldiers, or other strangers, enter into the city at any hour of the day or night, or else are about to depart; they may turn in, bait here, and refresh themselves to their content, and so avoid long fasting, and not go away without their dinner. If any desire to fit their dainty tooth; they take a goole; they need not to long for the fowl of Africa, no, nor the rare Godwit of Ionia. This is the publick cookery, and very convenient for the state of a city, and belongs to it. Hence it is, we read in Plato's Gorgias, that next to the physician's art is the trade of cooks.

#### *Of Smithfield.*

Without one of the gates is a certain field, plain, [or smooth] both in name and situation. Every Friday, except some greater festival come in the way, there is a fine sight of good horses to be sold: many come out of the city to buy or look on, to wit, earls, barons, knights, citizens, all resorting thither. It is a pleasant sight there to behold the animals, well fleshed, sleek, and shining, delightfully walking, and their feet on either side up and down together by turns; or else trotting horses, which are more convenient for men that bear arms; these, although they set a little harder, go away readily, and lift up and set down together the contrary feet on either side. Here are also young colts of a good breed, that have not been well accustomed to the bridle; these fling about, and by mounting bravely, shew their mettle. Here are principal horses, strong and well limbed. Here also are breast horses, perhaps race horses, fit to be

joined by couples, very fair and handsome, and sleek about the ears, carrying their necks aloft, being well fleshed, and round about the buttocks. In another part stand the country people with cattle, and commodities of the field, large swine, and kine with their udders strutting out, fair bodied oxen, and the woolly flock. There are also cart horses, fit for the dray, or the plough, or the chariot: and some mares big with foal; together with others that have their wanton colts following them close at their side.

#### *Concerning Shipping and Merchandise.*

To this city merchants bring in wares by ships from every nation under heaven. The Arabian sends his gold, the Sabeans his frankincense and spices, the Scythian arms; oyl of palms from the plentiful wood: Babylon her fat soil, and Nytus his precious stones: The Seres sent purple garments; they of Norway and Russia trouts, furs, and sables; and the French their wines.

#### *Its Antiquity and Government.*

According to the report of chronicles, it is more antient than the city of Rome: for both being descended from the same Trojan stock: Brute builded this, before Remus and Romulus did the other. Whence still it useth the same antient laws, and common institutions. For this our city, like to that, is distinguished by wards and several limits; it hath sheriffs every year, answerable to their consuls; it hath aldermen, enjoying the dignity of senators, besides inferior magistrates; it hath also common sewers, and conveyances for waters in the streets. Concerning causes in question, there are several places and courts for causes deliberative, demonstrative, and judicial: upon their set days also they have their common council and great assemblies.

The only plagues of London are immoderate drinking of idle fellows, and frequent fires.

#### *Of Sports and Pastimes.*

Every Sunday in Lent, after dinner, a company of young men ride out into the fields on horses which are fit for war, and principal runners: every one among them is taught to run the rounds with his horse.

The citizen's sons issue out through the gates by troops, furnished with lances and warlike shields: the younger sort have their pikes not headed with iron, where they

they make a representation of battle, and exercise a skirmish. There resort to this exercise many courtiers, when the King lies near hand, and young striplings out of the families of barons and great persons, which have not yet attained to the warlike girdle, to train and skirmish. Hope of victory inflames every one : the neighing and fierce horses bestir their joints, and chew their bridles ; and cannot endure to stand still : at last they begin their race, and then the young men divide their troops; some labour to outstrip their leaders, and cannot reach them ; others fling down their fellows, and get beyond them.

In Easter holidays they counterfeit a sea fight : a pole is set up in the middle of the river, with a target well fastened thereon, and a young man stands in a boat which is rowed with oars, and driyen on with the tide, who with his spear hits the target in his passage ; with which blow if he breaks the spear and stands upright, so that he holds footing, he hath his desire ; but if his spear continues unbroken by the blow, he is tumbled into the water, and his boat passeth clear away : but on either side this target two ships stand in ward, with many young men ready to take him up after he is sunk, as soon as he appeareth again on the top of the water : the spectators stand upon the bridge, and in scolars upon the river, to behold these things, being prepared for laughter.

Upon the holydays all summer, the youth is exercised in leaping, shooting, wrestling, casting of stones, and throwing of javelins fitted with loops for the purpose, which they strive to fling beyond the mark ; they also use bucklers, like fighting men. As for the maidens, they have their exercise of dancing and tripping 'till moon-light.

In winter, almost every holiday before dinner, the foaming boars fight for their heads, and prepare with deadly tusks to be made bacon ; or else some lusty bulls, or huge bears, are baited with dogs.

When that great moor, which washeth Moorfields, at the north wall of the city, is frozen over, great companies of young men go to sport upon the ice, and bind to their shoes, bones, as the legs of some beasts, and hold stakes in their hands, headed with sharp iron, which sometimes they strike against the ice ; and these men go on with speed, as doth a bird in the air, or darts shot from some warlike en-

gine : sometimes two men set themselves at a distance, and run one against another, as it were at tilt, with these stakes, wherewith one or both parties are thrown down, not without some hurt to their bodies ; and after their fall, by reason of the violent motion, are carried a good distance one from another ; and wheresoever the ice doth touch their head, it rubs off all the skin and lays it bare ; and if one fall upon his leg or arm, it is usually broken : but young men being greedy of honour, and desirous of victory, do thus exercise themselves in counterfeit battles, that they may bear the brunt more strongly when they come to it in good earnest.

Many citizens take delight in birds, as sparrow-hawks, goss-hawks, and such like, and in dogs to hunt in the woody ground. The citizens have authority to hunt in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, all the Chilterns, and in Kent, as far as Gray-Water.

#### *Natives of London.*

The city of London hath brought forth some who have subdued many kingdoms, and the empire of Rome to themselves ; and many others, who being lords of this world, were deified in another.

And in the times of christianity, it brought forth the noble Emperor Constantine, who gave the city of Rome and all the Imperial arms to God, and to St. Peter, and Sylvester the Pope, whose stirrup he refused not to hold, and pleased rather to be called, Defender of the holy Roman church, than Emperor of the world. And lest the peace of our lord the Pope should suffer any disturbance, by the noise of secular affairs, he left the city, and bestowed it on the Pope, and founded the city of Constantinople for his own habitation. London also in these latter times hath brought forth famous and magnificent princes : Maud the Empress, King Henry the Third, and Thomas the archbishop, a glorious martyr of Christ, than whom no man was more innocent, or more devoted to the general good of the Latin world.

*In our Magazine, Pages 194 and 378, we gave some Memoirs of the Revd. Mr. Churchill, to which the following is a proper Appendix, as it closes the Period of that Gentleman's Life.*

**I**T has been often remarked, that the life of an hero could never be written with candour

candour, till envy or adulation slept with him in the grave; and that those actions only become the object of history, which it was not in the power of succeeding misconduct to tarnish: you have already given some account of the poet who is to be the subject of this memoir, ingeniously enough I must confess; but as you have, either for want of candour, or want of information, omitted many of the most particular circumstances of his history, I must beg leave to supply these omissions, and deliver a round unvarnished tale, as Shakespeare has it, without extenuation, or setting down ought in malice.

Our satyrift, as you have already taken notice, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Charles Churchill, curate and lecturer of St. John's in Westminster; he was also educated in Westminster-school, and received some applause for his abilities from his tutors in that famous seminary. His capacity, however, was greater than his application, so that he received the character of a boy who could do good if he would. As the slightest accounts of persons so noted are agreeable, it may not be amiss to observe, that having one day got an exercise to make, and from idleness or inattention, having failed to bring it at the time appointed, his master thought proper to chastise him with some severity and even reproach his stupidity: what the fear of stripes could not effect, the fear of shame soon produced, and he brought his exercise the next day finished in such a manner, that he received the public thanks of all the masters.

Still, however, it is to be supposed that his progress in the learned languages was but slow, nor is it to be wondered at, if we consider how difficult it was for a strong imagination, such as he was possessed of, to conform and walk tamely forward in the trammels of a school education; minds like his are ever starting aside after new pursuits, desirous of embracing a multiplicity of amusing objects, eager to come at the end without the painful investigation of the means; and, if we may borrow a term from the mercantile world, a genius like his, disdaining the painful assiduity of earning knowledge by retail, aimed at being an wholesale dealer in the treasures of literature. This much was necessary to premise, in order to palliate his being refused admittance into the university of Oxford, to which he was

sent by his father for want of proper skill in the learned languages. He has often mentioned his repulse upon that occasion; but whether his justification of himself is to be admitted, we will not undertake to determine. Certain it is, that both he and his companions have often asserted, that he could have answered the college examination had he thought proper; but he so much despised the trifling questions that were put to him, that instead of making the proper replies, he only launched out in satirical reflections upon the abilities of the gentleman whose office it was to judge of his.

Be this as it will, Mr. Churchill was rejected from Oxford, and probably this might have given occasion to the frequent invectives we find in his works against that most respectable university. Upon his returning from Oxford, he again applied to his studies at Westminster school; and there, at the age of seventeen, contracted an intimacy with the lady to whom he was married, and who still survives him. This was one of those imprudent matches which generally begin in passion, and end in disgust. However, the beginning of this young couple's regards for each other were mutual and sincere, and so continued for several years after. At the usual age for going into orders, Mr. Churchill was ordained by the late bishop of London, notwithstanding he had taken no degree, nor studied in either of our universities, and the first place he had in the church, was a small curacy of thirty pounds a year in Wales. To this remote part of the kingdom he brought his wife; they took a little house, and he went thro' the duties of his station with cheerfulness and assiduity. Happy had it been for him in this life, perhaps more happy in that to which he has been called, if he had still continued here in piety, simplicity and peace. His parishioners all loved and esteemed him; his sermons, though rather raised above the level of his audience, were however commended and followed. In order to eke out his scanty finances, he entered into a branch of trade which he thought might end in riches, but which involved him in debts that pressed him for some years after; this was no other than keeping a cyder cellar, and dealing in this liquor through that part of the country. A poet is but ill qualified for merchandise, where small gains are to be patiently expected

expected, and carefully accumulated. He had neither patience for the one, norconomy for the other; and a sort of rural bankruptcy was the consequence of his attempt,

Upon leaving Wales, he came up to London, and his father soon after dying, he stepped into the church in which he had officiated. In order to improve his scanty finances, which in this situation did not produce full an hundred pounds yearly, he undertook to teach young ladies to read and write English, and was employed for this purpose in the boarding-school of Mrs. Dennis, where he behaved with that decency and piety which became his profession; nor should we here omit paying proper deference to a mode of female education, which seems new amongst us, and while in other schools our young misses are taught the arts of personal allurements only, this sensible governess pays the strictest attention to the minds of her young pupils, and endeavours to fit them for the domestic duties of life, with as much assiduity as they are elsewhere formed to levity and splendor.

While Mr. Churchill was in this situation, his method of living bearing no proportion to his income, several debts were contracted in the city, which he was not in a capacity of paying; and a goal, the continual terror of indigent genius, seemed now ready to close upon his miseries. From this wretched state of uneasiness he was relieved by the benevolence of Mr. Loyd, father to the poet of that name, who paid his debts, or at least, satisfied his creditors.

In the mean time, while Mr. Loyd the father was thus relieving Churchill by his bounty, Mr. Loyd the son began to excite him by his example. *The Actor*, a poetical epistle, written by this gentleman, and addressed to Mr. Bonnel Thornton, was read and relished by all the judges of poetical merit, and gave the author a distinguished place among the writers of his age. Mr. Churchill soon undertook to write *The Rosciad*, a work tho' upon a more confined plan, yet was more adapted to excite public curiosity. It first crime out without the name of the author; but the justness of its remarks, and particularly the severity of the satire, soon excited public curiosity. Though he never disowned his having written this piece, and even openly gloried in it; yet the public, un-

willing to give so much merit to one alone, ascribed it to a combination of wits; nor were Messrs. Loyd, Thornton, or Coleman, left unnamed upon this occasion. This misplaced praise soon induced Mr. Churchill to throw off the mask, and the second edition appeared with his name at length; and now the fame, which before was diffused upon many objects, became centered to a point. As the *Rosciad* was the first of this poet's performances, so many are of opinion that it is his best; and, indeed, I am inclined to concur in the same sentiment. In it we find a very close and minute discussion of the particular merit of each performer; their defects pointed out with candour, and their merits praised without adulation. This poem, however, seems to be one of those few works which are injured by succeeding editions: when he became popular his judgment began to grow drunk with applause; and we find, in the latter editions, men blamed whose merit is incontestable, and others praised that were at that time in no degree of esteem with the judicious, and whom at present even the mob are beginning to forsake.

His next performance was his *Apology to the Critical Reviewers*: this work is not without its peculiar merit: and as it was written against a set of critics whom the world was willing enough to blame, the public read it with their usual indulgence. In this performance he shewed a peculiar happiness of throwing his thoughts (if we may so express it) into poetical paragraphs; so that the sentence swells to the break or conclusion, as we find in prose.

\* His fame being greatly extended by these productions, his improvement in morals did not seem by any means to correspond; but while his writings amused the town, his actions in some measure disgusted it. He now quitted his wife, with whom he had cohabited for many years, and resigning his gown, and all clerical functions, commenced a complete *man of the town*, got drunk, frequented stews, and, giddy with false praise, thought his talents a sufficient atonement for all his follies. Some people have been unkind enough to say, that Mrs. Churchill gave the first just cause for separation, but nothing can be more false than this rumour; and we can assure the public, that her

cond. &

conduct in private life, and among her acquaintance, was ever irreproachable.

In some measure to palliate the absurdities of his conduct, he now undertook a poem called *Night*, written upon a general subject indeed, but upon false principles; namely, that whatever our follies are, we should never undertake to conceal them. This, and Mr. Churchill's other poems, being shewn to Mr. Johnson, and his opinion being asked concerning them, he allowed them but little merit; which being told to the author, he resolved to require this private opinion with a public one. In his next poem therefore of the *Ghost*, he has drawn this gentleman under the character of Pomposo; and those who disliked Mr. Johnson, allowed it to have merit. But our poet is now dead, and justice may be heard without the imputation of envy; though we entertain no small opinion of Mr. Churchill's abilities, yet they are neither of a size nor correctness to compare with those of the author of the *Rambler*.

The poems of *Night*, and of the *Ghost*, had not the rapid sale the author expected; but his *Prophecy of Famine* soon made ample amends for the late paroxysm in his fame; and, to use the words of Mr. Wilkes, who said, before its publication, that he was sure it must take, as it was at once personal, poetical, and political. This Gentleman according to the *Paris Gazette Literaire*, has the care of collecting and publishing Mr. Churchill's works with remarks and explanations. No body is more proper to execute that commission. Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Churchill were united in sentiment, taste, and party; they fought under the same banners with different arms, and talents equally uncommon. It is not very probable that the commentary will correct the acrimony of the text; and yet it were to be wished that Persius and Juvenal had been illustrated by such commentators. They would not then have been made guilty of many absurdities. Of all writers, the satirists are the most obscure from the very nature of their species. There are a thousand occasions, whereon they dare not speak out: A single stroke, which must be followed up by the imagination of the reader, a disguised anecdote, a remote allusion, these and a thousand other touches of the like delicate nature embatals the reader, or escape his attention:

But in all likelihood Mr. Wilkes will leave no obscurity in the works of his friend.

*A Letter from Mr. POPE to the Dutchess of HAMILTON £.*

LONDON, Oct. the —, between day and night. The writer drest,

MADAM,

MRS. Whitworth (who, as her epitaph on Twitendenham high-way assures us, had attained to as much perfection and purity as any since the apostles) is now deposited, according to her own order, between a fig-tree and a vine, there to be found out at the last resurrection.

I am just come from seeing your Grace in much the like situation, between a honeysuckle and a rose-bush; where you are to continue as long as canvass can last. I suppose the painter, by these emblems intended to intimate, on the one hand, your Grace's sweet disposition to your friends; and on the other, to shew you are near enough related to the thistle of Scotland, to deserve the same motto with regard to your enemies: *Nemo me impune lacessit*\*.

The two foregoing periods, methinks, are so mystical, learned, and perplexed, that if you have any statesmen or divines about you, they can't chuse but be pleased with them. One divine you cannot be without, as a good christian; and a statesman you have lately had; for I hear my Lord Selkirk has been with you. But (that I may not be unintelligible quite to the bottom of this page) I must tell your Grace in English, that I have made a painter bestow the foresaid ornaments round about you, (for upon you there needs none), and am, upon the whole, pleased with my picture beyond expression.

I may now say of your picture, It is the thing in the world the likeliest you, except yourself; as a cautious person once said of an elephant; It was the biggest in the world, except itself.

You see, madam, it is not impossible for you to be compared to an elephant; and you must give me leave to shew you one may early on the simile.

An

\* Lord William will construe this Latin if you send it to Isleworth.

*Prebendary for Prebend, and Prebend for Prebendary.*

Remember that *prebendary* is the man, and *prebend* the office.

I think, my dear, I have, in a small compass, laid before you such cautions as will not fail to instruct, though they are not sufficient to perfect you in your mother tongue. Accustom yourself to the

correctness proposed in this sheet of paper, and though you know nothing of substantives, adjectives, adverbs, &c. you will live to blush for some men who, with all the advantages of a school and university education, will appear to you most wretchedly remiss on this subject.

I am, &c.

### Short NOTES from the PAPERS.

#### MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES.

**O**N a memorial being presented by the Earl of *Hertford* to the *French* court, setting forth the illegal proceedings of the governor of *Goree*, in attempting to establish a settlement near the river *Gambia*, that court has declared its disapprobation of his proceedings, and he is recalled to give an account of his irregular behaviour.

The merchants of the three *American* colonies, *New England*, *Pennsylvania*, and *New-York*, have remonstrated to the ministry, in very moving terms, against the cruel and illegal proceedings of the *French* governors in the *West-Indies*, on account of their behaviour to such *British* subjects as have the misfortune either through stress of weather, or other involuntary causes, to approach their coast; in which case confiscation and imprisonment ensue.

The affairs at *Honduras* respecting the cutting of logwood, are not yet accommodated; the baymen are limited to 20 leagues up the South-side of the New River, and if catched on the North-side, to be arrested, and their Negroes seized. Other advices from *North-America* say, that positive orders had been given to the *English* in the bay to evacuate every place there, excepting the old river *Balis*, and the South-side of the new river, every where else their Negroes and effects should be seized, and themselves made prisoners till the King of *Spain's* pleasure should be known.

By virtue of discretionary powers lately transmitted to his majesty's commanders in the *West-Indies*, in case of any future insult, reprizals are to be made on the subjects of such powers who have been guilty; and effects thus seized are to be con-

demned by a court-martial, and sold for the satisfaction of the parties injured.

The late embarkation from *France* to *Cayenne* in the *West-Indies*, are said to be with a view to effect a *French* settlement somewhere in the Gulf of *Darien* near the *Isthmus*.

Great quantities of salt-petre have been bought up in *Russia* by the consent of the Empress, on account of the King of *Prussia*, to the exclusion of every other nation, insomuch that a quantity already on board some *Dutch* and *English* vessels was relanded, and delivered to the *Prussian* commissaries.

The King of *Prussia* has suddenly recalled the Baron de *Plothe* from the imperial dyet at *Ratisbon*, ordering him to leave that city with the greatest expedition, which has occasioned much surprize to the inhabitants there.

Captain *Fermelli*, who commanded a *Prussian* detachment, lately made an attack, sword in hand, into the lands of Prince *Sulzowski*, General in the service of the Empress Queen, disarmed his guard at *Zduny*, and took away what persons he thought proper: In the mean time other small parties of Hussars possessed themselves of the avenues of *Kobolin*, *d'Olanow*, *Szulmierzyn*, and the adjacent villages, from whence they carried off by force M. *Koschenbahr*, commissary of *Ostern*, with a number of burghers and other inhabitants, who were born indeed in *Silesia*, but had been settled in *Poland* many years; and all this without paying any deference to age or rank. These detachments, soon after the above transactions, retired from *Great Poland*.

The last accounts from *Madras* say, that *Coffin Ally Cawen*, has massacred in cold blood, of black and white people in

Y y y y z

our

our interest, about 4000, exclusive of the many destroyed in battle.

Commodore *Harrison*, it is said, has terminated with the Bey of *Algiers*, the dispute about a ship that was taken under *English* colours, and for which the commodore had orders to demand satisfaction.

Sir *George Macartey*, envoy extraordinary to the court of *Russia*, is, we are told, to take *Warsaw* in his way, in order to deliver to the new King of *Poland* a letter of congratulation from his *Britannick* majesty on his elevation to the throne.

A treaty is most certainly concluded between the court of *France* and the republic of *Genoa*, by virtue of which the *Genoese* are to be assisted with a body of *French* troops to be employed in the island of *Corsica*; these troops, the *London Gazette* informs us, are now quite ready at *Toulon*, and wait only for final orders to embark. In the mean time remonstrances are said to have been made by the *British* ministry at *Versailles* against this measure, and in case it is persisted in, Commodore *Harrison* has orders to remonstrate against it from the mouth of his cannon.—This latter article gains but little credit.

The *Corsicans* have addressed themselves to M. *de Rousseau*, and besought him to compose for them a code of laws. His answer was, That the thing, though he could wish to do it, was beyond his abilities.

Several *Corsican* officers, seduced by motives of gain, formed a resolution to massacre *Pasca Paoli*, who is now arrived at 80 years of age; but being discovered, the conspirators were arrested, and carried before *Paoli*, who addressed himself to them thus: ‘ Gentlemen, although you proposed to take away my life, which gives me a lawful power over your’s. I will not take that advantage. Return then in peace, and examine from this moment whether I deserve your enmity. I am ready to submit if you find a single article to lay to my charge.’ The officers in confusion confessed their crime, shewed a sincere repentance, and was forgiven.

The messenger with dispatches from *Presque Isle* to *Philadelphia* in *America*, was murdered by the *Indians*, and his head stuck upon a pole in the middle of

the road; from whence it is very apparent that the design of these villains in the late negotiation was only to gain time to dispose of their wives and children, and to make it so late in the season that no offensive operations can be carried on against them.

The wolves are so extremely numerous in the Northern regions, that they enter houses, and take children out of their cradles.

Dr. *Schutte*, in a dissertation on the rain of a reddish colour (See p. 496.) has given it as his opinion, that it was caused by particles which had been raised into the atmosphere, by a strong wind, and that it was no way hurtful to mankind or beasts.

In digging the foundation of an old palace at *Lisbon*, the workmen found an urn containing 300 gold medals of the Emperor *Titus*, which appear to have been struck soon after that Prince’s last successful expedition against the *Jews*, having this inscription, TITO VESPA- SIANI AVGVSTI FILIO, JUDÆIS SVBACTIS.

At 40 minutes past seven in the morning of July 20, about two miles and a half S. W. of *Philadelphia*, a ball of fire was seen to the N. E. about 50 degrees above the horizon; its course N. W. its diameter, appeared considerably bigger than the sun; once it opened in large flaming sheets of fire, inclining together like that of a new-blown rose. Its sound, as it went, was like that of a great fire, urged by a strong wind. It kept nearly at one height till it had crossed the meridian, near which it seemed to touch the outward edge of a cloud, and broke into thousands of pieces, when in about 30 seconds came the report, which was like the firing of a large cannon, the sound of it believed to last one full minute. It had something exceeding remarkable in its centre, like a bar of iron, which appeared to be very hot, out of which there came sparks of fire as it went.

A treaty of commerce is now on the carpet between the courts of *Petersburg* and *Berlin*, by which his *Prussian* majesty’s subjects are to enjoy an exclusive privilege in the fur-trade. Some other advantageous articles are contained in this treaty; upon the strength of which a new bank is to be erected at *Berlin*, under the patronage of his *Prussian* majesty.

MONDAY

MONDAY, Oct. 22.

**H**IS serene highness, the hereditary prince of *Hesse Cassel*, being put in possession of the sovereignty of *Hanau Muntzenburgh*, by her R. H. the princess *Mary of England* his mother, his R. H. with the princess of *Denmark* his consort, made their public entry into *Hanau*, amidst the acclamations of his subjects.

**Sun.** 28. From about ten in the evening till one, the planet *Venus* was seen at *Newcastle* by the naked eye, between the paths of the sun and moon. Tho' this phenomenon has nothing very extraordinary in it, yet it may be worth notice, that the beauty and brightness of *Venus*, tho' an opaque body, will strike a greater lustre than *Jupiter* or even the moon, when in the same elongation from the sun. The moon's light is greater, but it is a dull, and as it were, a dead light, in comparison to that vigour and brightness that always accompanies the beams of *Venus*.

**Tues.** 30. Was committed to *Newgate* a famous molatto man, who called himself king *Kadgo*, and who for some time past hath preyed upon the public, pretending to be a king or foreign prince, and hiring livery servants, taking genteel lodgings, obtaining rich clothes from tailors, and such like impositions; when apprehended he had two footmen to attend him, had a crown upon his head composed of rich gold lace, stolen from a tailor, whilst he was chusing a pattern for a rich suit of clothes.

There has been a tumult in *Derbyshire*, on account of the high price of wheat. It had been sold for 8s. 4d. a bushel, which the colliers thought unreasonable, and cleared the market at 5s. a bushel, which they said was the *London* price. So far these regulators have gone; and how much further they may go, if things do not take a different turn, is not known: They are expected to regulate *Derby* market in the same manner.

The price of grain is so high in the county of *York*, that an association of gentlemen has been established in order to raise a fund for the importation of corn from other counties, that the poor may be supplied at a reasonable price.

**Wed.** 31. Information having been made against *Frampton Rogers*, *Silas Kersey*, and *Samuel Drew*, of *Tarrant Nishton* in *Dorsetshire*, for harbouring snug-

gled tea, on searching their houses, there were found about thirty pounds of tea, mixed with leaves, and 1030 pounds wt. of ash, elder, and sloe leaves, dried and prepared, ready for mixing with tea, part whereof was intended to be sent to *Guernsey*, to be mixed there. These leaves were collected in the summer, in *Cranborne chase*, wherein the poor in that neighbourhood were so much employed, that the farmers could not get labourers for their harvest.

**Thurs.** Nov. 1. *John Wilkes*, Esq; had sentence of outlawry pronounced against him, at the sheriff's county court in *Holbourn*, by the sheriff, coroner, and other officers.

**Fri.** 2. A very loud clap of thunder discharged itself on the West end of a new brick house near *Whitby*, some of the windows of which were driven out, frames and all, and others rent in a most surprising manner; but what is most surprising, where there was any brass, (generally esteemed a non-electric) it was more affected than the iron, and in several places where they were promiscuously blended together, the brass is shattered to pieces, while the iron does not appear in the least damaged.

**Sat.** 3. Farmer *Gittos* was robbed near *Shrewsbury* by two footpads, of a considerable sum of money. He insists, that one *Morgan* an ass-man was one of the robbers. It is remarkable that when *Morgan* was lately under confinement in *Shrewsbury* goal, farmer *Gittos* often visited him, and one day told him, that no one man should ever rob him; *Morgan* said he should be robbed before *Christmas*, not for the sake of your money said he, but to see how so stout a man would behave when attacked in a proper manner.

**Sun.** 4. Dr. *Barnadiston*, Master of *Bennet* college, was chosen vice chancellor of *Cambridge*, and was sworn in accordingly.

**Tues.** 6. About a quarter past four in the morning, an alarming shock of an earthquake was felt at *Oxford*; which, however, did very little damage. Some were alarmed by being tossed upwards in their beds; others found rather a reverberating agitation, attended with a rumbling noise, as if something had fallen upon the floors; and in the bed-chambers of the colleges, as well as in other stone built

built structures, the doors bounded by the pressure of the buildings as if they had been rushed against, some of which are said to have sprung open ; and likewise that there were dwelling houses so much agitated that the bells rang in them.

It is remarkable, that in the extent of the city, all parts were not alike affected ; and that near the river the agitation was most violent. It is agreed, that though the wind soon after became tempestuous, the morning was at the time of the shock perfectly calm and serene.

About a quarter before five in the morning, a shock of an earthquake was felt at *Wallingford*, in *Berks*. It was preceded by an hollow rumbling wind for near the space of a minute before the shock. The shock was so great, that many people arose and went down stairs.—[Probably the difference of time in these two accounts may be owing to a mistake in the writers.]

*Wed. 7.* His excellency Count *Brubl*, ambassador from the Court of *Dresden*, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

*Fri. 9.* A very numerous company of nobility, and great officers of state honoured the Lord Mayor's entertainment at *Guildhall*, among whom were the Earls of *Sandwich*, *Northumberland*, and *Egmont*; the Lord High Treasurer, Speaker of the House of Commons ; the judges *Adams*, *Bathurst*, *Wilmot*, *Perrot*, and *Yates*, &c. &c.

The silver lion inn at *Calais* well known to all *English* travellers, was burnt down. The damage computed at 90,000 livres.

*Sat. 10.* His majesty's free pardon was sent to *Newgate* for *Laurence Fernan* and *Thomas Baldwin*, the first for mutiny on board the *King George* privateer of *Bristol*, the other, for plundering a *Dutch* vessel of divers goods.—*Mary Griffiths* at the same time received a free pardon, for stealing a silk curtain out of St. Sepulchre's church.

*Sun. 11.* A terrible fire broke out at *Konigsberg*, in *Prussia*, where it burnt with unextinguishable rapidity, reducing to ashes all the houses, hospitals, churches, and publick buildings. A great number of inhabitants lost their lives and the rest were reduced to the utmost misery and want.

*Thurs. 15.* A categorical answer came over from the courts of *France* and *Spain*, relative to the payment of the subsistence

money due for the prisoners of the former, and the ransom of the *Marillas*, both which, according to this report, have been absolutely refused by the said powers.

*Sun. 18.* A French vessel, laden with pitch and tar, ran into *Cowes Road*, all on fire. Providentially she stuck in the mud before she reached the harbour, and burnt down to the water's edge before the fire was extinguished.

*Tues. 20.* A most audacious attempt was made by six men to seize and secure the person of the Chevalier *D'Eon*, late ambassador from the court of *France*; these men pretending to act under the authority of one of his majesty's great officers, entered the house of Mr. *Eddothes*, in *Scotland-yard*, broke open chamber-doors, and ransack'd the house in a most unprecedented manner ; but the Chevalier not being there, the officers swore they would have him, alive or dead.—Various reports are circulated concerning the cause and manner of this forcible entry : Some pretend, that by a new kind of cartel between the A— of F. and E. an exchange of delinquents, instead of prisoners, was proposed, and that M. *D'Eon* was to be given up in return for the person of *John Wilkes*, Esq; Some say that a mere seizure of papers was intended, and assert the papers in question to be certain original letters which passed in a correspondence between an eminent Commoner lately deceased at *Tunbridge-wells*, and a noble Earl in the neighbourhood of *Audley-chapel*. Some say that the violence was committed by the military power, others by the civil, and others again by both. Some affirm it to have been done by the highest authority, and others by none at all.

About eight this evening, *Margaret Bunzie* of *Maudlin's Rents*, *Wapping*, was murdered in her own house, by a villain who was seen thro' the key hole of the door, in the very act of cruelty ; but he escaped by breaking out backwards. He first fell'd her down with a pocker, and then almost cut her head off with a razor.

*Fri. 23.* The patent for appointing his Royal Highness Prince *William Henry* Duke of *Gloucester*, &c. was presented to his Royal Highness, at *Carleton-House*.

*Sat. 24.* Mr. *Kearsley*, the original publisher of the *North Briton*, No 45, who after his conviction had absconded, and, as it was said, had entered into the military service of a foreign power, appeared

peared to the commission of bankruptcy that had been taken out against him on that unfortunate occasion, and made a tender of 130*l.* which he brought home with him, which the assignees most generously returned, as there was reason to hope that his effects would satisfy all his creditors.

After various attendances at the bar of the court of *King's-Bench*, in order to receive sentence for re-publishing the *North Briton*, No. 45, Mr. Williams, the bookseller, was ordered to the *King's Bench prison*, there to remain till next term, when he is to receive sentence.

A dreadful fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Leiden, snuff-maker in *Aldersgate-street*, which consumed that and several other houses, together with the timber-yard of Mr. Hatton, valued at several thousand pounds. Many persons were hurt, and some lost their lives.

The strictest look-out on board all the guard-ships in the harbour of *Portsmouth* is kept every night, on account of some intelligence received from abroad. The marines likewise patrol in the dock every hour of the night; and the engineers have caused all the forges to be removed that are near any of the magazines.

*Sun. 25.* Was a great court at St. James's, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester made his first appearance at court under that title; and it being his Highness's birth-day, their Majesties received the compliments usual on that occasion.

*Wed. 28.* Being the last day of term, Mr. Kearsley appeared at the bar of the court of King's Bench, in order to receive his sentence, and save his bail. He was ordered to the King's-Bench prison, and is to receive sentence next term.

*Fri. 30.* A melancholy affair lately happened to a young clergyman in the neighbourhood of *Wootton-Basset* in *Wiltshire*, who being on the point of marriage with a young lady of family and fortune, on some slight disgust or jealousy, shot himself in the presence of his intended bride. The coroner has brought in his verdict lunacy, from his frequently having made use of some expressions which threatened his own life and that of others. And happy was it, as he had another loaded pistol by him, he did not do greater mischief.

Commissions are come over for fifty

thousand chaldrons of coals for *Holland*.

— The present high price of coals, in the port of *London*, is occasioned from two causes; one, the immense quantities continually exporting abroad; and the other, the artful practices of the dealers, who ingross the remainder by whole ship-loads, both at *Newcastle* and *Sunderland*.

The directors of the Bank, for the better promotion of trade, have set a proper example to all the public offices in the kingdom, by striking from their list the undermentioned holydays:

*May 16.* The Queen's Birth-Day.

— *31.* Ascension-Day.

*Aug. 11.* Prince of Brunswick's Birth-Day.

*Oc. 26.* King *George III.* Proclamation.

*Nov. 2.* All Souls.

— *28.* Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession.

The vestry of St. James's parish, *Westminster*, in order to assist as much as possible against the bad consequences of fire, have printed public orders and directions, particularly describing all the streets and alleys of the parish, with the names and places of abode, where the several pavours and turncocks are to be found, and what streets are allotted each, that in case of fire breaking out, they may know where to apply for immediate assistance; also additional premiums to the first turncock who shall bring water, &c. These directions are not only publicly pasted up in the streets, but each house is furnished with a copy.

#### *List of BIRTHS for the Year 1764.*

*Nov. 1.* LADY Clive, of a daughter, in Shropshire.—*8.* Lady of the Hon. Lucius Ferd. Carey, Esq; only son of Visc. Falkland, of a dau.—*13.* — of Gen. Lambton, of a son and heir.—*16.* Viscountess Downe, of a son and heir.

#### *List of MARRIAGES in the Year 1764.*

*Oc. 27.* JOHN Heathcote, Esq; brother to Sir Gilbert, to Miss Floyer of Low-layton.—*Nov. 8.* John Gorton of Chelsea, Esq; to Miss Hearne of Rotherhithe.—*14.* Dr. Alexander of Wood-street, to Miss Gearly, with 30,000*l.*—

#### *List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

*SIR* Nat. Thorold, Bart. at Naples, where he went for the recovery of his health,

health.—The Princess Sophia Augusta, sister to the King of Sweden, Prioress of Quedlinbourg, aged 59.—*Aug. 12.* Mr. Joseph Senill, a merchant at Quebec, the first French Protestant they have lost since the Conquest, and the only one that was ever admitted to the rites of Christian burial in that place.—The Sieur Somlyadi in Hungary, aged 131.—Col. Crawford, Col. of the 3d reg. of foot, and commanding officer at Minorca, in that island of a fever.—Major Mackay of the 60th reg.—*Oct. 29.* Lady King, mother of Lord Kingston.—*31.* Wm. Quilter, Esq; at Orpington, Kent; he had fined to be excused serving sheriff of London.—Mr. Jizzard, a farmer at Ramsbury, worth 15,000*l.*—Fra. Buller, Esq; member for Westlow.—*Nov. 3.* Rt. Hon. Earl Paulet, Visc. Hinton, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Somersetshire, Col. of the first battalion of that militia; dying a bachelor, he is succeeded in titles and estates by his brother Vere.—*10.* Rt. Hon. Fulwar, Lord Craven, Baron of Hampsted-marshall, at Beenham, Berks, after a lingering illness; he is succeeded in title by his brother William, now Lord Craven, member for Warwickshire.—*11.* Sir John Wynne of Leesword, Bart.—*13.* Rt. Hon. Sir Tho. Clerk, Knt. Master of the Rolls, and one of the Privy Council; he has left the Earl of Macclesfield his residuary legatee; to St. Luke's hospital 50,000*l.*; to Mr. Seddon, one of his executors, 1000*l.*; to Mr. Turner, his train-bearer, 400*l.*; and many small legacies. It is said he died worth 200,000*l.*—*18.* Neh. Brook, Esq; at Hackney, worth 30,000*l.*—*19.* Ja. M' Culloch, Esq; Ulster king at arms in Ireland, and steward to the Earl of Northumberland.—*20.* Mrs. Clowd, sister to the late Mr. Butler of Cornhill, by whose death she came to 35,000*l.*—*26.* Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq; member for Fowey, Cornwall.

#### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

*From the London Gazette.*

*St. James's,* Nov. 13. THE king has been pleased to appoint Josiah Hardy, Esq; consul at Cadiz.

*17.* — to grant unto his dearly beloved brother Prince William Henry, and to the heirs male of his Royal Highness, the

dignities of a Duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of Duke of Gloucester and of Edinburgh, in the said kingdom of Great Britain; and of Earl of Connaught, in the said kingdom of Ireland.

*Nov. 23.* — to grant unto Geo. Pigott, Esq; late governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, and his heirs male; and in default of such issue, to his brother Lt. Col. Rob. Pigott, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to Capt. Hugh Pigott, of the royal navy, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain.

*Whiteball, Nov. 24.* — to appoint William Howe, Esq; Col. of the 46th reg. of foot, (Lt. Gen. Murray, dec.)

— to Ralph Burton, Esq; Col. of the 3d reg. of foot. (Col. Crawfurd, dec.)

#### *From other Papers.*

**E**ARL of Thomond, lord lieut. and custos rot. of Somerset. (E. Pouleit, dec.).

Mr. Leuzam, door-keeper to the house of lords.

Dr. Baylies, physician to the Middlesex hospital.—Dr. Richardson, physician to the London hospital.

James Steuart, Esq; serjeant painter to his majesty. (Wm. Hogarth, Esq; dec.) —John Creed of Oundle, Esq; one of the verdurers of Rockingham forest.

Lord Warkworth, an aid-de-camp to the king.

Horatio Gates, major of the 60th reg.—John Coskly, capt. in the 41st reg.—Wm. Caulfield, capt. in the 38th reg.—Rob. Pigott, lieut. col. of the 38th reg. Wm. Maseres, capt. in the royal reg. of horse-guards, in room of Capt. Hall, who retires.—Richard Bulstrode, Capt. Lieut. (Capt. Lt. Thursby retires.)

Capt. Graves, commander of the *Téméraire*, 74 guns, at Plymouth.

#### *Establishment of the Duke of Gloucester's Household.*

**E**DW. Le Grand, Esq; treasurer.—Col. Clinton, and Col. Ligonier, grooms of the bed-chamber.—Capt. Cox and Capt. Blackwood, equerries.—Rev. Mr. Duval, secretary.

*The Monthly Chronologer for Ireland, is our next.*

THE  
GENTLEMAN's and LONDON  
MAGAZINE,  
For DECEMBER, 1764.

To be continued : (Price a BRITISH Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

- I. Mr. Wilkes's Letter to the Electors of Aylesbury, being a defence of his conduct, 726.—Against the general charge, that the *N. Briton*, No. 45, is a *Libel*, 727.—Against the charge brought against the *Poem*, called the *Essay on Woman*, 728.—Importance of the determinations in the Court of Common Pleas, in favour of Liberty, 729
- II. Colonel Draper's answer to the Spanish Arguments, for refusing the payment of the Ransom Bills, for the *Manillas*, 730
- III. Translation of a Letter from a Great Personage, to his Polish Majesty on his Election, 731
- IV. His Majesty's most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on opening the Session, 732
- V. The Parliamentary History, Account of the Establishment of the Bank of England, 733.—Bill for granting Duties in America, and for taking off several drawbacks on Goods exported, 735
- VI. The Political and Civil Rights of the British Colonists, by James Otis of Boston, Esq; 738.—Natural Rights of British Subjects, 740.—Cases relative to the power of Parliaments in Ireland, 745.—Falsity of the jealousies conceived against the British Colonies, 748.—Advantage of the Colonies over Ireland, in respect to Liberty, 750
- VII. The Speech of John Dickinson, Esq; Member for the County of Philadelphia in the Assembly, on the Question, to pray His Majesty to take charge of the Government of the Province, 752
- VIII. The Life of Mr. Samuel Boyse, son of the Rev. Joseph Boyse, of Dub. 765
- IX. Observations on the late Improvements in Agriculture, introduced by Mr. Tull, 768
- X. Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Geo. Farquhar, collected from his Daughter and a Gentleman who studied with him, in Trinity College, Dublin, 771
- XI. The *N. Briton*, No. CXXV, On the disagreement of Protestant liberty, with Tory Principles, 774
- XII. No. CXXVI. On the privilege of Britons to judge of public Measures, 777
- XIII. CXXVII. On the Neglect of the Law, for the importation of Provisions from Ireland, 782
- XIV. No. CXXVIII. Accusations necessary to be attended to, 784
- XV. No. CXXIX. On the Importance of the late determinations in the Court of Common Pleas, 787
- XVI. No. CXXX. On the Abuses of the Navy, and other Proceedings. A High Picture, the Second Edition, with Notes, 790
- XVII. Remarkable Particulars collected for the Month: Account of the great Fire at Konigsberg, 795.—State of the Fortifications at Dunkirk, 796.—Wilkes's Epistle on the death of Churchill, ib.—Capt. Sybrand of Waterford, his declaration of the behaviour of a Spanish Commodore, ib.—Great fire at Freudenthal in Silesia, ib.—Society of Jesuits dissolved in France, by the King's Edict, 797.—Original of the custom of chusing King and Queen on Twelfth night, ib.—Pontiac the Indian chief's declaration to Col. Bradstreet, ib.—Capitals of the Bank, South Sea, and India House, 798
- HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.
- XVIII. Coronation of the King of Poland, 798.—A Taylor fined 100l. for making up a French Brocade, ib.—Dedford Indiaman arrives at Kinsale ib.—Remarkable trial between a Preacher and a Lady, 799.—Determinations on the Trials of Mr. Beardmore, Entick, Fell, &c. against Lord Halifax, ib.—Damages of 400l. obtained against a Capt. of the Navy, for illegal confinement of a Gentleman, 800.—Old Bailey trials, ib.
- CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.
- XIX. Particular generosity of the late Gen. Wolfe's Mother, to the Charter Schools, 802.—Trials at the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, ib.—Melancholy fate of Mrs. Quartier, whose house was burnt, 803.—Sums collected at the different Parishes, for the support of their Schools, ib.
- XX. List of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions for England, 801—*for Ireland*, 803

A Letter to the worthy Electors of the Borough of AYLESBURY, in the County of Bucks \*.

By JOHN WILKES, Esq;

Gentlemen,

THE very honourable, unanimous, and repeated marks of esteem, you conferred on me, by committing to my trust your liberty, safety, property, and all those glorious privileges, which are your birth-right as *Englishmen*, entitle you to my warmest thanks and to the highest tribute of gratitude my heart can pay. Yet in the peculiar circumstances of my case, I think that I ought not at present to rest contented with thanking you. I have always found a true pleasure in submitting to you my parliamentary conduct. It is now more particularly my duty, and when I reflect on the real importance and interesting nature of those great events, in which, as your representative, I have been more immediately concerned I am exceedingly anxious not barely to justify myself, but to obtain the sanction of your approbation. It has ever been my ambition to approve myself worthy of the choice you have more than once made of me as your deputy to the great council of the nation, with an unanimity equally honourable and indearng. The consciousness of having faithfully discharged my trust, of having acted an upright and steady part in parliament, as well as in the most arduous circumstances, makes me dare to hope, that you will continue to me what I most value, the good opinion and friendship of my worthy constituents. Having the happiness of being born in the country, where the name of *Vassal* is unknown, where *Magna Charta* is the inheritance of the subject, I have endeavoured to support and merit those privileges, to which my birth gave me the clearest right.

The various charges brought against me

\* This letter is said to have been printed at Paris, and copies of it sent to the principal persons in the administration, by the hands of a servant belonging to a gentleman, † formerly employed by the government in certain preliminary negotiations in France, the man being ignorant of the importance of the dispatches with which he was charged.

† Rt. Hon. H—s St—n—ly.

may be reduced to two heads. The one is of a public, the other of a private nature. The first is grounded on the political paper of the *North-Briton*, No. 45: The other respects a small part of a ludicrous poem, which was stolen out of my house. The two accusations are only so far connected, that I am convinced, there is not a man in *England*, who believes, that if the first had not appeared, the second would never have been called in question.

The first charge is, that *The North-Briton*, No. 45, is a *false Libel*.

On my trial before Lord Mansfield, the word *false* was omitted in the indictment.

The word *false* is not to be found among the various epithets applied to this paper, nor in either of the warrants, issued by Lord Halifax.

By the first warrant, under which I was apprehended, *The North-Briton*, No. 45, was denominated a *treasonable paper*. In the second, by which I was committed to the Tower, that word too was omitted, so that the greatest enemies of this paper seem to give up its being either *false* or *treasonable*.

It is remarkable that the epithet *traitor* is given to *insurrection*, as the *supposed* consequence of a *supposed libel*; whereas the *Scots*, who appeared in open rebellion so lately as 1745, were, in the weekly writings against the *North Briton*, published under the patronage of the *Scottish minister*, and paid for him out of the —, only termed *insurgents who defeated regular forces*. Yet in fact, no *insurrection* of any kind ever did, or could, follow from this publication, even in those parts of the kingdom so lately subjected to all the insolence and cruelty of the most despicable of our species, the mean petty *Excisemen*. This is the strongest case, which can possibly be put. The *Excise* is the most abhorred monster, which ever sprung from arbitrary power, and the new mode of it is spoken of through this paper as the greatest grievance on the subject; yet even in this case, obedience to the *laws*, and all *lawful authority*, is strictly enjoined, and no opposition, but what is consistent with the *laws* and the *constitution*, is allowed. The words are very temperate, cautious, and well guarded. Every Legal attempt of a contrary tendency to the spirit of concord will be deemed

ed a justifiable resistance, warranted by the spirit of the English constitution.' Is this withdrawing the people from their obedience to the Laws of the realm? Is resistance recommended, but expressly only so far as it is strictly legal? Let the impartial public determine, whether this is the language of sedition, or can have the least tendency to excite traitorous insurrections.

The general charge that the *North-Briton*, No. 45, is a *Libel*, scarcely deserves an answer, because the term is vague, and still remains undefined by your law. Every man applies it to what he dislikes. A spirited satire will be deemed a *libel* by a wicked minister, and by a corrupt judge, who feel, or who dread the lash. . . . The *North-Briton* did not suffer the public to be misled. He acknowledged no privileged vehicle of fallacy. He considered the liberty of the press as the bulwark of all our liberties, as instituted to open the eyes of the people; and he seems to have thought it the duty of a political writer to follow truth wherever it leads. In his behalf I would ask even Lord Mansfield, *Can TRUTH be a LIBEL?* *Is it so in the King's Bench?*

This unlucky paper is likewise said, . . . . . and by the hirelings of the ministry it is always in private charged with personal disrespect to the King. It is however, most certain, that not a single word personally disrespectful to his Majesty is to be found in any part of it. On the contrary, the sovereign is mentioned not only in terms of decency, but with that regard and reverence, which is due from a good subject to a good King—a Prince of so many great and amiable qualities, whom England truly reveres—the personal character of our present amiable sovereign makes us easy and happy that so great a power is lodged in such hands. . . . .

The author of that paper, so far from making any personal attack on his sovereign, has even vindicated him personally from some of the late measures, which were so severely censured by the judicious and unbiased public.

He exclaims with an honest indignation, *What a shame was it to see the security of his country, in point of military force, complimented away, CONTRARY TO THE OPINION OF ROYALTY ITSELF,*

and sacrificed to the prejudices, and to the ignorance of a set of people, the most unfit, from every consideration, to be consulted on a matter relative to the security of the House of Hanover? . . . . .

The minister is indeed every where treated with the contempt and indignation he has merited, but he is ever carefully distinguished from the sovereign. Every kingdom in the world has, in its turn, found occasion to lament that princes of the best intentions have been deceived and misled by wicked and designing ministers and favourites. It has likewise, in most countries, been the fate of the few daring patriots, who have honestly endeavoured to undeceive their sovereign, to feel the heaviest marks of his displeasure. It is, however, I think rather wonderful among us, even in these times, that a paper which contains the most dutiful expressions of regard to his Majesty, should be treated with such unusual severity, and yet that so many other publications of the same date, full of the most deadly venom, should pass totally unregarded. Some of these papers contained the most opprobrious reflections on that true patron of liberty, the late King, whose memory is embalmed with the tears of Englishmen, while his ashes are rudely trampled upon by others, whom his godlike attribute of mercy had pardoned the crime of unprovoked rebellion. Others were full of the most indecent abuse on our great protestant ally, the King of Prussia, on the near relation of his present Majesty, who has merited so highly of the nation by fixing the crown in the house of Hanover; on the staunchest friends of freedom, the city of London; and on the first characters among us. Yet all these papers have passed uncensured by ministers, secretaries, and by the two Houses of Parliament. . . .

There only remains one other charge,

Under the arbitrary Stuarts, when our more than Roman senates dared to bring truth to the foot of the throne, and made the trembling tyrant obey her sacred voice, the nation was in love with parliaments, because they were the steady friends of liberty, and never met but in favour of the subject to redress real grievances.

I have thus, Gentlemen, gone thro' all the objections made against this paper . . . . . the treat-

ment I have experienced as the supposed author. . . Orders were given by the deceased secretary of state, to drag me out of my bed at midnight. A good deal of humanity, and some share of timidity, prevented the execution of such commands. I was made a prisoner in my own house by several of the king's messengers, who only produced a general warrant, issued without oath, neither naming nor describing me. I therefore refused to obey a warrant which I knew to be illegal. I was, however, by violence, carried before the Earls of Egremont and Halifax, who thought it worth their while to ask me a tollerable number of plain questions, to not one of which I thought it not worth my while to give a plain answer. It is no small satisfaction to me now to know that I have not a friend in the world who wishes a single word unsaid by me in the critical moment of that examination. I informed their lordships of the orders actually given by the Court of Common Pleas for my Habeas Corpus, notwithstanding which I was committed to the Tower, the custody of me shifted into other hands, and that act for the liberty of the subject eluded. Altho' the offence of which I stood accused was undoubtedly bailable, yet for three days every person was refused admittance to me; and the governor was obliged to treat me in a manner very different from the great humanity of his nature, for he had received orders to consider me as a close prisoner. I rejoice that I can say I am the only instance of such rigorous treatment, since the accession of the mild house of Brunswick, although the Tower has twice been crowded even with Rebels from the northern parts of the island; and therefore I shall continue to regret the policy . . .

of conferring on Scotsmen ALL the governments of the few conquests not tamely given up by the Scottish minister; conquests won by the valour of the united forces of England, Scotland and Ireland. While I suffered this harsh confinement, my house in Great George street was plundered, all my papers were seized, and some of a very nice and delicate nature, not bearing the most distant relation to the affairs of government, were divulged.

When I was brought before the Com-

mon Pleas, I pleaded the cause of universal liberty. It was not the cause of peers and gentlemen only, but of all the middling and inferior class of people, who stand most in need of protection, which, I observed was on that day the great question before the court. I was discharged from imprisonment by the unanimous sentence of my judges, without giving any bail or security. On the first day of the meeting of the parliament, I humbly submitted my grievances to the House of Commons, as they were chosen to be the guardians of the liberties of the people against the despotism of ministers. I likewise voluntarily entered my appearance to the actions brought at law against me as soon as I knew the determination of the Majority, that all the irregularities against me should be justified and that no privilege should be allowed in my case, even as to the mode of proceeding, which was the most harsh & rancour of party could devise.

### Plurima desunt.

I now proceed to the other charge brought against me, which respects a idle poem, called *An Essay on Women*, and a few other detached verses. It is much had not been said on this subject, I should be superior to entering upon a justification of myself, because I will always maintain the right of private opinion in its full extent, when it is not followed by giving any open public offence to any establishment, or indeed to any individual. The crime commences from thence, and the magistrate has a right to interpose, and even to punish outrageous and indecent attacks on what any community has decreed to be sacred. Not only the rules of good breeding, but the laws of society are then infringed. In my own closet I had a right to examine, and even to try by the keen edge of ridicule any opinions I pleased. If I have laughed pretty freely at the glaring absurdities of a creed which our great Tillotson wished the church of England was fairly rid of, it was in private I laughed.

I gave, however, no offence to any one individual of the community. The fact is, that after the affair of the North Briton, bribed one of my servants to steal a part of

of the *Essay on Woman*, and the other pieces, out of my house. Not quite a *fourth* part of the volume had been printed at my own private press. The work had been discontinued for several months before I had the least knowledge of the theft. Of that *fourth* part only twelve copies were worked off, and I never gave one of those copies to any friend. In this infamous manner did —— get possession of this new subject of accusation, and except in the case of *Algernon Sidney*, of this new species of crime: for a S—— only could make the refinement in tyranny of ransacking and robbing the recesses of closets and studies, in order to convert *private amusements* into *state crimes*. After the servant had been bribed to commit the theft in his master's house, the most abandoned man of the age,

was bribed to make a complaint that I had published an infamous poem, which no man there had ever seen. It was read before

excellent judges of

wit and poetry,

The neat, prim, smirking *chaplain* of that babe of grace that *gude cheeld* of the public *Kirk* of *Scotland*, the —— was highly offended at my having made an *Essay on Woman*. His nature could not forgive me that *ineffable crime*, and his own conduct did not afford me the shadow of an apology. In great wrath he drew his grey goose quill against me. The *pious peer* caught the alarm, and they both poured forth most woeful lamentations, their tender hearts overwhelmed with grief, or as the *chaplain*, who held the pen, said, with *grief of griefs*. He proceeded to make very unfair extracts, and afterwards to denote them in the foulest manner. The most vile blasphemies were forged, and published as part of a work which in reality contained nothing but

a few portraits drawn warm from life, with the too high colouring of a youthful fancy, and two or three descriptions, perhaps too luscious, which though *nature* and *woman* might pardon, a *Kid-gel* and a —— could not fail to condemn.

I have now, gentlemen, gone thro' all

the objections which have been made to my conduct in a *public capacity*. My enemies finding that I was invulnerable, where they pointed their most envenomed darts, afterwards attempted to assassinate my private character, and propagated an infinite variety of groundless calumnies against me. I have generally treated these with the contempt they deserved, from the certainty that all who knew me would know that I was incapable of the things laid to my charge. A few falsehoods, advanced with more boldness than the rest, I was at the pains to refute. The *Winchester* story in particular, because it respected Lord *Bute*'s own son, and had been ushered to the public with the greatest parade, as well as with all the impudence of malice, and rage of party. I disproved so fully, that I am sure not the least shadow of a doubt remained in any man's mind as to my entire innocence of that most illiberal charge. I have lived so long among you, gentlemen, that I will rest every thing respecting me as a private man to the testimony, which the experience of so many years authorizes you to give, well knowing that true candour always weighs in the same balance, faults and virtues. The shades in private life are darkened by an enemy, but scarcely seen by a friend. Besides, it is not given to every man to be as *pious* as lord ——, or as *chaste* in and out of the marriage bed, in all thought, word, and deed, as the ——.

A few other particulars, gentlemen, deserve to be mentioned, that you may have before you the whole of my conduct in these interesting affairs. Immediately after the last flagrant breach of the laws, I thought it my duty to the community to commence actions against all the persons guilty. I despised the meanness of attacking only agents and deputies. I endeavoured to bring to the jurisdiction of the law the *principals*, —————, the *two secretaries of state*. I blush for my country when I add, that though I have employed the ablest gentlemen of that profession, they have hitherto found it impossible even to force an appearance. Lord *Egremont* died —————.

Lord *Halifax* lives,

The judicial proceeding at my suit, commenced in the beginning of *May* twelve-month, and now in the end of *October* in

the

the present year, his lordship has not entered any appearance. The little offenders indeed have not escaped. Several honest juries have marked them with ignominy, and their guilt has been followed with legal punishment. But what is of infinitely greater importance to the nation, we have heard from the bench, that general warrants are absolutely illegal. Such a declaration is now become in the highest degree interesting to the subject,

Because we owe it likewise to the most upright, independent, and intrepid Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, that in the action against the under secretary of state, Mr. Wood, the seizure of papers, except in cases of high treason has been declared illegal.

When I reflect on these two most important determinations in favour of Liberty, the best cause and the noblest stake for which men can contend, I congratulate my free-born countrymen, and am full of gratitude that Heaven inspired me with a mind and fortitude equal to the conduct of so arduous a business.

The goodness of the cause supported me, and I never lost sight of the great object which I had from the first in my view, the preservation of the rights and privileges of Englishmen. I glory in the name, and will never forget the duties resulting from it. Though I am driven into exile from my dear country, I shall never cease to love and reverence its constitution, while it remains free. It will continue my first ambition to approve myself a faithful son of England; and I shall always be ready to give my life a willing sacrifice to my native country, and to what it holds most dear, the security of our invaluable liberties. While I live, I shall enjoy the satisfaction of thinking that I have not lived in vain; that the present age has borne the noblest testimony to me, and that my name will pass with honour to posterity, for the upright and disinterested part I have acted, and for my unwearied endeavours to protect and secure the persons, houses, and papers of my fellow subjects from arbitrary visits and seizures.

I am, Gentlemen,  
With much regard and affection,  
Your most obliged,  
And obedient humble servant,  
Paris, Oct. 22, 1764. JOHN WILKES.

A Letter to the Earl of Halifax, just published under the Title of Colonel Draper's Answer to the Spanish Arguments, for refusing the payment of the ransom Bills for the Manillas.

COL. DRAPER commanded the land forces that took Manilla, during the last war.

Manilla was taken by storm, consequently, at the mercy of the conquerors who agreed that the city should be preserved from plunder, upon condition of the payment of 4,000,000 of dollars, half immediately, the other half in a time agreed upon. This agreement was reduced to writing and signed by the Spanish governor on one side, admiral Cornish and col. Draper on the other.

The Spanish governor drew on his count for 2,000,000 dollars, and his court did, and does now refuse to pay the bills, on the following pretences :

1st, Because the capitulation on which it is claimed was signed by force.

2dly, Because the condition was not fulfilled on col. Draper's part, who ordered or suffered the city to be sacked and pillaged for 40 hours, by 4000 English, who plundered it of more than a million of dollars. To this col. Draper answers, first as to the capitulation being signed by force. That war is in its own nature a resort to force, and undertaken to compel by force what cannot be otherwise effected, so that if no agreement or compact was binding between parties at war that was obtained by force, no agreement or compact could be binding. If this doctrine obtains it will not be less horrid in its consequence than absurd in itself, for it will be impossible for the vanquished to obtain any quarter or terms whatsoever; and if a sovereign should refuse to confirm the conditions stipulated by his subjects, the consequence would be that the conqueror would never stipulate with them, and what would then be the case when places were reduced by force of arms, especially by storm, is easily conceived, but too horrid to mention.

As to the breach of the conditions on col. Draper's part, and the pillage of the city for 40 hours by 4000 English, the fact is this, which we give in the colonel's own words, as addressed to Lord Halifax.

" We

" We entered *Manilla* by storm, on  
" the 6th of October 1762, with an  
" handful of troops, whose total amount-  
" ed to little more than 2000 ; a motley  
" composition of seamen, soldiers, sea-  
" poys, caftres, lascars, topasees, French  
" and German deserters.

" Many of the houses had been aban-  
" doned by the frightened inhabitants,  
" and were burst open by the violence  
" of shot, or explosion of shells. Some  
" of these were entered and pillaged ;  
" But all military men know how diffi-  
" cult it is to restrain the impetuosity of  
" troops in the fury of an assault, espe-  
" cially when composed of such a variety  
" and confusion of people, who differed  
" as much in sentiments and language as  
" in dress and complexion.

" Several hours elapsed before the prin-  
" cipal magistrates could be brought to  
" a conference ; during that interval the  
" inhabitants were undoubtedly great  
" sufferers. But, my Lord, this violence  
" was antecedent to our settling the terms  
" of the capitulation, and by the laws of  
" war, the place, with all its contents,  
" became the unquestionable property of  
" the captors, until a sufficient equiva-  
" lent was given in lieu of it. That se-  
" veral robberies were committed, after  
" the capitulation was signed, is not to  
" be denied ; for avarice, want and ra-  
" pacity, are ever insatiable : But that  
" the place was pillaged for 40 hours,  
" and that pillage authorized or permit-  
" ted by me, is a most false and infa-  
" mous assertion. The people of *Manil-  
la*, my Lord, have imposed upon their  
" court, by a representation of facts,  
" which never existed ; and to make  
" such a groundless charge the reason  
" for setting aside, and evading a solemn  
" capitulation, is a proceeding unheard  
" of until now, and as void of decency,  
" as common sense."

To authenticate this part of the an-  
swer, an extract of the public orders  
given out the very day the troops entered  
the town, is added, as follows :

*October 6th, Manilla.*

" The utmost order and regularity to  
" be observed.

" All persons guilty of robberies, or  
" plundering the churches and houses,  
" will be hanged without mercy.

" The guards to send frequent pa-  
" troles, both day and night, to prevent  
" all disorders.

" The drummers to beat to arms, the  
" officers to assemble with their men, and  
" call the rolls.

" The adjutants to go round the town,  
" and take an exact account of the safe-  
" guards, posted for the protection of the  
" convents, churches and houses."

It appears that, next day, there was  
an order, " That all the criminals execu-  
ted for robbery and sacrilege, should be  
buried at sun-set ;" by which it appears,  
that the preceding orders were enforced,  
by actually inflicting the punishment  
threatened on disobedience.

It is pretended, by the court of *Spain*,  
that the *Spanish* governor exceeded his  
powers ; and that he had no authority to  
draw bills of such a nature on his country.  
But what is that to us ? Are our officers  
to enquire into the nature and extent of  
the powers of a commander of an enemy's  
city, which they have taken by storm, be-  
fore they grant him conditions ? Whether  
he exceeded his powers or not, his court  
is to determine ; however, his court is cer-  
tainly a gainer by such excess ; for the de-  
struction that would have ensued his re-  
fusal to grant the terms required, would  
have been treble the value of the ransom.  
The state may punish the man who is  
found to have betrayed its dignity or its  
interest ; but, at all events, it must abide  
by his decisions, how prejudicial soever.

### *Translation of a Letter written to his Polish Majesty.*

*Sir and Brother,*

**I**T is with much satisfaction that I have  
learnt, by private letter, the agreeable  
news, that your majesty has been elected  
king and possessor of the throne of *Poland*.

This election, made with so much tran-  
quillity, and so unanimously, will one day  
enrich the annals of that kingdom ; and  
your subjects have the greatest reason to  
promise themselves every thing from their  
sovereign, who, in his own private travels,  
having seen the different courts of *Europe*,  
and known them all, will the better  
know how of course to govern his sub-  
jects as becomes a king, to watch over  
their preservation, and defend their laws  
and their liberties.

*The*

The pleasure I feel in recalling to my remembrance the event, which I conceived for you on my own part, increases that which I now feel in felicitating your majesty on your advancement to the throne; and I embrace this opportunity with much ardour, to assure your majesty of the sincere friendship with which I am,

Sir, and Brother,

At St. James's, Your affectionate Friend,

Oz. 9. (Signed) G. R.

*His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH  
to both HOUSES of Parliament, on  
Thursday the Tenth Day of January,  
1765.*

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE Situation of Affairs, both at Home and Abroad, has enabled Me to allow you that Recess, which has been usual in Times of Public Tranquillity.

I have now the Satisfaction to inform you, that I have agreed with My good Brother the King of Denmark, to cement the Union which has long subsisted between the Two Crowns, by the Marriage of the Prince Royal of Denmark with My Sister the Princess *Caroline Matilda*, which is to be solemniz'd as soon as Their respective Ages will permit.

I observe with Pleasure, that the Events which have happened in the Course of the last Year, give Us Reason to hope for the Duration of that Peace, which has been so happily established, and which it is My Resolution strictly to maintain. The Courts of France and Spain have given Me fresh Assurances of their good Dispositions. The future Quiet of the Empire has been confirmed by the unanimous Choice of a Successor to the Imperial Dignity; and the peaceable Election of the King of Poland has prevented those fatal Consequences, which, upon similar Occasions, have so frequently been destructive to the Repose of Europe. I am happy, therefore, to meet My Parliament at

a Time, when no Foreign Disturbances interrupt their Consultations for the internal good Order, and Prosperity of My Kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I shall ask of you, for the current Service of the Year, no other Supplies, than such as are necessary for those Establishments, which have already met with your Approbation; and I will order the proper Estimates for this Purpose to be laid before you.

I must, however, earnestly recommend to you the Continuance of that Attention, which you have hitherto shewn, for the Improvement of the Public Revenue, and the Diminution of the National Debt. For these desirable and necessary Ends, I am persuaded, that you will pursue every proper Measure, which the State of My Dominions, and the Circumstances of the Times, may require.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The Experience which I have had of your former Conduct makes Me rely on your Wisdom, and Firmness, in promoting that Obedience to the Laws, and Respect to the Legislative Authority of this Kingdom, which is essentially necessary for the Safety of the Whole; and in establishing such Regulations, as may best connect and strengthen every Part of My Dominions, for their mutual Benefit and Support.

The Affection which I bear to My People excites My earnest Wishes, that every Session of Parliament may be distinguished by some Plans for the public Advantage, and for their Relief from those Difficulties, which an expensive War has brought upon them. My Concurrence and Encouragement shall never be wanting where their Welfare is concern'd: and I trust, that for the Attainment of that great Object, you will proceed with Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 674.*

IT was lucky for the nation that we were in profound tranquillity last year, and like to continue so for some time, otherwise I doubt if our ministers could have obtained such a good bargain from the Bank; for in all their former transactions with the government, they seem to have haggled as much as an usurer of any conscience could do with a young heir to a great estate. Even in their last preceding transaction, though more generous on their part than any former, yet there was something that looked very like hagling in their desiring and insisting upon the 3*l. per cent.* interest for the money they were then to advance, until the 1st of August, 1743. But if the terms proposed and insisted on upon every such occasion were a little hard, it was not so much owing to the directors themselves, or to the great proprietors of that stock, as to those who were proprietors for small sums, namely, from 500 to 4 or 500*l.* stock. Of such proprietors we must suppose, that the majority of every general court of the Bank, as well as of the East India and South-Sea companies always has been, and always will be composed, and as the directors can do nothing of any extraordinary nature, without the authority or approbation of a general court, they must, in all their transactions with the government, stipulate such terms as they think the majority will approve of: Now, as it is, generally speaking, harder to deal with men of small fortunes, than with people in affluent circumstances; therefore we may suppose, that the directors, in all their transactions with the government, were obliged to insist upon harder terms, than either they or the great stock-holders would otherwise have been satisfied with.

This method of reasoning was strongly confirmed, by the behaviour of our three great companies in the year 1749. In that year it was resolved by the house of Commons, to reduce the interest then

December, 1764.

payable upon most of the national debt, but with all due regard to public credit, that is to say, to pay off all such of the public creditors, as should refuse to accept of the terms then proposed, of which see a full account in this Mag. 1750, p. 354. These terms were at first rejected by the general courts of every one of our three great companies, so that no member of any of them could subscribe to the terms offered, with regard to any part of the public debt, he was intitled to in his corporate capacity, but as to the other sort of our public debts, called annuities, every man possessed thereof was at full liberty to subscribe, notwithstanding his being a member of one of these companies; and so ready were the great and rich members to subscribe their annuities, that above 40 millions of annuities, in the whole, were subscribed on or before the 28th of February following, being the last day appointed for that purpose; from whence we must suppose that in every one of our three great companies, the question for agreeing to the terms offered by parliament, was carried in the negative, by those who had little more than was just sufficient to intitle them to a vote; for we cannot suppose, that many of those who were so ready to subscribe their annuities, could have been against the company's agreeing in their corporate capacity to subscribe their capital stock, and we may probably suppose that the great proprietors of capital stock, were likewise great proprietors of annuities. But when the former saw that the parliament had not only resolved, but would probably be enabled, to pay off the capital stock, every one of the three companies agreed to the terms proposed, rather than to run the risk of being paid off, and accordingly, before the 30th of May, being the new day which the parliament had indulged them with, they consented to subscribe their respective capitals by which that glorious scheme was at last completely executed; but when such another scheme can be carried into execution, is a question not easily to be answered: It can never be so much as proposed until our three *per cents* come to sell above par; and this can never happen if we go on in the method we have been in for many years, of paying off very little in time of peace, and adding a

A a a a a

great

great deal in time of war to our national debt.

As to this new act itself, the redemption clause in the said act, 14, Geo. 2d chap. 23d, is repealed, and it is enacted, that the said governor and company, and their successors for ever, shall continue one body corporate and politic, by the name aforesaid, and shall for ever receive and enjoy the said entire yearly fund of 100000*l.* together with perpetual succession and privilege of exclusive banking, and all other abilities, powers, privileges and advantages whatsoever, whereto they were intitled by the acts or charters then in force, subject nevertheless, to such restrictions and rules, and also to such other agreements as in the said acts and charters are prescribed, and also to the power and condition of redemption herein after contained. Which is as follows :

Provided, that at any time upon 12 months notice, after the 1st of August 1786, and not before, and upon repayment of the said sum of 3,200,000*l.* without any deduction or abatement, and upon payment of all arrears of the said 100,000*l. per ann.* and all the principal and interest which shall be owing upon all such tallies, exchequer orders, exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds, which they shall have in their hands, or be intitled to, at the time of such notice, (such funds for redemption whereof other provision is made in and by the act 8 George I. chap. 21, by the act 1 George II. chap. 8, by the act, 2 George II. chap. 3, and by the act 19, George II. chap. 6, always and only excepted) then, and in such case, and not till then, the said yearly fund of 100,000*l.* shall cease and determine.

And to prevent any doubt concerning the privilege of exclusive banking, it is enacted, that no other bank shall be erected or allowed by parliament, and that it shall not be lawful for any body politic or corporate, erected or to be erected, or to any other persons united, or to be united, in covenants or partnership, exceeding the number of six persons in England, to borrow, owe, or take up money on their bills or notes payable at demand, or at any less time than six months from the borrowing thereof, during the continuance of such said privilege to the Bank, who are hereby de-

clared to be and remain, a corporation, (with the privilege of exclusive banking as before recited) subject to redemption on the terms and conditions before mentioned.

These clauses I have given a pretty full abstract of, because it seems to be doubtful, whether there be any thing more thereby meant, than the redemption of their annuity of 100000*l.* by paying off the principal, &c. upon a year's notice after the 1st of August 1786, as if this be the case, if they are after the redemption of that annuity to continue for ever a corporation, with the privilege of exclusive banking, it must be allowed, that they have paid an ample consideration for the 22 years continuance of that annuity, as the natural interest of money is certainly now above 3*l. per cent.* By their charter the corporation of the Bank is established for ever and consequently cannot cease without a forfeiture, or express words in a royal revocation, or an act of parliament : By most of the acts before mentioned to be excepted, it is expressly enacted, that the company of the Bank, and their successors shall continue a corporation, and enjoy all the privileges &c. belonging thereto, until the complete redemption of the annuity thereby granted them ; therefore if the clause of redemption, in this new act, was meant to put an end both to their corporation and exclusive privilege, it would be inconsistent with these acts, as well as with the royal charter. And lastly the express words of the clause first above recited, by which the corporation and exclusive privilege of the Bank are continued for ever, cannot, I should think, be repealed, without some words equally express in the redemption clause, or some particular clause for that purpose ; especially as this was actually done in the said act, 7 Anne, chap. 7. for it was thereby enacted, that upon redemption, as therein provided, not only the fund of 100000*l.* should cease, but also that the Bank and Corporation should cease.

As this doubt occurred to me, I thought it necessary to mention it, because if well founded the sooner it is cleared up, the better ; and I shall add that to this new act a new and a very necessary clause was added, for making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to forge or counterfeit

terfeit any letter of attorney, or other instrument, to transfer, sell, or convey any share in any transferable stock or annuities.

The next money bill brought in, was that for granting certain duties in the British plantations in America, &c. In order to prepare for the bringing in some such bill, several accounts were on the first of March ordered to be presented to the house, and next day it was resolved, to address his majesty to give directions to lay before the house, copies or extracts, of all letters and advices which had been received from his majesty's governors, and any other public officers, with regard the proper method for securing and improving the revenues, and preventing contraband trade in America, and with regard to the stationing vessels or ships of war for that purpose. These accounts and advices were accordingly laid before the house, and afterwards referred to the committee of ways and means ; and, on the 7th, an instruction was, *nem. con.* ordered to the said committee, that they do consider of proper methods for raising a revenue in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards defraying the necessary charges of defending, protecting and securing the same.

In pursuance of this instruction, when the house, on the 9th, resolved itself into the said committee, several resolutions to this purpose were agreed to, which were next day reported and most of them agreed to by the house, as before mentioned ; and then it was ordered that a bill, or bills, be brought in pursuant to all the resolutions, then agreed to ; and that Mr. Whateley, Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter. Mr. James Harris, Mr. attorney general, Mr. solicitor general, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Lord Barrington, do prepare, and bring in the same ; presently after which an instruction was ordered to the committee of ways means, that they do consider of the 8th article annexed to the book of Rates, and the several laws relating to the allowance made for leakage upon wines imported into this kingdom.

On the 12th an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the aforesaid bill, or bills, that they do make provision in the said

bill, or in one of the said bills, for more effectually preventing the clandestine exportation, importation, and conveyance of goods, to and from the British colonies and plantations in America, and for improving and securing the trade between Great Britain and the said colonies and plantations. And the house having the same day resolved itself again into the committee of ways and means, several resolutions were agreed to, most of them being such as had been re-committed, upon the former report, and being now properly altered, they were, with the rest, agreed to next day by the house, as before mentioned ; whereupon an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare, and bring in a bill, or bills, pursuant to the resolutions agreed to the 10th, that they do make provision in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, pursuant to the four first resolutions now agreed to ; and then it was ordered, that a bill be brought in pursuant to the last of the said resolutions, and that Mr. Dyson and Mr. Hunter do prepare and bring in the same ; after which an instruction was, on the same day, ordered to the gentlemen appointed to bring in a bill, or bills, pursuant to the resolutions agreed to on the 10th, that they do make provision in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, for preventing the importation of sugar into Ireland, except shipped and loaded in Great Britain.

On the 14th Mr. Jenkinson presented to the house (according to most of these orders) a bill for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, for continuing, amending, and making perpetual the act, 6 Geo. 2. chap. 13, for applying the produce of such duties, and of the duties to arise by virtue of the said act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said colonies and plantations ; for explaining an act made in the 25th Char. 2. chap. 7 ; and for altering and disallowing several drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine conveyance of goods to and from the said colonies and plantations, and improving and securing the trade between the same and Great Britain. This comprehensive bill being received and read a first time, was ordered to be read a second time on the 16th, which it accordingly was, and

A a a a a 2 was

was committed to a committee of the whole house, for the 22d. In the mean time a number of gentlemen were, on the 20th, ordered to attend the said committee, on that day, and after reading the order of that day for the house to resolve itself into the said committee, a great number of accounts were referred to the same, after which the house resolved itself into the said committee on the bill, made a progress and resolved to go again into a committee on the bill, the next morning, when a number of other gentlemen were ordered to attend. Next morning several new accounts were presented to the house, and referred to the committee, and the house having resolved itself into the same, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Whately reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 26th.

On that day a petition from several persons of Salisbury in Wiltshire, against the disallowing of the drawbacks on calicoes and foreign linens, was offered to be presented to the house, and a motion made for bringing it up; but upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative, *nemine contradicente*, soon after which Mr. Whately made his report, when the amendments made by the committee, with amendments to some of them, were agreed to by the house, and several amendments were made by the house; and then the bill with the amendments was ordered to be engrossed. On the 30th the bill was read a third time, when a clause was added by way of rider, and several amendments were made by the house to the bill; after which it was resolved that the bill do pass, and Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships were pleased to grant, without any amendment; and on the 5th of April the bill received the royal assent.

As to the act itself, the reader may collect the substance of it from the resolutions and instructions upon which it was founded; but I must take notice, that the project mentioned in the 14th

resolution of March the 10th, was not carried into execution. Perhaps it was not thought proper to proceed so far at this time, whatever may be thought proper hereafter; for I am apt to believe, this will not be the last tax that will be imposed by the parliament of Great Britain upon our fellow subjects in America, only I hope that the same regard will always be had to the labouring poor in that part of the world, that has been shewn by the bill now under consideration; for it must be confessed, that no one of the taxes imposed by this new law, can affect any necessary of life, or any material for manufacture. This is a maxim in politics which ought never to have been departed from; but as we have for so many years thought it necessary to load and embarrass our trade with taxes, I am afraid the same cause which made us think it necessary in time past, will make us think it necessary in time to come, as often as a greater sum is wanted for the current service, than the clear public revenue can be expected to produce. This is a national misfortune; but to load those things with taxes without which our industrious poor cannot subsist, would be national cruelty, and would certainly at last be attended with national ruin and depopulation; for if the necessities of life, or even the comforts of life, usually enjoyed by the vulgar, be by taxes rendered so dear as to make it apparent to every man of common reflection, that the utmost he and any young woman he may marry, can propose to earn by their labour, will scarcely be sufficient to support themselves, he will never venture to marry, the consequence of which will be, that labouring people will soon become scarce in this island, which by the nature of things must so raise the wages of working people in every sort of manufacture, that none of them can be sold at any foreign market, consequently many of our manufactures must be given up, and the numbers of our people thereby greatly reduced.

Therefore whatever we may do with regard to any article of luxury, it is hoped that care will be taken not to load with taxes any of those articles of consumption that are necessary for the subsistence of the poor working people in America. But now we have begun to think

think of taxing our fellow subjects in that part of the world. I am surprised, no one thought of making some inquiry into the quitrents due to the crown, I believe, in most of our colonies and plantations, at least in all those that are not proprietary. If an account of those quitrents, and of the uses to which they have been applied, had been called for, and if it appeared, that they had never yet been of any great benefit either to the crown or the public, why might not they have been all abolished, and a proper land-tax established in their room? Of all sorts of taxes that ever were, or ever can be thought of, what we now call a land-tax, that is to say, a tax upon the annual profits arising from estates real or personal is, when duly and properly assessed, the most natural, and the most easy levied: Even that tax, which we call tithes, is a sort of land-tax: It is the only tax that was ever established by divine authority, and if strictly levied would be a most heavy tax upon land estates; for it would amount to 6s. in the pound, as it is the tenth part of the produce, and it is usually reckoned, that every farm ought to produce three times the amount of the rent, otherwise the farmer has a hard bargain. From hence, I suppose, our people in Virginia concluded, that all public taxes were due by divine authority, and therefore, in the old laws of Virginia, all persons liable to pay the tax were called Tythables, though the tax they imposed was rather a poll-tax than a land-tax, but as they had little or no money among them, it was payable in tobacco, the staple produce of their lands. A land-tax can never affect any but those that have some property, and consequently it can never affect the poor who have no property in any thing but their labour. And as to the people of property it affects every one, if justly assessed, in just proportion, according to the property they are possessed of. But above all, it is among a free people attended with this signal advantage, that it throws less corruptive power into the hands of ministers of state, than is thrown by any tax upon consumption; for no such tax can be effectually levied, without employing a number of officers, who must all be not only appointed by, but removable at the pleasure of the ministers of state for the time being, and may be

very oppressive, if connived at, upon any one who is liable to pay the tax.

I hope this neither is, nor ever was, the reason why no proper method has ever yet been established in this kingdom, for making a full and just assessment towards raising the land-tax though nothing is more easy than to contrive an effectual method for that purpose; nor is there any thing more certain than that in the present circumstances of Europe, a very large public revenue must be annually raised by this nation, for our security at home, and for the protection of our trade and navigation abroad; and the less that is produced by the land-tax, the more necessary it becomes to increase the corruptive power of ministers of state, by loading and harrassing the people with taxes upon consumption. But what is most surprizing is, that in this free country the men of property, either real or personal, should have been so blind to their own interest, as well as regardless of the constitution and liberties of their country, as to chuse to have the necessary revenue raised by taxes upon consumption rather than by taxes upon property. They may depend upon it, and many of them begin now to be sensible of it, that taxes, in whatever way raised, must all fall ultimately upon them: The only difference is, that the tax upon property, by us improperly called the land-tax, is paid by them directly to the collectors of the revenue, whereas, they pay near the double of every tax upon consumption to the dealers in those taxed commodities, which their luxury or necessity obliges them to consume: Yet our men of property seem hitherto to have thought, that the land-tax was the only tax imposed upon them, because it was the only tax they paid to the collectors of the public revenue: This was really like the stupid animal which, when pursued, runs its head into the first hole it meets with, and because it sees no body, it thinks no body sees it, though the whole rest of its body be openly exposed to view.

'Tis true, we have at present, in this kingdom, a melancholy reason for continuing our taxes upon consumption, because, if we had no such taxes that great part of personal property now vested in the public creditors, could not be made to contribute any thing towards the public

revenue; and the more of these taxes that may be, if any of them ever should be abolished, the less will these public creditors contribute towards the support of that government which supports them in luxury, or in indolence and idleness. But this reason did subsist at the time of the restoration, which was the first time that any taxes, except the tonnage and poundage, were ever imposed upon consumption, by any regular sort of government: Nor does this reason subsist in America, as few, if any, of our public creditors have taken up their residence in that country,

I therefore hope, that the people of property in America, will shew that they have so much reflection and good sense, as to chuse to have the taxes they are to pay, imposed upon property rather than upon consumption, unless it be a duty payable at importation, upon articles of mere luxury; and that duty so small as not to occasion a clandestine importation from their foreign neighbours, which, I fear will be found to be the case with respect to some of the duties imposed by this act; for if it should, it may be the cause of our parliament's resolving to have all the duties upon consumption raised in that country by virtue of the laws of excise, which is the only method by which high duties upon consumption can be effectually raised, in a country of easy access; even as to home produce, if the duties imposed upon it be very high, a foreign produce of the same kind will be clandestinely imported, and will be spread through the whole of the open country, and by degrees into the cities and market towns, unless they be surrounded with impassable moats, ramparts, or barricades, which is the case of most of the towns in Holland, Flanders and France, but is far from being the case of any of our plantations in America.

But if it should be resolved to raise the public revenue in America by a tax upon property, it is certain that no land ought to be made subject to it, until a certain number of years after the land has been cleared, cultivated, and securely possessed. And in proportioning this revenue, we ought to consider that, as the people in America are divided into such a number of little distinct colonies, they must always be at a great expence in maintaining their respective civil governments;

and in providing for and guarding their extensive land frontier; as I hope it is not proposed to keep up such a standing army of regular troops in that country as will be sufficient for this purpose. The militia of each colony must be intrusted chiefly with the guard of its own frontier, and no part of the militia can ever be called out, without the colony's being at some expence. We ought likewise to consider, that the people of that country are still kept under many restraints in their trade for the benefit of their mother country as supposed, though I doubt much if it be so; therefore it would be unjust to make them contribute to the general public expence equally, that is to say proportionably, with the people in this island.

[To be continued in our next.]

*As the Accounts we have lately had from the Continent of America, are filled with Complaints expressive of great uneasiness, occasioned by the late Impositions laid on them, which from their Importance and nearness with which they Effect us, have induced the Publisher to lay before his Readers, what has been wrote upon the Occasion, by James Otis, Esq; printed at Boston, New England.—The Delicacy of this Subject prevents us using the Liberty sometimes taken, of only giving what may be thought Material, so shall be obliged to extend this Piece, upon Account of its Length, to a future Magazine.*

*Of the Political and Civil Rights of the British Colonists.*

By JAMES OTIS, Esquire.

HERE indeed opens to view a large field; but I must study brevity— Few people have extended their enquiry after the foundation of any of their rights, beyond a charter from the crown. There are others who think when they have got back to old *Magna Charta*, that they are at the beginning of all things. They imagine themselves on the borders of Chaos (and so indeed in some respects they are) and see creation rising out of the unformed mass, or from nothing. Hence, say they, spring all the rights of men and citizens.—But liberty was better understood, and more fully enjoyed by our ancestors, before the coming

ing in of the first Norman Tyrants, than ever after, till it was found necessary, for the salvation of the kingdom, to combat the arbitrary and wicked proceedings of the Stuarts.

The present happy and most righteous establishment is justly built on the ruins, which those Princes brought on their family; and two of them on their own heads—The last of the name sacrificed three of the finest kingdoms in Europe, to the councils of bigotted old women, priests, and more weak and wicked ministers of state: he afterward went a grazing in the fields of St. Germains, and there died in disgrace and poverty, a terrible example of God's vengeance on arbitrary princes!

The deliverance under God wrought by the prince of Orange, afterwards deservedly made King Wm. III. was as joyful an event to the colonies as to Great-Britain: in some of them, steps were taken in his favour as soon as in England.

They all immediately acknowledged King William and Queen Mary as their lawful sovereign. And such has been the zeal and loyalty of the colonies ever since for that establishment, and for the protestant succession in his present Majesty's illustrious family, that I believe there is not one man in an hundred (except in Canada) who does not think himself under the best national civil constitution in the world.

Their loyalty has been abundantly proved, especially in the late war. Their affection and reverence for their mother country is unquestionable. They yeild the most cheerful and ready obedience to her laws, particularly to the power of that august body the parliament of Great-Britain, the supreme legislative of the kingdom and its dominions. These I declare are my own sentiments of duty and loyalty. I also hold it clear that the act of Queen Anne, which makes it high treason to deny "that the King with and by the authority of parliament, is able to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to limit and bind the crown, and the descent, limitation, inheritance and government thereof" is founded on the principles of liberty and the British constitution: and he that would palm the doctrine of unlimitted passive obedience and non resistance upon mankind, and thereby or by any other means serve the cause of the

Pretender, is not only a fool and a knave, but a rebel against common sense, as well as the laws of God, of Nature, and his Country.

I also lay it down as one of the first principles from whence I intend to deduce the civil rights of the British colonies, that all of them are subject to, and dependent on Great-Britain; and that therefore as over subordinate governments, the parliament of Great-Britain has an undoubted power and lawful authority, to make acts for the general good, that by naming them, shall and ought to be equally binding, as upon the subjects of Great-Britain within the realm. This principle, I presume will be readily granted on the other side the atlantic. It has been practiced upon for twenty years to my knowledge, in the province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*; and I have ever received it, that it has been so from the beginning, in this and the sister provinces, through the continent\*.

I am aware, some will think it is time for me to retreat, after having expressed the power of the British parliament in quite so strong terms. But it is from and under this very power and its acts, and from the common law, that the political and civil rights of the Colonists are derived: and upon those grand pillars of liberty shall my defence be rested. At present therefore the reader may suppose, that there is not one provincial charter on the continent; he may, if he pleases, imagine all taken away, without fault, without forfeiture, without trial or notice. All this really happened to some of them in the last century. I would have the reader carry his imagination still further, and suppose a time may come when instead of a process at common law, the parliament shall give a decisive blow to every charter in America, and declare them all void. Nay it shall also be granted, that it is barely possible, the time may come, when the real interest of the whole may require an act of parliament to annihilate all those charters. What could follow from all this, that would shake one of the essential,

\* This however was formally declared as to Ireland, but so lately as the reign of G. I. Upon the old principles of conquest the Irish could not have so much to say for an exemption, as the unconquered Colonists.

essential, natural, civil or religious rights of the Colonists? Nothing. They would be men, citizens and British subjects after all. No act of parliament can deprive them of the liberties of such, unless any will contend that an act of parliament can make slaves not only of one, but of two millions of the commonwealth. And if so, why not of the whole? I freely own, that I can find nothing in the laws of my country, that would justify the parliament in making one slave, nor did they ever professedly undertake to make one.

Two or three innocent colony charters have been threatened with destruction an hundred and forty years past. I wish the present enemies of those harmless charters would reflect a moment, and be convinced that an act of parliament that should demolish those bugbears to the foes of liberty, would not reduce the Colonists to a state of absolute slavery. The worst enemies of the charter governments are by no means to be found in England. It is a piece of justice due to Great-Britain to own, they are and have ever been natives of or residents in the colonies. A set of men in America, without honour or love to their country, have been long grasping at powers, which they think unattainable while these charters stand in the way. But they will meet with insurmountable obstacles to their project for enslaving the British colonies, should those, arising from provincial charters be removed. It would indeed seem very hard and severe, for those of the Colonists, who have charters, with peculiar privileges to lose them. They were given to their ancestors, in consideration of their sufferings and merit, in discovering and settling America. Our fore-fathers were soon worn away in the toils of hard labour on their little plantations, and in war with the Savages. They thought they were earning a sure inheritance for their posterity. Could they imagine it would ever be thought just to deprive them or theirs of their charter privileges! Should this ever be the case, there are, thank God, natural, inherent and inseparable rights as men, and as citizens, that would remain after the so much wished for catastrophe, and which, whatever became of charters, can never be abolished *de jure*, if *de facto*, till the general conflagration\*. Our rights as men and freeborn British subjects, give all the Colonists enough to make them very hap-

py in comparison with the subjects of any other prince in the world.

Every British Subject born on the continent of America, or in any other of the British dominions, is by the law of God and nature, by the common law, and by act of parliament, (exclusive of all charters from the crown) entitled to all the natural, essential, inherent and inseparable rights of our fellow subjects in Great-Britain. Among those rights are the following, which it is humbly conceived no man or body of men, not excepting the parliament, justly, equitably and constitutionally with their own rights and the constitution, can take away.

1st. That the supreme and subordinate powers of legislation should be free and sacred in the land, where the community have once rightfully placed them.

2dly. The supreme national legislative cannot be altered justly till the commonwealth is dissolved, nor a subordinate legislature taken away without forfeiture or other good cause. Nor then can the subjects in the subordinate government be reduced to a state of slavery, and subject to the despotic rule of others. A state has no right to make slaves of the conquered. Even when the subordinate right of legislature is forfeited, and so declared, this cannot effect the natural persons either of those who were invested with it, or the inhabitants, so far as to deprive them of the rights of subjects and of men.—The Colonists will have an equitable right, notwithstanding any such forfeiture of charter, to be represented in parliament, or to have some new subordinate legislature among themselves. It would be best if they had both. Deprived, however, of their common rights as subjects, they cannot lawfully be, while they remain such. A representation in parliament from the several colonies, since they are become so large and numerous, as

\* The fine defence of the provincial charters by Jeremy Dummer, Esq; the late very able and learned agent for the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, makes it needless to go into a particular consideration of charter privileges. That piece is unanswerable, but by power and might, and other arguments of that kind.

† See Magna Charta. the Bill of Rights 3 Mod. 152. 2 Salkeld 411. Vaughan 300.

to be called on not only to maintain provincial government, civil and military, among themselves, for this they have chearfully done, but to contribute towards the support of a national standing army, by reason of the heavy national debt, when they themselves owe a large one, contracted in the common cause, cannot be thought an unreasonable thing, nor if asked, could it be called an immodest request. *Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus*, has been thought a maxim of equity. But that a man should bear a burthen for other people, as well as himself, without a return, never long found a place in any law-book or decrees, but those of the most despotic princes. Besides the equity of an American representation in parliament, a thousand advantages would result from it. It would be the most effectual means of giving those of both countries a thorough knowledge of each others interests; as well as that of the whole, which are inseparable.

Were this representation allowed; instead of the scandalous memorials and depositions that have been sometimes, in days of old, privately cooked up in an inquisitorial manner, by persons of bad minds and wicked views, and sent from America to the several boards, persons of the first reputation among their countrymen, might be on the spot, from the several colonies, truly to represent them. Future ministers need not, like some of their predecessors, have recourse for information in American affairs, to every vagabond stroller, that has run or rid post through America, from his creditors, or to people of no kind of reputation from the colonies; some of whom, at the time of administering their sage advice, have been as ignorant of the state of this country, as of the regions in Jupiter and Saturn.

No representation of the colonies in parliament alone, would, however, be equivalent to a subordinate legislative among themselves; nor so well answer the ends of increasing their prosperity and the commerce of Great-Britain. It would be impossible for the parliament to judge so well of their abilities to bear taxes, impositions on trade, and other duties and burthens, or of the local laws that might be really needful, as a legislative here.

3dly. No legislative, supreme or sub-

ordinate, has a right to make itself arbitrary.

It would be a most manifest contradiction, for a free legislative, like that of Great-Britain, to make itself arbitrary.

4thly. The supreme legislative cannot justly assume a power of ruling by extempore arbitrary decrees, but is bound to dispense justice by known settled rules, and by duly authorized independent judges.

5thly. The supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property, without his consent in person or by representation.

6thly. The legislative cannot transfer the power of making laws to any other bands.

These are their bounds, which by God and nature are fixed, hitherto have they a right to come, and no further.

1. To govern by stated laws.
2. Those laws should have no other end ultimately, but the good of the people.
3. Taxes are not to be laid on the people, but by their consent in person, or by delegation.

4. Their whole power is not transferable\*.

These are the first principles of law and justice, and the great barriers of a free state, and of the British constitution in particular. I ask, I want no more—Now let it be shewn how it is reconcileable with these principles, or to many other fundamental maxims of the British constitution, as well as the natural and civil rights, which by the laws of their country, all British subjects are entitled to, as their best inheritance and birth-right, that all the northern colonies, who are without one representative in the house of Commons, should be taxed by the British parliament.

That the Colonists, black and white, born here, are free born British subjects, and entitled to all the essential civil rights of such, is a truth not only manifest from the provincial charters, from the principles of the common law, and acts of parliament; but from the British constitution which was re-established at the revolution, with a professed design to secure the liberties of all the subjects to all generations†.

B b b b b

In

\* See Locke on Government. B. H. C. xi.

† See the convention, and acts confirming it.

In the 12 and 13 of Wm. cited above, the liberties of the subject are spoken of as their best birth-rights—No one ever dreamed, surely, that these liberties were confined to the realm. At that rate, no British subjects in the dominions could, without a manifest contradiction, be declared entitled to all the privileges of subjects born within the realm, to all intents and purposes, which are rightly given to foreigners, by parliament, after residing seven years. These expressions of parliament, as well as of the charters, must be vain and empty sounds, unless we are allowed the essential rights of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain.

Now can there be any liberty, where property is taken away without consent? Can it with any colour of truth, justice or equity, be affirmed, that the northern colonists are represented in parliament? Has this whole continent, of near three thousand miles in length, and in which, and his other American dominions, his Majesty has, or very soon will have, some millions of as good, loyal and useful subjects, white and black, as any in the three kingdoms, the election of one member of the house of commons?

Is there the least difference, as to the consent of the Colonists, whether taxes and impositions are laid on their trade; and other property, by the crown alone, or by the parliament? As it is agreed on all hands, the Crown alone cannot impose them, we should be justifiable in refusing to pay them, but must and ought to yield obedience to an act of parliament, though erroneous, till repealed.

I can see no reason to doubt, but that the imposition of taxes, whether on trade, or on land, or houses, or ships, on real or personal, fixed or floating property, in the colonies, is absolutely irreconcileable with the rights of the Colonists, as British subjects, and as men. I say men, for in a state of nature, no man can take my property from me, without my consent: If he does, he deprives me of my liberty, and makes me a slave. If such a proceeding is a breach of the law of nature, no law of society can make it just.—The very act of taxing, exercised over those who are not represented, appears to me to be depriving them of one of their most essential rights, as freemen; and if continued, seems to be in effect an entire disfranchisement of every civil right. For

what one civil right is worth a rush, after a man's property is subject to be taken from him at pleasure, without his consent? If a man is not his own *assessor* in person, or by deputy, his liberty is gone, or lies intirely at the mercy of others.

I think I have heard it said, that when the Dutch are asked why they enslave their colonists, their answer is, that the liberty of Dutchmen is confined to Holland; and that it was never intended for provincials in America, or any where else. A sentiment this, very worthy of modern Dutchmen; but if their brave and worthy ancestors had entertained such narrow ideas of liberty, seven poor and distressed provinces would never have asserted their rights against the whole Spanish monarchy, of which the present is but a shadow. It is to be hoped, none of our fellow subjects of Britain, great or small, have borrowed this Dutch maxim of plantation polities; if they have, they had better return it from whence it came; indeed they had. Modern Dutch or French maxims of state, never will suit with a British constitution. It is a maxim, that the King can do no wrong; and every good subject is bound to believe his King is not inclined to do any. We are blessed with a prince who has given abundant demonstrations, that in all his actions, he studies the good of his people, and the true glory of his crown, which are inseparable. It would therefore be the highest degree of impudence and disloyalty to imagine that the King, at the head of his parliament, could have any, but the most pure and perfect intentions of justice, goodness and truth, that human nature is capable of. All this I say and believe of the King and parliament, in all their acts; even in that which so nearly affects the interests of the colonists, (See p. 735); and that a most perfect and ready obedience is to be yielded to it, while it remains in force. I will go further, and really admit, that the intention of the ministry was not only to promote the public good, by this act, but that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer had therein a particular view to the "ease, the quiet, and the good will of the Colonists," he having made this declaration more than once: Yet I hold that it is possible he may have erred in his kind intentions towards the Colonies, and taken away our fish, and given us a stone. With regard to the parliament,

liament, as infallibility belongs not to mortals, it is possible they may have been misinformed and deceived. The power of parliament is uncontrollable, but by themselves, and we must obey. They only can repeal their own acts. There would be an end of all government, if one or a number of subjects or subordinate provinces should take upon them so far to judge of the justice of an act of parliament, as to refuse obedience to it. If there was nothing else to restrain such a step, prudence ought to do it, for forcibly resisting the parliament and the King's laws, is high treason. Therefore let the parliament lay what burthens they please on us, we must, it is our duty to submit and patiently bear them, till they will be pleased to relieve us. And it is to be presumed, the wisdom and justice of that august assembly, always will afford us relief by repealing such acts, as through mistake, or other human infirmities, have been suffered to pass, if they can be convinced that their proceedings are not constitutional, or not for the common good.

The parliament may be deceived, they may have been misinformed of facts, and the colonies may in many respects be misrepresented to the King, his parliament, and his ministry. In some instances, I am well assured the colonies have been very strangely misrepresented in England. I have now before me a pamphlet, called, "The Administration of the Colonies," said to be written by a gentleman who formerly commanded in chief in one of them. I suppose this book was designed for public information and use. There are in it many good regulations proposed, which no power can enforce but the parliament. From all which I infer, that if our hands are tied by the passing of an act of parliament, our mouths are not stopped, provided we speak of that transcendent body with decency, as I have endeavoured always to do; and should any thing have escaped me, or hereafter fall from my pen, that bears the least aspect but that of obedience, duty and loyalty to the King and parliament, and the highest respect for the ministry, the candid will impute it to the agony of my heart, rather than to the pravity of my will. If I have one ambitious wish, it is to see Great Britain at the head of the world, and to see my King, under God, the father of mankind. I pretend

neither to the spirit of prophecy, nor any uncommon skill in predicting a crisis, much less to tell when it begins to be "nascent" or is fairly midwiv'd into the world. But if I were to fix a meaning to the two first paragraphs of the *Administration of the Colonies*, though I do not collect it from them, I should say the world was at the eve of the highest scene of earthly power and grandeur that has been ever yet displayed to the view of mankind. The cards are shuffling fast through all Europe. Who will win the prize is with God. This however I know, *detur digniori*. The next universal monarchy will be favourable to the human race, for it must be founded on the principles of equity, moderation and justice. No country has been more distinguished for these principles than Great Britain, since the revolution. I take it, every subject has a right to give his sentiments to the public, of the utility or inutility of any act whatsoever, even after it is passed, as well as while it is pending.—The equity and justice of a bill may be questioned, with perfect submission to the legislature. Reasons may be given, why an act ought to be repealed, and yet obedience must be yielded to it till that repeal takes place. If the reasons that can be given against an act, are such as plainly demonstrate that it is against *natural equity*, the executive courts will adjudge such acts void. It may be questioned by some, though I make no doubt of it, whether they are not obliged by their oaths to adjudge such acts void. If there is not a right of private judgment to be exercised, so far at least as to petition for a repeal, or to determine the expediency of risking a trial at law, the parliament might make itself arbitrary, which it is conceived it cannot by the constitution.—I think every man has a right to examine as freely into the origin, spring and foundation of every power and measure in a common wealth, as into a piece of curious machinery, or a remarkable phenomenon in nature; and that it ought to give no more offence to say, the parliament have erred, or are mistaken, in a matter of fact, or of right, than to say it of a private man, if it is true of both. If the assertion can be proved with regard to either, it is a kindness done them to shew them the truth. With regard to the public, it is the duty

of every good citizen to point out what he thinks erroneous in the commonwealth.

I have waited years in hopes to see some one friend of the colonies pleading in public for them. I have waited in vain. One privilege is taken away after another, and where we shall be landed, God knows, and I trust will protect and provide for us even should we be driven and persecuted into a more western wilderness, on the score of liberty, civil and religious, as many of our ancestors were, to these once inhospitable shores of America. I had formed great expectations from a gentleman, who published his first volume in quarto on the rights of the colonies two years since ; but, as he fore-saw, the state of his health and affairs have prevented his further progress. The misfortune is, gentlemen in America, the best qualified in every respect to state the rights of the colonists, have reasons that prevent them from engaging : some of them have good ones. There are many infinitely better able to serve this cause than I pretend to be ; but from indolence, from timidity, or by necessary engagements, they are prevented. There has been a most profound, and I think shameful silence, till it seems almost too late to assert our indisputable rights as men and as citizens. What must posterity think of us. The trade of the whole continent taxed by parliament, stamps and other internal duties and taxes as they are called, talked of, and not one petition to the King and Parliament for relief,

I cannot but observe here, that if the parliament have an equitable right to tax our trade, it is indisputable that they have as good an one to tax the lands, and every thing else. The taxing trade furnishes one reason why the other should not be taxed, or else the burdens of the province will be unequally born, upon a supposition that a tax on trade is a tax on the whole. But take it either way, there is no foundation for the distinction some make in England between an internal and external tax on the colonies. By the first is meant a tax on trade, by the latter a tax on land, and the things on it. A tax on trade is either a tax of every man in the province, or it is not. If it is not a tax on the whole, it is unequal and unjust, that a heavy burden should be laid on the trade of the colonies, to maintain

an army of soldiers, custom-house officers, and fleets of guard-ships ; all which, the incomes of both trade and lands would not furnish means to support so lately as the last war, when all was at stake, and the colonies were reimbursed in part by parliament. How can it be supposed that all of a sudden the trade of the colonies alone can bear all this terrible burden. The late acquisitions in America, as glorious as they have been, and as beneficial as they are to Great Britain, are only a security to these colonies against the ravages of the French and Indians. Our trade upon the whole is not, I believe, benefited by them one groat. All the time the French islands were in our hands, the fine sugars, &c. were all shipped home. None as I have been informed were allowed to be brought to the colonies. They were too delicious a morsel for a North American palate. If it be said that a tax on the trade of the colonies is an equal and just tax on the whole of the inhabitants : What then becomes of the notable distinction between external and internal taxes ? Why may not the parliament lay stamps, land taxes, establish tythes to the church of England, and so indefinitely. I know of no bounds. I do not mention the tythes out of any disrespect to the church of England, which I esteem by far the best national church, and to have had as ornaments of it many of the greatest and best men in the world. But to those colonies who in general dissent from a principle of conscience, it would seem a little hard to pay towards the support of a worship, whose modes they cannot conform to.

If an army must be kept up in America, at the expence of the colonies, it would not seem quite so hard if after the parliament had determined the sum to be raised, and apportioned it, to have allowed each colony to assess its quota, and raise it as easily to themselves as might be. But to have the whole levied and collected without our consent is extraordinary : It is allowed even to tributaries, and those laid under military contribution, to assess and collect the sums demanded. The case of the provinces is certainly likely to be the hardest that can be instanced in story. Will it not equal any thing but downright military execution ? Was there ever a tribute imposed even on the conquered ?

A fleet, an army of soldiers, and another of tax-gatherers kept up, and not a single office either for securing or collecting the duty in the gift of the tributary state.

I am aware it will be objected, that the parliament of *England*, and of Great-Britain, since the union, have from early days to this time, made acts to bind if not to tax Ireland : I answer, Ireland is a conquered country. I do not, however, lay so much stress on this ; for it is my opinion, that a conquered country has, upon submission and good behaviour, the same right to be free, under a conqueror, as the rest of his subjects. But the old notion of the right of conquest, has been, in most nations, the cause of many severities and heinous breaches of the law of nature : If any such have taken place with regard to *Ireland*, they should form no precedent for the colonies. The subordination and dependency of *Ireland* to Great Britain, is expressly declared by act of parliament, in the reign of G. I. The subordination of the Colonies to Great Britain, never was doubted, by a lawyer, if at all ; unless perhaps by the author of the *Administration of the Colonies* : He indeed seems to make a moot point of it, whether the colony legislative power is as independent "as the legislative Great Britain holds by its constitution, and under the great charter." — The people hold under the great charter, as it is vulgarly expressed from our law-books : But that the King and parliament should be said to hold under *Magna Charta*, is as new to me, as it is to question whether the colonies are subordinate to Great Britain. The provincial legislative is unquestionably subordinate to that of Great Britain. I shall endeavour more fully to explain the nature of that subordination, which has puzzled so many in their enquiries. It is often very difficult for great lovers of power, and great lovers of liberty, neither of whom may have been used to the study of law in any of its branches, to see the difference between subordination, absolute slavery and subjection on one side, and liberty, independence and licentiousness on the other. We should endeavour to find the middle road, and confine ourselves to it. The laws, the proceedings of parliament, and the decisions of the judges, relating to *Ireland*, will reflect light on this subject, rendered intricate only by art.

"Ireland being of itself a distinct dominion, and no part of the kingdom of England (as it directly appeareth by many authorities in Calvin's case) was to have PARLIAMENTS holden there as in England." — 4 Inst. 349.

Why should not the colonies have, why are they not intitled to their assemblies, or parliaments, at least, as well as a conquered dominion ?

"Wales, after the conquest of it by Edward the First, was annexed to England, *jure proprietatis*, 12 Ed. I. by the statue of Rutland only, and after, more really by 27 H. 8. and 34, but at first received laws from England, as *Ireland* did ; but writs proceeded not out of the English chancery, but they had a chancery of their own, as *Ireland* hath ; was not bound by the laws of England, unnamed till 27 H. 8. no more than *Ireland* is."

*Ireland* in nothing differs from it, but having a parliament *gratia Regis* (i. e. upon the old notion of conquest) subject (truly however) to the parliament of England. None doubt *Ireland* as much conquered as it ; and as much subjected to the parliament of England, if it please."

Vaughan. 300.

A very strong argument arises from this authority, in favour of the unconquered plantations. If since Wales was annexed to England, they have had a representation in parliament, as they have to this day ; and if the parliament of England does not tax *Ireland*, can it be right they should tax us, who have never been conquered, but came from England to colonize, and have always remained good subjects to this day ?

I cannot find any instance of a tax laid by the English parliament on *Ireland*. "Sometimes the King of England called his Nobles of *Ireland*, to come to his parliament of England, &c. and by special words, the parliament of England may bind the subjects of *Ireland*." — 3 Inst. 350.—

The following makes it clear to me, the parliament of Great Britain do not tax *Ireland*. "The parliament of *Ireland* having been prorogued to the month of August next, before they had provided for the maintenance of the government in that kingdom, a project was set on foot here to supply that defect, by retrenching the drawbacks upon goods exported thither from

from England. According to this scheme, the 22d, the house in a grand committee, considered the present laws with respect to drawbacks upon tobaccoes, muslins, and East India silks, carried to Ireland; and came to two resolutions, which were reported the next day, and, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to by the house, as follows, *viz.*

1. That three pence per pound, part of the drawback on tobacco to be exported from Great Britain for Ireland, be taken off.

2. That the said diminution of the drawback do take effect upon all tobacco exported for Ireland, after the 24th of March, 1753, and continue until the additional duty of three pence halfpenny per pound upon tobacco in Ireland, expiring on the said 24th of March, be regranted: and ordered a bill to be brought in, upon the said resolutions."

Proceedings of House of Commons,  
Vol. 5. 72.

This was constitutional; there is an infinite difference between taking off British drawbacks, and imposing Irish or other Provincial duties.

"Ireland is considered as a provincial government, subordinate to, but no part of the Realm of England," Mich. 11. G. 2. in case of Otway and Ramsay—

"Acts of parliaments made here (*i. e.* in England) extend not to Ireland, unless particularly named; much less judgments obtained in the courts here; nor is it possible they should, because we have no officers to carry them into execution there."

The first part seems to be applicable to the plantations in general, the latter is not; for by reason of charter reservations and particular acts of parliament, some judgments in England may be executed here, as final judgments, before his Majesty in council on a plantation appeal, and so from the admiralty.

It seems to have been disputed in Ireland, so lately as the 6 Geo. I. Whether any act of the British parliament bound Ireland; or at least it was apprehended, that the undoubted right of the British parliament to bind Ireland, was in danger of being shaken: this, I presume, occasioned the act of that year, which declares, that "the kingdom of Ireland ought to be subordinate unto and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, as being inseparately united thereto. And the King's Majesty, with the

consent of the lords and commons of Great Britain in parliament, hath power to make laws to bind the people of Ireland."—This parliamentary power must have some bounds, even as to Ireland, as well as the colonies, who are admitted to be subordinate *ab initio* to Great Britain; not as conquered, but as emigrant subjects. If this act should be said to be a declaration not only of the general, but of the universal power of parliament, and that they may tax Ireland, I ask, Why it has never been done? If it had been done a thousand times, it would be a contradiction to the principles of a free government; and what is worse, destroy all subordination consistent with freedom, and reduce the people to slavery.

To say the parliament is absolute and arbitrary, is a contradiction. The parliament cannot make 2 and 2, 5: Omnipotency cannot do it. The supreme power in a state, is *jus dicere* only:—*jus dare*, strictly speaking, belongs alone to God. Parliaments are in all cases to declare what is for the good of the whole; but it is not the *declaration* of parliament that makes it so: There must be in every instance, a higher authority, *viz.* GOD. Should an act of parliament be against any of his natural laws, which are immutably true, their declaration would be contrary to eternal truth, equity and justice, and consequently void: and so it would be adjudged by the parliament itself, when convinced of their mistake. Upon this great principle, parliaments repeal such acts, as soon as they find they have been mistaken, in having declared them to be for the public good, when in fact they were not so. When such mistake is evident and palpable, as in the instances in the appendix, the judges of the executive courts have declared the act "of a whole parliament void." See here the grandeur of the British constitution! See the wisdom of our ancestors! The supreme legislative, and the supreme executive, are a perpetual check and balance to each other. If the supreme executive errs, it is informed by the supreme legislative in parliament: if the supreme legislative errs, it is informed by the supreme executive in the King's courts of law. Here, the King appears, as represented by his judges, in the highest lustre and majesty, as supreme executor of the commonwealth; and he never shines brighter, but on his throne,

at

at the head of the supreme legislative. This is government! This, is a constitution! to preserve which, either from foreign or domestic foes, has cost oceans of blood and treasure in every age; and the blood and the treasure have upon the whole been well spent. British America, hath been bleeding in this cause from its settlement: we have spent all we could raise, and more; for notwithstanding the parliamentary reimbursements of part, we still remain much in debt. The province of the *Massachusetts*, I believe, has expended more men and money in war since the year 1620, when a few families first landed at Plymouth, in proportion to their ability, than the three kingdoms together. The same, I believe, may be truly affirmed, of many of the other colonies; though the *Massachusetts* has undoubtedly had the heaviest burthen. This may be thought incredible: but materials are collecting; and though some are lost, enough may remain, to demonstrate it to the world. I have reason to hope at least, that the public will soon see such proofs exhibited, as will shew, that I do not speak quite at random.

Why then is it thought so heinous by the author of the administration of the colonies, and others, that the colonists should aspire after "a one whole legislative power" not independent of, but subordinate to the laws and parliament of Great Britain?—It is a mistake in this author, to bring so heavy a charge as *high treason* against some of the colonists, which he does in effect in this place\*, by representing them as "claiming in fact or indeed, the same full free independent unrestrained power and legislative will, in their several corporations, and under the King's commission, and their respective charters, as the government and legislature of Great Britain holds by its constitution and under the great charter." No such claim was ever thought of by any of the colonists. They are all better men and better subjects; and many of them too well versed in the laws of nature and nations, and the law and constitution of Great Britain, to think they have a right to more than a *provincial subordinate legislative*. All power is of G O D. Next and only subordinate to him in the present state of the well-formed, beautifully con-

structed British monarchy, standing where I hope it ever will stand, for the pillars are fixed in judgment, righteousness and truth, is the King and Parliament. Under these, it seems easy to conceive subordinate powers in gradation, till we descend to the legislative of a town council, or even a private social club. These have each "a one whole legislative" subordinate, which, when it does not counteract the laws of any of its superiors, is to be indulged. Even when the laws of subordination are transgressed, the superior does not destroy the subordinate, but will negative its acts, as it may in all cases when disapproved. This right of negative is essential, and may be enforced: but in no case are the essential rights of the subjects, inhabiting the subordinate dominions, to be destroyed. This would put it in the power of the superior to reduce the inferior to a state of slavery; which cannot be rightfully done, even with *conquered enemies* and *rebels*. After satisfaction and security is obtained of the former, and examples are made of so many of the latter, as the ends of government require, the rest are to be restored to all the essential rights of men and citizens. This is the great law of nature; and agreeable to this law, is the constant practice of all good and mild governments. This lenity and humanity has no where been carried farther than in Great Britain. The colonies have been so remarkable for loyalty, that there never has been any instance of rebellion or treason in them. This loyalty is, in very handsome terms, acknowledged by the author of the *administration of the colonies*. "It has been often suggested, that care should be taken in the administration of the plantations, lest, in some future time, these colonies should become independent of the mother country." But perhaps it may be proper on this occasion, nay, it is justice to lay it, that if, by becoming independent, is meant a revolt, nothing is farther from their nature, their interests, their thoughts. If a defection from the *alliance* of the mother country be suggested, it ought to be, and can be truly said, that their spirit abhors the sense of such; their attachment to the protestant succession in the house of Hanover, will ever stand unshaken; and nothing can eradicate from their hearts, their natural and almost mechanical affection to Great Britain, which they conceive

\* Page 39 of the administration.

ceive under no other sense, nor call it by any other name than that of *bome*. Any such suggestion, therefore, is a false and unjust aspersion on their principles and affections ; and can arise from nothing but an entire ignorance of their circumstances." After all this loyalty, it is a little hard to be charged with claiming, and represented as aspiring after, independency. The inconsistency of this I leave. We have said that the loyalty of the colonies has never been suspected ; this must be restricted to a just suspicion. For it seems there have long been groundless suspicions of us in the minds of individuals. And there have always been those who have endeavoured to magnify these chimerical fears. I find Mr. Dummer complaining of this many years since. " There is, says he, one thing more I have heard often urged against the charter colonies, and indeed it is what one meets with from people of all conditions and qualities ; though, with due respect to their better judgments, I can see neither reason nor colour for it. It is said that their increasing numbers and wealth, joined to their great distance from Britain, will give them an opportunity, in the course of some years, to throw off their dependence on the nation, and declare themselves a free state, if not curbed in time, by being made *entirely subject to the crown.*"

This jealousy has been so long talked of, that many seem to believe it well grounded. Not that there is any danger of " a revolt," even in the opinion of the *author of the administration*, but that the colonists will by fraud or force, avail themselves, in " fact or indeed," of an independent legislature. This, I think, would be a revolting with a vengeance. What higher revolt can there be, than for a province to assume the right of an independent legislative, or state ? I must therefore think this a greater aspersion on the colonists, than to charge them with a design to revolt, in the sense in which the gentleman allows they have been abused : It is a more artful and dangerous way of attacking our liberties, than to charge us with being in open rebellion. That could be confuted instantly : but this seeming indirect way of charging the colonies, with a desire of throwing off their dependency, requires more pains to confute it than the other, therefore it has been resorted to. The

truth is, gentlemen have had departments in America, the functions of which they have not been fortunate in executing. The people have by these means been rendered uneasy, at bad provincial measures. They have been represented as factious, seditious, and inclined to democracy, whenever they have refused passive obedience to provincial mandates, as arbitrary as those of a Turkish bashaw : I say, provincial mandates ; for to the king and parliament they have been ever submissive and obedient.

These representations of us, many of the good people of England swallow with as much ease, as they would a bottle-bubble, or any other story of a cock and a bull ; and the worst of it is, among some of the most credulous, have been found stars and garters. However, they may all rest assured, the colonists, who do not pretend to understand themselves so well as the people of England ; though the author of the administration makes them the fine compliment, to say, they " know their business much better," yet, will never think of independency. Were they inclined to it, they know the blood and the treasure it would cost, if ever effected ; and when done, it would be a thousand to one if their liberties did not fall a sacrifice to the victor.

We all think ourselves happy under Great Britain. We love, esteem and reverence our mother country, and adore our king. And could the choice of independency be offered the colonies, or subjection to Great Britain upon any terms above absolute slavery, I am convinced they would accept the latter. The ministry, in all future generations, may rely on it, that British America will never prove undutiful, till driven to it, as the last fatal resort against ministerial oppression, which will make the wisest mad, and the weakest strong.

These colonies are and always have been, " entirely subject to the crown," in the legal sense of the terms. But if any politician of " tampering activity, of wrong-headed experience, misled to be meddling," means, by " curbing the colonies in time," and by " being made entirely subject to the crown ; that this subjection should be absolute, and confined to the crown, he had better have suppressed his wishes. This never will

nor can be done, without making the colonists vassals of the crown. Subjects they are; their lands they hold of the crown, by common socage, the freest feudal tenure, by which any hold their lands in England, or any where else. Would this gentleman carry us back to the state of the Goths and Vandals, and revive all the military tenures and bondage which our fore-fathers could not bear? It may be worth nothing here, that few, if any instances can be given, where colonies have been disposed to forsake or disobey a tender mother: But history is full of examples, that armies stationed as guards over provinces, have seized the prey for their general, and given him a crown at the expence of his master. Are all ambitious generals dead? Will no more rise up hereafter? The danger of a standing army in remote provinces is much greater to the metropolis, than at home. Rome found the truth of this assertion, in her Sylla's, her Pompey's and Cæsars, but she found it too late: Eighteen hundred years have rolled away since her ruin. A continuation of the same liberties that have been enjoyed by the colonists since the revolution, and the same moderation of government exercised towards them, will bind them in perpetual lawful and willing subjection, obedience and love to Great Britain: She and her colonies will both prosper and flourish: The monarchy will remain in sound health and full vigour at that blessed period, when the proud arbitrary tyrants of the continent shall either unite in the deliverance of the human race, or resign their crowns. Rescued, human nature must and will be, from the general slavery that has so long triumphed over the species. Great Britain has done much towards it: What a glory will it be for her to complete the work throughout the world!

The author of the Administration "describes" the defects of "provincial courts," by a "very description," the first trait of which is, "The ignorance of the judges." Whether the description, or the description of the description, are *verily* true, either as applied by Lord Hale, or the administrator, is left to the reader. I only ask, who makes the judges in the provinces? I know of but two colonies, viz. Connecticut and Rhode Island, where they are chosen by the

December, 1764.

people. In all other colonies, they are immediately appointed by the crown, or by his Majesty's governor, with the advice of what the administrator calls, the "governor's council of state." And if they are in general such ignorant creatures, as the administrator describes them, it is the misfortune, not the fault, of the people, in the colonies. However, I believe, justice in general, is as well administered in the colonies, as it will be when every thing is devolved upon a court of admiralty, general or provincial. The following is very remarkable: "In those popular governments, and where every executive officer is under a dependence for a temporary, wretched, and I had almost said arbitrary support, on the deputies of the people."

Why is the temporary support found fault with? Would it be wise to give a governor a salary for a longer time than his political life? As this is quite as uncertain as his natural life, it has been granted annually. So every governor has the chance of one year's salary after he is dead. All the King's officers are not even in the charter provinces "dependent on the people" for support. The judges of the admiralty, those mirrors of justice, to be trusted, when none of the common law courts are, have all their commissions from home. These, besides other fees, have so much *per cent.* on all they condemn, be it right or wrong, and this by *act of parliament*. Yet so great is their integrity, that it never was suspected that 50 *per cent.* if allowed, would have any influence on their decrees.

Custom-house officers universally, and naval-officers, in all but two or three of the colonies, are, I believe appointed directly from home, or by instruction to the governor: and take just what they please, for any restraint they are under by the provincial acts. But on whom should a governor depend for his honourable support, but the people? Is not the King fed from the field, and from the labour of his people? Does not his Majesty himself receive his aids from the free grant of his parliament? Do not all these originate in the house of commons? Did the house of lords ever originate a grant? Do not our law books inform us that the lords only assent or dissent, but never so much as propose amendment, on a money bill? The King can take no

C c c c c

more

more than the parliament will give him, and yet some of his governors have thought it an insufferable hardship, that they could not take what they pleased. To take leave of the administrator, there are in his book some good hints, but a multiplicity of mistakes in fact, and errors in matters of right, which I have not time to mention particularly.

Ireland is a conquered kingdom; and yet have thought they received very hard measure in some of the prohibitions and restrictions of their trade. But were the colonies ever conquered? Have they not been subject and obedient, and loyal from their settlement? Were not the settlements made under the British laws and constitution? But if the colonies were all to be considered as conquered, they are entitled to the essential rights of men and citizens. And therefore admitting the right of prohibition, in its utmost extent and latitude; a right of taxation can never be inferred from that. It may be for the good of the whole, that a certain commodity should be prohibited: but this power should be exercised, with great moderation and impartiality, over dominions, which are not represented, in the national parliament. I had however rather see this carried with a high hand, to the utmost rigour, than have a tax of one shilling taken from me without my consent. A people may be very happy, free and easy among themselves, without a particular branch of foreign trade: I am sure these colonies have the natural means of every manufacture in Europe, and some that are out of their power to make or produce. It will scarcely be believed a hundred years hence, that the American manufactures could have been brought to such perfection, as they will then probably be in, if the present measures are pushed. One single act of parliament, we find has set people a thinking, in six months, more than they had done in their whole lives before. It should be remembered, that the most famous and flourishing manufactures, of wool, in France, were begun by Louis XIV. not an hundred years ago; and they now bid fair to rival the English, in every port abroad. All the manufactures that Great Britain could make, would be consumed in America, and in her own plantations, if put on a right footing; for which a greater profit in return would be made,

than she will ever see again for woollen sent to any part of Europe.

But though it be allowed, that liberty may be enjoyed in a comfortable measure, where prohibitions are laid on the trade of a kingdom or province; yet if taxes are laid on either, *without consent*, they cannot be said to be free. This barrier of liberty being once broken down, all is lost. If a shilling in the pound may be taken from me against my will, why may not twenty shillings? and if so, why not my liberty or my life? Merchants were always *particularly* favoured by the common law—"All merchants, except enemies, may safely come into England, with their goods and merchandize"—*2 Inst. 28.*—And why not as well to the plantations? Are they not entitled to all the British privileges? No, they must be confined in their imports and exports, to the good of the metropolis. Very well, we have submitted to this. The act of navigation is a good act, so are all that exclude foreign manufactures from the plantations, and every honest man will readily subscribe to them. Moreover, "Merchant strangers, are also to come into the realm and depart at pleasure; and they are to be friendly entertained." *2 Ri. C. 1.* But to promote the manufactures of England, it is thought best to shut up the colonies in a manner from all the world. Right as to Europe: but for God's sake, must we have no trade with other colonies? In some cases the trade between British colony and colony is prohibited, as in wool, &c. Granting all this to be right, is it not enough? No, duties and taxes must be paid without any consent or representation in parliament. The common law, that inestimable privilege of a jury, is also taken away in all trials in the colonies, relating to the revenue, if the informers have a mind to go to the admiralty; as they have ever done, and ever will do, for very obvious reasons. "It has ever been boasted, says Mr. Dummer in his defence of the charters, as the peculiar privilege of an Englishman, and the security of his property, to be tried by his country, and the laws of the land: whereas this admiralty method deprives him of both, as it puts his estate in the disposal of a single person, and makes the civil law the rule of judgment; which though it may not properly be

be called foreign, being the law of nations, yet it is what he has not consented to himself, nor his representative for him. A jurisdiction therefore so founded, ought not to extend beyond what *necessity* requires.—“ If some bounds are not set to the jurisdiction of the admiralty, beyond which it shall not pass, it may in time, like the element to which it ought to be confined, grow outrageous, and overflow the banks of all the other courts of justice.” I believe it has never been doubted by one sound, common lawyer of England, whether a court of admiralty ever answered many good ends; “ the court of King’s Bench has a power to restrain the court of admiralty in England; and the reasons for such restraining power are as strong in New England as in Great Britain,” and in some respects more so: yet Mr. Dummer mentions, a clamour that was raised at home by a judge of the admiralty for New England, who complained “ that the common law courts by granting prohibitions, weaken, and in a manner suppress the authority of this court, and all the good ends for which it was constituted.” Thus we see, that the court of admiralty long ago discovered, no very friendly disposition towards the common law courts here; and the records of the house of Representatives afford us a notable instance of one, who was expelled the house, of which he had been an unworthy member, for the abusive misrepresentations of the province, by him secretly made.

Trade and traffic, says lord Coke, “ is the livelihood of a merchant, the life of the commonwealth, wherein the King and every subject hath interest; for the merchant is the good bailiff of the realm, to export and vent the native commodities of the realm, and to import and bring in, the necessary commodities for the defence and benefit of the realm—*2 Inst. 28.* reading on Magna Charta, C. 15—And are not the merchants of British America entitled to a livelihood also? Are they not British subjects? Are not an infinity of commodities carried from hence for the benefit of the realm, for which in return come an infinity of trifles, which we could do without? Manufactures we must go into if our trade is cut off; our country is too cold to go naked in, and we shall soon be unable

to make returns to England even for necessaries.

“ When any law or custom of parliament is broken, and the crown possessed of a precedent, how difficult a thing is it to restore the subject again to his former freedom and safety?” *2 Inst. on the confirmation of the great charter*—which provides in these words: “ And for so much as divers people of our realm, are in fear, that the aids and tasks which they have given to us before time, towards our wars, and other busness of their own grant and good will (howsoever they were made) might turn to a bondage, to them and their heirs, because they might be at another time found in the rolls, and likewise for the prices taken throughout the realm by our ministers: we have granted for us and our heirs, that we shall not draw such aids, tasks nor prices into a custom, for any thing that hath been done heretofore, be it by roll, or any other precedent that may be founden.”

By the first chapter of this act, the great charter is declared to be the common law. I would ask, whether we have not reason to fear, that the great aids, freely given by these provinces in the late war, will in like manner turn to our bondage, if they are to be kept on and increased during a peace, for the maintaining of a standing army here?—If it is said those aids were given for our own immediate defence, and that England spent millions in the same cause, I answer, The names of his present Majesty, and his royal grandfather, will be ever dear to every loyal British American, for the protection they afforded us, and the salvation, under God, effected by their arms; but with regard to our fellow subjects of Britain, we never were a whit behind hand with them. The New England Colonies in particular, were not only settled without the least expence to the mother country, but they have all along defended themselves against the frequent incursions of the most inhuman savages, perhaps on the face of whole earth, at their own cost: Those more than brutal men, spirited and directed by the most inveterate, as well as most powerful enemy of Great Britain, have been constantly annoying our infant settlements for more than a century; spreading

ing terror and desolation, and sometimes depopulating whole villages in a night : yet amidst the fatigues of labour, and the horrors of war and bloodshed, Heaven vouchsafed its smiles. Behold, an extensive territory, settled, defended, and secured to his Majesty, I repeat it, *without the least expence to the mother country*, till within twenty years past !—When *Louisbourg* was reduced to his late Majesty, by the valour of his *New England* subjects, the parliament, it must be owned, saw meet to refund part of the charges : And every one knows the importance of *Louisbourg*, in the consultations of *Aix la Chapelle* ; but for the loss of our young men, the riches and strength of a country, not indeed slain by the enemy, but overborn by the uncommon hardships of the siege, and their confinement in garrison afterwards, there could be no recompence made.—In the late war, the *northern colonies* not only raised their full quota of men, but they went even beyond their ability ; they are still deeply in debt, notwithstanding the parliamentary grants annually made them, *in part of their expences, in the common, national cause* : Had it not been for those grants, they had all been bankrupt long ago ; while the *sugar colonies* have born little or no share in it : They indeed sent a company or two of *Negroes* and *Molattoes*, if this be worth mentioning, to the sieges of *Guadaloupe*, *Martinico* and the *Havannah* : I do not recollect any thing else that they have done ; while the flower of our youth were annually pressed by ten thousands into the service, and there treated but little better, as we have been told, than hewers of wood and drawers of water. Provincial acts for impressing were obtained, only by letters of requisition from a secretary of state to a governor ; requiring him to use his influence to raise men ; and sometimes, more than were asked for or wanted, were pressed, to give a figure to the governor, and shew his influence ; a remarkable instance of which might be mentioned. I would farther observe, that Great Britain was as imminently interested in the late war in America, as the colonies were. Was she not threatened with an invasion at the same time we were ? Has she not an immense trade to the colonies ? The British writers say, more than half her profitable trade is to *America* : All

the profits of our trade center there, and is little enough to pay for the goods we import. A prodigious revenue arises to the crown on American exports to Great Britain, which in general is not murmured at : No manufacture of Europe besides British, can be lawfully brought here ; and no honest man desires they ever should, if the laws were put in execution upon all. With regard to a few Dutch imports that have made such a noise, the truth is, very little has been or could be run, before the apparatus of guardships ; for the officers of some ports did their duty, while others may have made a monopoly of smuggling, for a few of their friends, who probably paid them large contributions ; for it has been observed, that a very small office in the customs in America has raised a man a fortune sooner than a government. The truth is, the acts of trade have been too often evaded ; but by whom ? Not by the American merchants in general, but by former custom-house officers, their friends and partizans. I name no man, not being about to turn informer : But it has been a notorious grievance, that when the King himself cannot dispense with an act of parliament, there have been custom-house officers who have practised it for years together, in favour of those towards whom they were graciously disposed.

[To be concluded in our next.]

*The spirit of Liberty, and a desire of supporting the birth-right of Englishmen, though it appears but in the MINORITY, yet its weight will prove an essential bar and hindrance to some Adventurers, who, basking in the sunshine of power, would prostitute its influence to the prejudice of the Constitution, as established by the Revolution, that Blessing so nobly brought about for the happiness of the people, extensive in its influence, reaching to every distant quarter, of which the following is an instance.*

To understand clearly the nature of that dispute which led the Assembly to those measures, which are so justly animadverted on in the following excellent Speech, it will be proper to look a few years backward.

In the year 1759, Gov. Wm. D—n—y, whose

whose administration will never be mentioned but with disgrace in the annals of this province, was induced, by considerations to which the world is now no stranger, to pass sundry acts, contrary to his duty, and to every tie of honour and justice. On the 2d of September 1760, his late Majesty in council repealed six of these acts; and in regard to the 7th (which was an act for granting to his Majesty one hundred thousand pounds, by a tax on all estates real and personal, &c.) the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council declared it their opinion, "that the said act was fundamentally **WRONG** and **UNJUST**, and ought to be repealed, unless six certain amendments were made therein;"—

Benjamin Franklin and Robert Charles, Agents for the Province, undertook that, in case the act might be left unrepealed, "the Assembly of Pennsylvania would prepare and pass an act for making the amendments proposed by the Lords of the Council, and to indemnify the proprietaries from any damage they might sustain by such an act not being prepared and passed. This stipulation was signed by the hands of the said agents, and the proprietors for the sake of peace accepted of it.

But, notwithstanding the solemnity of this agreement, the Assembly, in framing the late *Supply-Bill*, insisted upon explaining the 2d and 3d articles of the stipulation in their own way, and inserting them in the bill in different words from those made use of by the Lords of Council, and signed by their own agents. The Governor, on the contrary, thought that no words could be so proper to convey the meaning of the Lords of Council and prevent disputes, as those which their Lordships themselves had made use of; and that he could neither in decency or duty depart from them.

Hereupon messages ensued, and the Assembly, among other vehement and warm resolves, broke up with the following most extraordinary one, *viz.*

"That this house will adjourn, in order to consult their constituents, whether an humble address should be drawn up, and transmitted to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to take the people of this province, under his immediate protection and government, &c."

What methods were taken, during this adjournment, to lead a number of rash, ignorant, and inconsiderate people into petitions, the evil tendency of which they did not understand, is an enquiry not suitable to the present occasion. It is enough to say, that, after incredible pains, in a province containing near *three hundred thousand souls*, not more than 3500 could be prevailed upon to petition for a change of government; and those very generally of a low rank, many of whom could neither read nor write.

The wiser and better part of the province had far different notions of this measure. They considered that the moment they put their hands to these petitions, they might be surrendering up their birth-right, and putting it in the power of a few men, for the sake of gratifying their own ambitious projects and personal resentments, to barter away that glorious plan of public liberty and charter privileges, under which this province has risen to the highest degree of prosperity, with a rapidity almost unparalleled in history.

Though the ill success of these petitions must have been very mortifying to the projectors of them, yet the Assembly were, at all hazards, to be persuaded to make them the foundation of a petition to the King for a change of government. It was in vain to urge the smallness of the numbers who signed the petitions; the high veneration in which our present constitution hath long been held by good men of every denomination, and the multitudes of industrious people whom even the very fame of it hath invited among us, from almost every part of the world. These considerations were but slight bars to men actuated by ambition and resentment; men, who have long found their own importance to consist in fomenting the divisions of their country, and now hope to aggrandize themselves by bringing about the proposed change, whatever may be its consequences to others. They therefore found means to carry their petition through the house; but not without the most spirited testimony against it, from a **NOBLE FEW**, a **PATRIOT MINORITY**, whose names will be mentioned with honour, so long as any remembrance is left of the present boasted **LIBERTIES OF PENNSILVANIA**.

A SPEECH

A SPEECH, delivered in the house of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, May 24th, 1764, by John Dickinson, Esq; one of the Members for the County of Philadelphia. On occasion of a Petition, drawn up by order, and then under consideration, of the house; praying his Majesty for a change of the Government of this Province.

MR. SPEAKER,

WHEN honest men apprehend their country to be injured, nothing is more natural than to resent and complain: but when they enter into consideration of the means for obtaining redress, the same virtue that gave the alarm, may sometimes, by causing too great a transport of zeal, defeat its own purpose, it being expedient for those who deliberate of public affairs, that their minds should be free from all violent passions. These emotions blind the understanding: they weaken the judgment. It therefore frequently happens, that resolutions formed by men thus agitated, appear to them very wise, very just, and very salutary; while others, not influenced by the same heats, condemn those determinations, as weak, unjust, and dangerous. Thus, Sir, in councils it will always be found useful, to guard against even that indignation, which arises from integrity.

More particularly are we bound to observe the utmost caution in our conduct, as the experience of many years may convince us, that all our actions undergo the strictest scrutiny.—Numerous are the instances, that might be mentioned, of rights vindicated and equitable demands made in this province, according to the opinions entertained here, that in Great-Britain have been adjudged to be illegal attempts, and pernicious pretensions.

These adjudications are the acts of persons vested with such dignity and power, as claim some deference from us: and hence it becomes not unnecessary to consider in what light the measures now proposed may appear to those, whose sentiments, from the constitution of our government, it will always be prudent to regard.

But on this important occasion, we ought not to aim only at the approbation of men, whose authority may censure and controul us. More affecting duties demand our attention. The honour and

welfare of Pennsylvania depending on our decisions, let us endeavour so to act, that we may enjoy our own approbation, in the cool and undisturbed hours of reflexion; that we may deserve the approbation of the impartial world; and of posterity, who are so much interested in the present debate.

No man, Sir, can be more clearly convinced than I am, of the inconveniences arising from a strict adherence to proprietary instructions. We are prevented from demonstrating our loyalty to our excellent Sovereign, and our affection to our distressed fellow-subjects, unless we will indulge the Proprietors, with a distinct and partial mode of taxation, by which they will save perhaps four or five hundred pounds a year, that ought to go in ease of our constituents.

This is granted on all sides to be unequal; and has therefore excited the resentment of this house. Let us resent—but let our resentment bear proportion to the provocation receiv'd; and not produce, or even expose us to the peril of producing, effects more fatal than the injury of which we complain. If the change of government now meditated can take place, with all our privileges preserved; let it instantly take place: but if they must be consumed in the blaze of royal authority, we shall pay too great a price for our approach to the throne; too great a price for obtaining (if we should obtain) the addition of four or five hundred pounds to the proprietary tax; or indeed for any emolument likely to follow from the change.

I hope I am not mistaken, when I believe that every member in this house feels the same reverence that I do, for these *inestimable rights*. When I consider the spirit of liberty that breathes in them, and the flourishing state to which this province hath risen in a few years under them, I am extremely desirous, that they should be transmuted to future ages; and I cannot suppress my solicitude, while steps are taking, that tend to bring them all into danger. Being assured, that this house will always think an attempt to change this government too hazardous, unless these privileges can be *perfectly secured*, I shall beg leave to mention the reasons by which I have been convinced, that such an attempt ought not now to be made.

It seems to me, Sir, that a people who intend

intend an innovation of their government, ought to chuse the most proper time, and the most proper method for accomplishing their purposes; and ought seriously to weigh all the probable and possible consequences of such a measure.

There are certain periods in public affairs, when designs may be executed much more easily and advantageously, than at any other. It hath been by a strict attention to every interesting circumstance; a careful cultivation of every fortunate occurrence; and patiently waiting till they have ripened into a favourable conjuncture, that so many great actions have been performed in the political world.

It was through a rash neglect of this prudence, and too much eagerness to gain his point, that the Duke of Monmouth destroyed his own enterprize, and brought himself dishonourably to the block, tho' every thing then verged towards a revolution. The Prince of Orange with a wise delay pursued the same views, and gloriously mounted a throne.

It was through a like neglect of this prudence, that the commons of Denmark, smarting under the tyranny of their nobility, in a fit of revengeful fury, suddenly surrendered their liberties to the king; and ever since, with unavailing grief and useless execrations, have detested the mad moment, which slipt upon them the shackles of slavery, which no struggles can shake off. With more deliberation, the Dutch erected a Stadholdership, that hath been of signal service to their state.

That excellent historian and statesman *Tacitus*, whose political reflexions are so justly and universally admired, makes an observation in his third annal, that seems to confirm these remarks. Having mentioned a worthy man of great abilities, whose ambitious ardour hurried him into ruin, he uses these words, "quod multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, qui, spretis quæ tarda cum securitate, præmatura vel cum exitio properant." "Which misfortune hath happened to many good men, who despising those things which they might slowly and safely attain, seize them too hastily, and with fatal speed rush upon their own destruction."

If then, Sir, the best intentions may be disappointed by too rapid a prosecution of them, many reasons induce me to think, that this is not the proper time to attempt the change of our government.

It is too notorious and too melancholy a truth, that we now labour under the disadvantage of royal and ministerial displeasure. The conduct of this province, during the late war, hath been almost continually condemned at home. We have been covered with the reproaches of men, whose stations give us just cause to regard their reproaches. The last letters from his majesty's secretary of state prove, that the reputation of the province has not yet revived. We are therein expressly charged with double dealing, disrespect for his Majesty's orders, and, in short, accusations, that shew us to be in the utmost discredit. Have we the least reason to believe, when the transactions of this year, and the cause of our application for a change, are made known to the king and his ministers, that their resentment will be waved? Let us not flatter ourselves. Will they not be more incensed, when they find the public service impeded, and his majesty's dominions so long exposed to the ravages of merciless enemies, by our inactivity and obstinacy, as it will be said? For this, I think, hath been the constant language of the ministry on the like occasions. Will not their indignation rise beyond all bounds, when they understand that our hitherto denying to grant supplies, and our application for a change, proceed from the governor's strict adherence to the terms of the stipulations, so solemnly made, and so repeatedly approved, by the late and present King?

But I may perhaps be answered, "that we have agreed to the terms of the stipulations, according to their true meaning, which the Governor refuses to do." Surely, Sir, it will require no slight sagacity in distinguishing, no common force of argument, to persuade his Majesty and his Council, that the refusal to comply with the true meaning of the stipulations proceeds from the Governor, when he insists on inserting in our bill the very words and letters of those stipulations.

"But these stipulations were never intended to be inserted *verbatim* in our bills, and our construction is the most just." I grant it appears so to us, but much I doubt, whether his Majesty's Council will be of the same opinion. That Board and this House have often differed as widely in their sentiments. Our judgment is founded on the knowledge

ledge we have of facts, and of the purity of our intentions. The judgment of others, is founded on the representations made to them, of those facts and intentions. These representations may be unjust; and therefore the decisions that are formed upon them, may be erroneous.

If we are rightly informed, we are represented as the mortal enemies of the proprietors, who would tear their estates to pieces, unless some limit was fixed to our fury. For this purpose the second and third articles of the stipulations were formed. The inequality of the mode was explained and enlarged upon by the provincial council; but in vain. I think, I have heard a worthy member who lately returned from *England*, mention these circumstances.

If this be the case, what reasonable hope can we entertain, of a more favourable determination now? The Proprietors are still living. Is it not highly probable that they have interest enough, either to prevent the change, or to make it on such terms, as will fix upon us *for ever*, those demands that appear so extremely just to the present Ministers? One of the Proprietors appears to have great intimacy and influence, with some very considerable members of his Majesty's Council. Many men of the highest character, if public reports speak truth, are now endeavouring to establish proprietary governments, and therefore probably may be more readily inclined to favour proprietary measures. The very gentlemen who formed the articles of the stipulations, are now in power, and no doubt will enforce their own *Acts* in the strictest manner. On the other hand, every circumstance that now operates against us, may in time turn in our favour. We may perhaps be fortunate enough to see the present prejudices against us, worn off: to recommend ourselves to our Sovereign: and to procure the esteem of some of his ministers. I think I may venture to assert, that such a period will be infinitely more proper than the present, for attempting a change of government.

With the permission of the House, I will now consider the manner in which this attempt is carried on; and I must acknowledge, that I do not in the least degree approve of it.

'The time may come, when the weight

of this government may grow too heavy for the shoulder of a subject; at least, too heavy for those of a woman, or an infant. The proprietary family may be so circumstanced, as to be willing to accept of such an equivalent for the government from the crown, as the crown may be willing to give. Whenever this point is agitated, either on a proposal from the crown or proprietors, this province may plead the cause of her privileges with greater freedom, and with greater probability of success, than at present. The royal grant; the charter founded upon it; the public faith pledged to the adventurers, for the security of those rights to them and their posterity, whereby they were encouraged to combat the dangers, I had almost said, of another world, to establish the British power in remotest regions, and add inestimable dominions with the most extensive commerce to their native country; the high value and veneration we have for these privileges; the afflicting loss and misfortune we should esteem it, to be deprived of them, and the unhappiness in which his majesty's faithful subjects in this province would thereby be involved; our inviolable loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and illustrious family, whose sovereignty hath been so singularly distinguished by its favourable influence on the liberties of mankind.— All these things may then be properly insisted on. If urged with that modest heart-felt energy, with which good men should always vindicate the interests of their country before the best of sovereigns, I should not despair of a gracious attention, to our humble requests. Our petition in such a case, would be simple, respectful, and perhaps affecting.

But in the present mode of proceeding, it seems to me, that we preclude ourselves from every office of decent duty to the most excellent of Kings; and from that right of earnestly defending our privileges, which we should otherwise have. The foundation of this attempt, I am apprehensive, will appear to others, *peculiarly unfortunate*. In a sudden passion, it will be said, against the proprietors, we call out for a change of government. Not from reverence for his Majesty; not from a sense of his paternal goodness to his people; but because we are angry with the proprietors; and tired of a dispute sound-

ed

on an order approved by his Majesty, and his royal grand-father.

Our powerful friends on the other side of the Atlantic, who are so apt to put the kindest constructions on our actions, will no doubt observe, "that the conduct of the people of Pennsylvania must be influenced by very extraordinary councils, since they desire to come more immediately under the King's command, because they will not obey those royal commands, which have been already signified to them."

But here it will be said, nay it has been said; and the petition before the house is drawn accordingly; "we will not alledge this dispute with the governor or the stipulations, but the general inconveniences of a proprietary government, as the cause of our desiring a change." 'Tis true we may act in this artful manner; but what advantages shall we gain by it? Though we should keep the secret, can we seal up the lips of the proprietors? Can we recall our messages to the governor? Can we annihilate our own resolves? Will not all—will not any of these discover the *true cause* of the present attempt?

Why then, should we unnecessarily invite fresh invectives in the very beginning of a most important business, that to be happily concluded, requires all the favour we can procure, and all the dexterity we can practice?

We intend to surround the throne, with petitions that our government may be changed from proprietary to royal. At the same time we mean to preserve our privileges: But how are these two points to be reconciled?

If we express our desire for the preservation of our privileges, in so general or faint a manner as may induce the King to think they are of no great consequence to us, it will be nothing less than to betray our country.

If, on the other hand, we inform his Majesty, "that though we request him to change the government yet we insist on the preservation of our privileges," certainly it will be thought an unprecedented style of petitioning the crown, that humbly asks a favour, and boldly prescribes the terms, on which it must be granted.

How then shall we act? Shall we speak, or shall we suppress our senti-

ments? The first method will render our request incoherent: the second will render it dangerous.

Some gentlemen are of opinion, that these difficulties may be solved, by intrusting the management of this affair to an agent: but I see no reason to expect such an effect. I would first observe that this matter is of too prodigious consequence to be trusted to the discretion of an agent.—But if it shall be committed by this house, *the proper guardian of the public liberties*, to other hands, this truth must at some time or other be disclosed, "that we will never consent to a change, unless our privileges are preserved." I should be glad to know, with what finesse this matter is to be conducted. Is the agent to keep our petition to the crown in his pocket, till he has whispered to the ministry? Will this be justifiable? Will it be decent? Whenever he applies to *them*, I presume, they will desire to know his authority for making such an application. Then our petition must appear; and whenever it does appear, either at first or last, *that*, and the others transmitted with it, I apprehend, will be the foundation of any resolutions taken in the King's council.

Thus, in whatever view this transaction is considered, shall we not still be involved in the dilemma already mentioned, "of begging a favour from his Majesty's goodness, and yet shewing a distrust that the royal hand, stretched out at our own request for our relief, may do us an injury?"

Let me suppose, and none can offer the least proof of this supposition being unreasonable, that his Majesty will not accept the government, clogged, as it will be said, with privileges inconsistent with the royal rights: how shall we act then? We shall have our choice of two things; one of them destructive: the other dishonourable. We may either renounce the laws and liberties framed and delivered down to us by our careful ancestors: or we may tell his Majesty, with a surly discontent, "that we will not submit to his implored protection, but on such conditions, as we please to impose on him." Is not this the inevitable and dreadful alternative, to which we shall reduce ourselves?

In short, Sir, I think the farther we advance in the path we are now in, the greater

greater will be the confusion and danger in which we shall engage ourselves. Any body of men acting under a charter must surely tread on slippery ground, when they take a step that may be deemed a surrender of that charter. For my part, I think the petitions that have been carried about the city and country to be signed, and are now lying on the table, can be regarded in no other light, than as a surrender of the charter, with a short indifferent hint annexed of a desire, that our privileges may be spared, if it shall be thought proper. Many striking arguments may in my opinion be urged, to prove that any request made by this house for a change, may with still greater propriety be called a surrender. The common observation "that many of our privileges do not depend on our charter only, but are confirmed by laws approved by the crown," I doubt will have but little weight with those, who will determine this matter.

It will readily be replied, "that these laws were founded on the charter; that they were calculated for a proprietary government, and for no other; and approved by the crown in that view alone: that the proprietary government is now acknowledged by the people living under it to be a bad government; and the crown is intreated to accept a surrender of it: that therefore, by abolishing the proprietary government, every thing founded upon it must of consequence be also abolished."

However, if there should be any doubts in the law on these points, there is an easy way to solve them.

These reflexions, Sir, naturally lead me to consider the consequence that may attend a change of government; which is the last point, I shall trouble the house upon at this time.

It is not to be questioned, but that the ministry are desirous of vesting the immediate government of this province, advantageously in the crown. 'Tis true, they dont chuse to act arbitrarily, and tear away the present government from us, without our consent. This is not the age for such things. But let us only furnish them with a pretext, by pressing petitions for a change; let us only relinquish the hold we now have, and in an instant, we are precipitated from that envied height where we now stand. The

affair is laid before the parliament, the desires of the ministry are insinuated, the rights of the crown are vindicated, and an act passes to deliver us at once from the government of proprietors, and the privileges we claim under them.

Then, Sir, we who *in particular* have presented to the authors of the fatal change, this *long-wished* for opportunity of effecting it, shall for *our assistance* be entitled to their thanks —— *Thanks!* which, I am persuaded, every worthy member of this house would *abhor* to deserve, and would *scorn* to receive.

It seems to be taken for granted, that, by a change of government, we shall obtain a change of those measures which are so displeasing to the people of this province —— that justice will be maintained by an equal taxation of the proprietary estates —— and that our frequent dissensions will be turned into peace and happiness.

These are effects indeed sincerely to be wished for by every sensible, by every honest man: but reason does not always teach us to expect the warm wishes of the heart. Could our gracious Sovereign take into consideration, the state of every part of his extended dominions, we might expect redress of every grievance: for with the most implicit conviction I believe, he is as just, benevolent, and amiable a prince, as Heaven ever granted in its mercy to bless a people. I venerate his virtues beyond all expression. But his attention to our particular circumstances being impossible, we must receive our fate from ministers; and from *them*, I do not like to receive it.

We are not the subjects of ministers; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, if they do not feel that tenderness for us, that a good prince will always feel for his people. Men are not born ministers. Their ambition raises them to authority; and when possessed of it, one established principle with them seems to be, "never to deviate from a precedent of power."

Did we not find in the late war, though we exerted ourselves in the most active manner in the defence of his Majesty's dominions, and in promoting the service of the crown, every point, in which the proprietors thought fit to make any opposition, decided against us? Have we not also found, since the last disturbance of the public peace by our savage enemies,

mies, the conduct of the late governor highly applauded by the ministry, for his adherence to those very stipulations now insisted on; and ourselves subjected to the bitterest reproaches, only for attempting to avoid burthens, that were thought extremely grievous. Other instances of the like kind I pass over, to avoid a tedious recapitulation.

Since then, the gale of ministerial favour has in all seasons blown propitious to proprietary interest, why do we now fondly flatter ourselves, that it will suddenly shift its quarter? Why should we, with an amazing credulity, now fly for protection to those men, trust every thing to their mercy, and ask the most distinguishing favours from their kindness, from whom we complained, a few months ago, that we could not obtain the most reasonable requests? Surely, Sir, we must acknowledge one of these two things: either, that our complaint was then unjust; or, that our confidence is now unwarranted. For my part, I look for a rigid perseverance in former measures. With a new government, I expect new disputes. The experience of the royal colonies convinces me, that the immediate government of the crown, is not a security for that tranquillity and happiness we promise ourselves from a change. It is needless for me to remind the house, of all the frequent and violent controversies that have happened between the King's governors in several provinces, and their assemblies. At this time, if I am rightly informed, Virginia is struggling against an instruction relating to their paper currency, that will be attended, as that colony apprehends, with the most destructive consequences, if carried into execution.

Indeed, Sir, it seems vain to expect, where the spirit of liberty is maintained among a people, that public contests should not also be maintained. Those who govern, and those who are governed, seldom think they can gain too much on one another. Power is like the ocean; not easily admitting limits to be fixed in it. It must be in motion. Storms indeed are not desirable: but a long dead calm is not to be looked for; perhaps, not to be wished for. Let not us then, in expectation of smooth seas, and an undisturbed course, too rashly venture our little vessel that hath safely sailed round

our own well known shores, upon the midst of the untryed deep, without being first fully convinced, that her make is strong enough to bear the weather she may meet with, and that she is well provided for so long and so dangerous a voyage.

No man, Sir, amongst us hath denied, or will deny, that this province must stake, on the event of the present attempt, liberties that ought to be immortal.—*Liberties!* founded on the acknowledged rights of human nature; and restrained in our mother-country, only by an unavoidable necessity of adhering, in some measure, to long established customs. Thus hath been formed between old errors and hasty innovations, an entangled chain, that our ancestors either had not moderation or leisure enough to untwist.

I will now briefly enumerate, as well as I can recollect, the particular privileges of Pennsylvania.

In the first place, we here enjoy that best and greatest of all rights, a perfect religious freedom.

Posts of honour and profit are unfettered with oaths or tests; and therefore are open to men, whose abilities, strict regard to their conscientious persuasion, and unblemished characters, qualify them to discharge their duties with credit to themselves, and advantage to their country. Thus justice is done to merit; and the public loses none of its able servants.

The same wisdom of our laws has guarded against the absurdity of granting greater credit even to villains, if they will swear, than to men of virtue, who from religious motives cannot. Therefore those who are conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath are admitted as witnesses in criminal cases. Our legislation suffers no checks, from a council instituted, in fancied imitation of the house of lords. By the right of sitting on our own adjournments, we are secure of meeting, when the public good requires it; and of not being dismissed, when private passions demand it. At the same time, the strict discharge of the trust committed to us, is enforced by the short duration of our power, which must be renewed by our constituents every year.

Nor are the people strip of all authority, in the execution of laws. They enjoy the satisfaction of having some share,

by the appointment of provincial commissioners, in laying out the money which they raise; and of being in this manner assured, that it is applied to the purposes, for which it was granted. They also elect sheriffs and coroners; officers of so much consequence, in every determination that affects honour, liberty, life, or property.

Let any impartial person reflect, how contradictory some of these privileges are to the most antient principles of the English constitution, and how directly opposite others of them are to the settled prerogatives of the crown; and then consider, what probability we have of retaining them on a requested<sup>\*</sup> change: that is, of continuing in fact a proprietary government, though we humbly pray the King to change this government. Not unaptly, in my opinion, the connection between the proprietary family and this province, may be regarded as a marriage. Our privileges may be called the fruits of that marriage. The domestic peace of this family, it is true, has not been unvexed with quarrels and complaints: But the pledges of their affection ought always to be esteemed: and whenever the parents on an imprudent request shall be divorced, much I fear, that their issue will be declared illegitimate.—This I am well persuaded of, that surprizing must our behaviour appear to all men, if, in the instant when we apply to his Majesty for relief from what we think oppression, we should discover a resolute disposition to deprive him of the uncontrovèrted prerogatives of his royal dignity.

At this period, when the administration is regulating new colonies, and designing, as we are told, the † strictest reformatiōns in the old, it is not likely that they will grant an invidious distinction in our favour. Less likely is it, as that distinction will be liable to so many, and such strong constitutional objections; and when we shall have weight both of the clergy and ministry, and the univer-

\* Imperium facile iis artibus, retinetur,  
quibus initio partum est.

Sall. Bell. Catalin.

† Some late acts of parliament shew what strict reformatiōns are to be made in the colonies.

sally-received opinions of the people of our mother country to contend with.

I mean not, Sir, the least reflection on the church of *England*. I reverence and admire the purity of its doctrine, and the moderation of its temper. I am convinced, that it is filled with learned and excellent men: but all zealous persons think their own religious tenets the best, and would willingly see them embraced by others. I therefore apprehend, that the dignified and reverend gentlemen of the church of *England*, will be extremely desirous to have that church as well secured, and as much distinguished as possible, in the *American* colonies: especially in those colonies, where it is overborne, as it were, by dissenters. There never can be a more critical opportunity for this purpose than the present. The cause of the church will besides be connected with that of the crown, to which its principles are thought to be more favourable, than those of the other professions.

We have received certain information, that the conduct of this province, which has been so much censured by the ministry, is attributed to the influence of a society, that holds warlike measures at all times to be unlawful.—We also know that the late tumultuous and riotous proceedings, which are represented in so strong a light by the petition now before the house, have been publicly ascribed to the influence of another society. Thus the blame of every thing disreputable to this province is cast on one or the other of these dissenting sects. Circumstances! that I imagine, will neither be forgot, nor neglected.

We have seen the event of our disputes concerning the Proprietary interests; and it is not to be expected, that our success will be greater when our opponents become more numerous; and will have more dignity, more power, and, as they will think, more law on their side.

These are the dangers, Sir, to which we are now about to expose those privileges in which we have hitherto so much gloried. Wherefore? To procure two or three, perhaps four or five hundred pounds a year (for no calculation has carried the sum higher) from the proprietors, for two or three or four or five years; for so long, and something longer perhaps, the taxes may continue.

But are we sure of gaining this point? *We are not.* Are we sure of gaining any other advantage? *We are not.* Are we sure of preserving our privileges? *We are not.* Are we under a necessity of pursuing the measure proposed at this time? *We are not?*

Here, Sir, permit me to make a short pause.—Permit me to appeal to the heart of every member in this house, and to intreat him to reflect, how far he can be justifiable in giving his voice, thus to hazard the liberties secured to us by the wise founders of this province, peaceably and fully enjoyed by the present age, and to which posterity is so justly entitled.

But, Sir, we are told there is no danger of losing our privileges, if our government should be changed; and two arguments are used in support of this opinion.—The first is, “That the government of the crown is exercised with so much lenity in *Carolina* and the *Jerseys*.”—I cannot perceive the least degree of force in this argument. As to *Carolina*, I am not a little surprised, that it should be mentioned on this occasion, since I never heard of one privilege that colony enjoys, more than all the other royal governments in *America*. The privileges of the *Jerseys* are of a different nature from many of which we are possessed; and are more consistent with the royal prerogative.

Indeed I know none they have, except that *Quakers* may be witnesses in criminal cases, and may bear offices. Can this indulgence, shewn to them for a particular reason, and not contradictory to the rights of the crown, give us any just cause to expect the confirmation of privileges directly opposite to those rights; and for confirming which, no such reason exists. But perhaps the gentlemen, who advance this argument, mean, that we shall purchase a change at a cheap price, if we are only reduced to the same state with the *Jerseys*.—Surely, Sir, if this be their meaning, they entirely forget those extraordinary privileges, which some time ago were mentioned.

How many must we in such a case renounce! I apprehend, it would prove an argument of little consolation to these gentlemen, if they should lose three-fourths of their estates, to be told, that they still remain as rich as their neigh-

bours, and have enough to procure all the necessaries of life.

It is somewhat remarkable, that this single instance of favour in permitting an affirmation instead of an oath, in a single province, should be urged as so great an encouragement to us, while there are so many examples of another kind to deter us. In what *royal government* besides the *Jerseys*, can a *Quaker* be a witness in criminal cases, and bear offices? <sup>\*</sup> *In no other.* What can be the reason of this distinction in the *Jerseys*? Because in the infancy of that colony, when it came under the government of the crown, there was, as appears from authentic vouchers, an *absolute necessity*, from the scarcity of other proper persons, to make use of the people called *Quakers* in public employments. Is there such a necessity in this province? Or can the ministry be persuaded, that there is such a necessity? No, Sir, those from whom they will receive their information, will grant no such thing; and therefore I think there is the *most imminent danger*, in case of a change, that the people of this society will lose the exercise of those rights, which though they are entitled to as men, yet such is the situation of human affairs, they with difficulty can find a spot on the whole globe where they are allowed to enjoy them. It will be an argument of some force, I am afraid, that the church of *England* can never expect to raise its head among us, while we are encouraged, as it will be said, in dissension: but if an *oath* be made necessary for obtaining offices of honour and profit; it will then be expected that any *Quakers*, who are tempted to renounce their principles, will undoubtedly make an addition to the established church.

If any other consideration than that which has been mentioned was regarded in granting that indulgence in the *Jerseys*, though no other is expressed, it seems not improbable, that the nearness of this province might have had some weight, as from its situation it afforded such strong temptations to the inhabitants of the *Jerseys* to remove hither,

had

\* It is said, that a *Quaker* was lately committed to goal in New-York, because he would not swear in a criminal case.

had they been treated with any severity.

Their government in some measure was formed in imitation of our government; but when this is altered, the English constitution must be the model, by which it will be formed.

Here it will be said, "this cannot be done but by the parliament; and will a British parliament do such an act of injustice, as to deprive us of our rights?" This is the second argument, used to prove the safety of the measures now proposed.

Certainly the British parliament will not do, what they think, an unjust act; but I cannot persuade myself, that they will think it unjust, to place us on the same footing with themselves. It will not be an easy task to convince, that the people of Pennsylvania ought to be distinguished from all other subjects, under his Majesty's immediate government; or that such a distinction can answer any good purpose. May it not be expected, that they will say, "No people can be freer than ourselves; every thing more than we enjoy, is licentious, not liberty: any indulgencies shewn to the colonies heretofore, were like the indulgencies of parents to their infants; they ought to cease with that tender age; and, as the colonies grow up to a more vigorous state, they ought to be carefully disciplined, and all their actions regulated by strict laws. Above all things it is necessary, that the prerogative should be exercised with its full force in our American provinces, to restrain them within due bounds, and secure their dependance on this kingdom."

I am afraid, that this will be the opinion of the parliament, as it has been, in every instance, the undeviating practice of the ministry.

But, Sir, it may be said, "these reasons are not conclusive, they do not demonstratively prove, that our privileges will be endangered by a change." I grant the objection: but what stronger reasons, what clearer proofs are there, that they will not be endangered by a change.

They are safe now; and why should we engage in an enterprize that will render them uncertain? if nothing will content us but a revolution brought about

by ourselves, surely we ought to have made the strictest enquiries what terms we may expect; and to have obtained from the ministry some kind of security for the performance of those terms.

These things might have been done. They are not done. If a merchant will venture to travel with great riches into a foreign country, without a proper guide, it certainly will be adviseable for him to procure the best intelligence he can get, of the climate, the roads, the difficulties he will meet with, and the treatment he may receive.

I pray the house to consider, if we have the slightest security that can be mentioned, except opinion (if that is any) either for the preservation of our present privileges, or gaining a single advantage from a change. Have we any writing? have we a verbal promise from any Minister of the crown? We have not. I cannot therefore conceal my astonishment, that gentlemen should require a less security for the invaluable right of Pennsylvania, than they would demand for a debt of five pounds. Why should we press forward with this unexampled hurry, when no benefit can be derived from it? Why should we have any aversion to deliberation and delay, when no injury can attend them?

It is scarcely possible, in the present case, that we can spend too much time, in forming resolutions, the consequences of which are to be perpetual. If it is true, as some aver, that we can now obtain an advantageous change of government, I suppose it will be also true next week, next month, and next year: but if they are mistaken, it will be early enough, whenever it happens, to be disappointed, and to repent. I am not willing to run risques in a matter of such prodigious importance, on the credit of any man's opinion, when by a small delay, that can do no harm, the steps we are to take may become more safe. Gideon, though he had conversed with an angel of the Lord, would not attempt to relieve his countrymen, then sorely oppressed by the Midianites, least he should involve them in greater miseries, until he was convinced by two miracles that he should be successful. I do not say we ought to wait for miracles: but I think we ought to wait for something, which will

will be next kin to a miracle; I mean, some sign of a favourable disposition in the ministry towards us. I should like to see an olive leaf at least brought to us, before we quit the ark.

Permit me, Sir, to make one proposal to the house. We may apply to the crown now, as freely as if we were under its immediate government. Let us desire his Majesty's judgment on the point, that has occasioned this unhappy difference between the two branches of the legislature. This may be done without any \* violence, without any hazard to our constitution. We say, the justice of our demands is as clear as light: every heart must feel the equity of them.

If the decision be in our favour, we gain a considerable victory; the grand obstruction of the public service is removed; and we shall have more leisure to carry our intentions coolly into execution. If the decision be against us, I believe the most zealous amongst us will grant it would be madness to expect success in any other contest. This will be a single point, and cannot meet with such difficulties, as the procuring a total alteration of the government. Therefore, by separating it from other matters, we shall soon obtain a determination, and know what chance we have of succeeding in things of greater value. Let us try our fortune. Let us take a cast or two of the dice for smaller matters, before we dip deeply. Few gamesters are of so sanguine a temper, as to stake their whole wealth on one desperate throw at first. If we are to play with the public happiness, let us act at least with as much deliberation, as if we were betting out of our private purses.

Perhaps a little delay may afford us the pleasure of finding our constituents more unanimous in their opinions on this interesting occasion: and I should chuse to see a vast majority of them join with a calm resolution in the measure, before I should think myself justifiable in voting for it, even if I approved of it.

The present question is utterly foreign from the purposes, for which we were sent into this place. There was not the least probability at the time we were elected, that this matter could come under our

consideration. We are not debating how much money we shall raise: what laws we shall pass for the regulation of property; nor on any thing of the same kind that arises in the usual parliamentary course of business. We are now to determine, WHETHER A STEP SHALL BE TAKEN, THAT MAY PRODUCE AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF OUR CONSTITUTION.

In forming this determination, one striking reflection should be preserved in our minds; I mean, "that we are the servants of the people of Pennsylvania," —of that people, who have been induced, by the excellence of the present constitution, to settle themselves under its protection.

The inhabitants of remote countries, impelled by that love of liberty which all-wise Providence has planted in the human heart, deserting their native soils, committed themselves with their helpless families to the mercy of winds and waves, and braved all the terrors of an unknown wilderness, in hopes of enjoying in these woods the exercise of those so invaluable rights, which some unhappy circumstance had denied to mankind in every other part of the earth.

Thus, Sir, the people of Pennsylvania may be said to have purchased an inheritance in its constitution, at a prodigious price; and I cannot believe, unless the strongest evidence be offered, that they are now willing to part with that, which has cost them so much toil and expence.

They have not hitherto been disappointed in their wishes. They have obtained the blessings they sought for.

We have received these seats by the free choice of this people, under this constitution; and to preserve in its utmost purity and vigour, has always been deemed by me, a principal part of the trust committed to my care and fidelity. The measure now proposed has a direct tendency to endanger this constitution: and therefore, in my opinion, we have no right to engage in it, without the almost universal consent of the people, expressed in the plainest manner.

I think, I should improperly employ the attention of this house, if I should take up much time in proving, that the deputies of a people have not a right, by any law divine or human, to change the government under which their authority was

\* Nihil vi, nihil secessione opus est.

Sall. Bell. Jugurth.

was delegated to them, without such a consent as has been mentioned.—The position is so consonant to natural justice and common sense, that I believe it never has been seriously controverted. All the learned authors that I recollect to have mentioned this matter, speak of it as an indisputable maxim.

It may be \* said, perhaps, in answer to this objection, "that it is not intended to change the government, but the governor," This, I apprehend, is a distinction only in words. The government is certainly to be changed from proprietary to royal; and whatever may be intended, the question is, whether such a change will not expose our present privileges to danger.

It may also be said, "that the petitions lying on the table, are a proof of the peoples consent," Can petitions so industriously carried about, and, after all the pains taken, signed only by about thirty-five hundred persons, be looked on as the plainest expressions of the almost universal consent of the many thousands that fill this province? No one can believe it.

It cannot be denied, Sir, that much the greatest part of the inhabitants of this province, and among them men of large fortunes, good sense, and fair characters, who value very highly the interest they have in the present constitution, have not signed these petitions; and, as there is reason to apprehend, are extremely averse to a change at this time. Will they not complain of such a change? And if it is not attended with all the advantages they now enjoy, will they not have reason to complain? It is not improbable, that this measure may lay the foundation of more bitter, and more lasting dissensions among us, than any we have yet experienced.

Before I close this catalogue of unhappy consequences, that I expect will follow our request of a change, I beg leave to take notice of the terms of the petition, that is now under the consideration of the house.

They equally excite in my breast—surprise, and grief, and terror. This poor province is already sinking under the weight of the discredit and reproach-

\* This was frequently said in the house.

es, that by some fatality, for several years past, have attended our public measures; and we not only seize this unfortunate season to engage her in new difficulties, but prepare to pour on her devoted head, a load that must effectually crush her.—We inform the King by this petition, that Pennsylvania is become a scene of confusion and anarchy: that armed mobs are marching from one place to another: that such a spirit of violence and riot prevails, as exposes his Majesty's good subjects to constant alarms and danger: and that this tumultuous disposition is so general, that it cannot be controlled by any powers of the present government; and that we have not any hopes of returning to a state of peace and safety, but by being taken under his Majesty's immediate protection.

I cannot think this a proper representation of the present state of this province. Near four months are elapsed, since the last riot: and I do not perceive the least probability of our being troubled with any more. The rioters were not only successfully opposed, and prevented from executing their purpose; but we have reason to believe, that they were convinced of their error, and have renounced all thoughts of such wild attempts for the future. To whose throat is the sword now held? What life will be saved by this application? Imaginary danger! Vain remedy! Have we not sufficiently felt the effects of royal resentment? Is not the authority of the crown fully enough exerted over us, does it become us to paint, in the strongest colours, the folly or the crimes of our countrymen? To require unnecessary protection, against men who intend us no injury, in such loose and general expressions, as may produce even the establishment of an armed force among us?

With unremitting vigilance, with undaunted virtue, should a free people watch against the encroachments of power, and remove every pretext for its extension.

WE are a dependant colony; and we need not doubt, that means will be used to secure that dependance. But that we ourselves should furnish a reason for settling a military establishment upon us, must exceed the most extravagant wishes of those who would be most pleased with such a measure.

WE may introduce the innovation, but we

e shall not be able to stop its progress. The precedent will be pernicious. If a spacious pretence is afforded for maintaining a small body of troops among us now, equally specious pretences will never be wanting hereafter, for adding to their numbers. The burthen that will be imposed on us for their support, is the most rifling part of the evil. The poison will soon reach our vitals. Whatever struggles we may make to expel it,

*Hæret lateri lethalis arundo—*

The dart with which we are struck, will till remain fixed—too firmly fixed, for our feeble hands to draw it out. Our fruitless efforts will but irritate the wound; and at length we must tamely submit to  
I quit a subject too painful to dwell upon.

These, Sir, are my sentiments on the petition that has occasioned this debate. I think this neither the *proper season*, nor the *proper method*, for obtaining a change of our government. It is *uncertain*, whether the measures proposed will place us in a better situation, than we are now in, with regard to the point lately controverted: with respect to other particulars, it may place us in a worse. We shall run the risque of suffering great losses. We have no certainty of gaining any thing. In seeking a *precarious, hasty, violent* remedy for the present *partial disorder*, we are sure of exposing the *whole body* to danger. I cannot perceive the necessity of applying such a remedy. If I did, I would with the greatest pleasure pass over to the opinion of some gentlemen who differ from me, whose integrity and abilities I so much esteem, that, whatever reasons at any time influence me to agree with them, I always receive a satisfaction from being on their side. If I have erred now, I shall comfort myself with reflecting, that it is an *innocent error*. Should the measures pursued in consequence of the debate be opposite to my opinion; and should they procure a change of government with all the benefits we desire; I shall not envy the praise of others, who, by their fortunate courage and skill, have conducted us unhurt, through the midst of such threatening dangers, to the wished for port. I shall cheerfully submit to the censure of having been *too apprehensive* of injuring the people of this province. If any severer

De ember, 1764.

sentence shall be passed upon me by the worthy, I shall be sorry for it: but this truth I am convinced of; that it will be much easier for me to bear the unmerited reflexions of *mistaken zeal*, than the just reproaches of a *guilty mind*. To have concealed my real sentiments, or to have counterfeited such as I do not entertain, in a deliberation of *so much consequence* as the present, would have been the *basest hypocrisy*. It may perhaps be thought that this however would have been the most *politic* part for me to have acted. It might have been so. But if *policy* requires, that our words or actions should *belye* our hearts, I thank God that I *detest* and *despise* all its *arts*, and all its *advantages*. A good man ought to serve his country, even though she *resents* his services. The great reward of honest actions, is not the fame or profit that follows them, but the *consciousness* that attends them. To discharge, on this important occasion, the *inviolable duty* I owe the public, by obeying the *unbiased dictates* of my *reason* and *conscience*, hath been my sole view; and my only wish now is, that the resolutions of this House, wha ever they are, may promote the happiness of *Pennsilvania*.

*Account of the Life of Mr. SAMUEL BOYSE.*

M R. Samuel Boyse was the son of the reverend Mr. Joseph Boyse, a dissenting minister of great eminence in Dublin, much respected, not only for learning and abilities, but his extensive humanity and undissembled piety. During his ministerial charge at Dublin, he published many sermons, which compose several folio volumes, a few poems, and other tracts; but what chiefly distinguished him as a writer, was the controversy he carried on with Dr. King, archbishop of Dublin, and author of the *Origin of Evil*, concerning the office of a scriptural bishop. This controverted point was managed on both sides with great force of argument, and calmness of temper. The bishop asserted that the episcopal right of jurisdiction had its foundation in the New Testament: Mr. Boyse, consistent with his principles, denied that any ecclesiastical superiority appeared there, with the greatest candour and good manners. Samuel was born in 1708, and received the rudiments of his education in a private school

eeee

10

in Dublin. When he was but eighteen years old, his father, who probably intended him for the ministry, sent him to the university of Glasgow, that he might finish his education there. He had not been a year at the university, till he fell in love with one Miss Atchenson, the daughter of a tradesman in that city, and was imprudent enough to interrupt his education, by marrying her, before he had entered into his twentieth year. The natural extravagance of his temper soon exposed him to want, and as he had now the additional charge of a wife, his reduced circumstances obliged him to quit the university, and go over with his wife (who also carried a sister with her) to Dublin; where they relied on the old gentleman for support. Young Boyse was of all men the furthest removed from a gentleman; he had no graces of person, and fewer still of conversation. Never were three people of more libertine characters than young Boyse, his wife, and sister-in-law; yet the two ladies wore such a mask of decency before the old gentleman, that his fondness was never abated. The estate his father possessed in Yorkshire was sold to discharge his debts; and when the old man lay in his last sickness, he was entirely supported by presents from his congregation, and buried at their expence. We have no further account of Mr. Boyse, till we find him soon after his father's death at Edinburgh. At this place his poetical genius raised him many friends, and some patrons of very great eminence. He published a volume of poems, 1731, to which is subjoined *The tablature of Cebes*, and *A letter upon liberty*, inserted in *The Dublin journal* 1726; and by these he obtained a very great reputation. They are addressed to the countess of Eglinton. This amiable lady was patroness of all men of wit, and very much distinguished Mr. Boyse, while he resided in that country. Upon the death of the Viscountess Stormont, Mr. Boyse wrote an elegy, which was very much applauded by her ladyship's relations. This elegy he entitled, *The tears of the muses*, as the deceased lady was a woman of the most refined taste in the sciences, and a great admirer of poetry. The lord Stormont was so much pleased with this mark of esteem paid to the memory of his lady, that he ordered a very handsome present to be given to Mr. Boyse, by his attorney at

Edinburgh. The notice which lady Eglinton and lord Stormont took of our poet, recommended him likewise to the patronage of the duchess of Gordon, who was so solicitous to raise him above necessity, that she employed her interest in procuring the promise of a place for him. She gave him a letter, which he was next day to deliver to one of the commissioners of the customs at Edinburgh. It happened that he was then some miles distant from the city, and the morning on which he was to have rode to town with her grace's letter of recommendation proved to be rainy. This slender circumstance was enough to discourage Boyse, who never looked beyond the present moment; he declined going to town on account of the rainy weather, and while he let slip the opportunity, the place was bestowed upon another, which the commissioner declared he kept for some time vacant, in expectation of seeing a person recommended by the duchess of Gordon. Boyse at last, having defeated all the kind intentions of his patrons towards him, fell into contempt and poverty, which obliged him to quit Edinburgh. He communicated his design of going to London to the duchess of Gordon; who having still a very high opinion of his poetical abilities, gave him a letter of recommendation to Mr. Pope, and obtained another for him to sir Peter King, the lord chancellor of England. Lord Stormont recommended him to the solicitor-general his brother, and many other persons of the first fashion. Upon receiving these letters, he, with great caution, quitted Edinburgh, regretted by none but his creditors. Upon his arrival in London, he went to Twickenham, in order to deliver the duchess of Gordon's letter to Mr. Pope; but that gentleman not being at home, Mr. Boyse never gave himself the trouble to repeat his visit. He wrote poems, but those, though excellent in their kind, were lost to the world, by being introduced with no advantage. He had so strong a propensity to groveling, that his acquaintance were generally of such a cast, as could be of no service to him; and those in higher life he addressed by letters, not having sufficient confidence or politeness to converse familiarly with them. Thus unfit to support himself in the world, he was exposed to variety of distresses, from which he could invent no means of extricating

tricating himself, but by writing mendicant letters. It will appear amazing, but impartiality obliges us to relate it, that this man, of so abject a spirit, was voluptuous and luxurious : he had no taste for any thing elegant, and yet was to the last degree expensive. Can it be believed, that often when he had received but a guinea, in consequence of a supplicating letter, he would go into a tavern, order a supper to be prepared, drink of the richest wines, and spend all the money that had just been given him in charity, without having any one to participate the regale with him, and while his wife and child were starving at home ?

It was about the year 1740, that Mr. Boyse, reduced to the extremity of human wretchedness, had not a shirt, a coat, or any kind of apparel to put on ; the sheets in which he lay were carried to the pawnbroker's, and he was obliged to be confined to his bed, with no other covering than a blanket. He had little support but what he got by writing letters to his friends in the most abject style, but was perhaps ashamed to let this instance of his distresses be known, which probably was the occasion of his remaining six weeks in that situation. During this time he had some employment in writing verses for the Magazines : and whoever had seen him in his study, must have thought the object singular enough ; he sat up in bed with the blanket wrapt about him, through which he had cut a hole large enough to admit his arm, and placing the paper upon his knee, scribbled in the best manner he could the verses he was obliged to make : whatever he got by those, or any other of his begging letters, was but just sufficient for the preservation of life. And perhaps he would have remained much longer in this distressful state, had not a compassionate gentleman, upon hearing this circumstance related, ordered his cloaths to be taken out of pawn, and enabled him to appear again abroad. This six weeks penance one would have imagined sufficient to deter him for the future, from suffering himself to be exposed to such distresses ; but by a long habit of want it grew familiar to him, and as he had less delicacy than other men, he was perhaps less affected with this exterior meanness. For the future, whenever his distresses so pressed, as to induce him to dispose of his shirt, he

fell upon an artificial method of supplying one. He cut some white paper in slips, which he tyed round his wrists, and in the same manner supplied his neck. In this plight he frequently appeared abroad, with the additional inconvenience of the want of breeches.

About 1745 Mr. Boyse's wife died. He was then at Reading, and pretended much concern when he heard of her death. It was an affectation in Mr. Boyse to appear very fond of a little lap dog, which he always carried about with him in his arms, imagining it gave him the air of a man of taste. Boyse, whose circumstances were then too mean to put himself in mourning, was yet resolved that some part of his family should. He stepp'd into a little shop, purchased half a yard of black ribbon, which he fixed round his dog's neck by way of mourning for the loss of its mistress. As he had no spirit to keep good company, so he retired to some obscure ale-house, and regaled himself with hot twopenny, which tho' he drank to excess, yet he had never more than a pennyworth at a time. At Reading his business was to compile a Review of the most material transactions at home and abroad, during the last war ; in which he has included a short account of the late rebellion. Upon his return from Reading, his behaviour was more decent than it had ever been before, and there were some hopes that a reformation, though late, would be wrought upon him. He was employed by a bookseller to translate *Fenelon on the existence of God*, during which time he married a second wife, a woman in low circumstances, but well enough adapted to his taste. He began now to live with more regard to his character, and supported a better appearance than usual ; but while his circumstances were mending, and his irregular appetites losing ground, his health visibly declined : he had the satisfaction, while in this lingering illness, to observe a poem of his, entitled *The Deity*, recommended by two eminent writers, the ingenious Mr. Fielding, and the reverend Mr. James Hervey, author of *The meditations*. The former, in the beginning of his humorous history of *Tom Jones*, calls it an excellent poem. Mr. Hervey styles it a pious and instructive piece ; and that worthy gentleman, upon hearing that the author was in necessitous circumstances,

cumstances, deposited two guineas in the hand of a trusty person to be given him, whenever his occasions should press, The poem indeed abounds with shining lines and elevated sentiments on the several attributes of the supreme Being; but then it is without a plan, or any connexion of parts, for it may be read either backwards or forwards, as the reader pleases.

While Mr. Boyse was in this lingering illness, he seemed to have no notion of his approaching end, nor did he expect it 'till it was almost past the thinking of. His mind, indeed, was often religiously disposed; he frequently talked upon that subject, and probably suffered a great deal from the remorse of his conscience. The early impressions of his good education were never entirely obliterated, and his whole life was a continued struggle between his will and reason, as he was always violating his duty to the one, while he fell under the subjection of the other. It was in consequence of this war in his mind, that he wrote a beautiful poem called *The recantation*. In May, 1749, he died in obscure lodgings near Shoe-lane. An old acquaintance of his endeavoured to collect money to defray the expences of his funeral, so that the scandal of being buried by the parish might be avoided but in vain: the remains of this son of the muses were, with very little ceremony, hurried away by the parish officers. Never was an exit more shocking, nor a life spent with less grace, than those of Mr. Boyse, and never were such distinguished abilities given to less purpose. His genius was not confined to poetry only, he had a taste for painting, music, and heraldry, with the latter of which he was very well acquainted. His poetical pieces, if collected, would make six moderate volumes. Many of them are scattered in *The gentleman's magazine*, marked with the letter Y. and Alceus. Two volumes were published in London. An ode of his in the manner of Spenser, entitled *The olive*, was addressed to Sir Robert Walpole, which procured him a present of ten guineas. He translated a poem from the high Dutch of Van Haren, in praise of peace, upon the conclusion of that made at Aix la Chapelle; but the poem which procured him the greatest reputation was, that upon the attributes of the Deity. He was employed by Mr. Ogle to translate some of Chaucer's tales into modern English, which he performed with great

spirit, and received at the rate of three-pence a line for his trouble. Mr. Ogle published a complete edition of that old poet's *Canterbury tales modernized*; and Mr. Boyse's name is put to such tales as were done by him. In 1743 Mr. Boyse published, without his name, an ode on the battle of Dettingen, entitled *Albion's triumph*. The last of his performances was the *Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods*, which he published with much reputation.

#### Mr. URBAN,

**H**AVING read in your magazine from time to time, some of the most useful papers that are published monthly for the improvement of Agriculture, I cannot but applaud your endeavours to advance as much as possible the art of husbandry, by circulating all useful discoveries; but at the same time, it is greatly to be lamented that so many fanciful conceits are introduced into these papers, instead of real and practical informations, and as we are indebted, to Mr. Jethro Tull, for our improvements in this Science, we shall give some particulars of his Life, with the Principles on which he proceeded, in the accomplishment of his design.

The ingenious Mr. Jethro Tull was the first Englishman, perhaps the first writer, ancient or modern; who has attempted with any tollerable degree of success to reduce agriculture to certain and uniform principles; and it must be confessed, that he has done more towards establishing a rational and practical method of husbandry than all the writers who have gone before him; neither will it be a reflection upon those great names abroad *Du Hamel*, &c. &c. who have since endeavoured to improve upon his theory, that they have not fully and clearly comprehended it.

Jethro Tull, Esq; of *Prosperous Farm* on the borders of *Berkshire*, where he wrote his treatise on horse-hoeing husbandry, was a gentleman of an antient family in *Oxfordshire*, had a competant paternal estate, and a liberal university education, which he improved by applying himself to the study of the law, not as a profession, but to investigate the true principles of the constitution of his country, in which he hoped, one day or other, to make no inconsiderable figure; after being admitted a barrister in the temple, he made what is called the *grand tour*, visited the several courts

parts of Europe, and in every country through which he passed, was a diligent observer of the soil, culture, and vegetable productions natural to each; and of the different methods of plowing, sowing, planting and reaping; and the various instruments made use of in various countries for that purpose.

Upon his return home he settled upon his estate in *Oxfordshire*, married a lady of a genteel family, and being naturally inclined to an active life, occupied a farm of his own, and applied himself to the management of it in the way that he thought most rational \*.

In observing the vineyard culture in the most fruitful parts of *France*, he discovered, or thought he discovered one general method of cultivating all land to advantage in all countries; he observed, that where the vines flourished the best, the vineyards were most regularly planted, and the soil most carefully dressed; that by frequently plowing, hoeing, and stirring, the ground was kept fine and light, the weeds destroyed, and the soil enriched: That where this care was taken, the clusters were large and full, and the juice rich and high-flavoured; but where the vines were suffered to grow promiscuously, and all culture neglected, save pruning, the clusters were comparatively lean and meagre, the juice poor and flat, and the annual shoots far less luxuriant than in the vineyards properly managed. From these observations he concluded that a regular method of planting or sowing every kind of vegetable was the way to propagate it to most advantage, and he began with experiments upon corn and grafts to confirm or disprove his new hypothesis.

The success of the experiments he made in his garden encouraged him to extend them into his field, and he now first began to contrive instruments to facilitate the labour, and to render the whole business of husbandry as expeditious in his new way, as it was, after long practice, in the old.

Novelty always excites curiosity; many gentlemen came from different parts on the fame of this new method of farming; some of whom were persuaded by the

weight of Mr. *Tull's* arguments to go hand in hand with him in the course of his experiments; while others, who thought themselves more wise, and more discerning, took every occasion of ridiculing the practice, and of representing it as a fanciful project, that after a great expense would end in nothing but the ruin of the projector. In general, the whole body of farmers and husbandmen pronounced the man a conjuror who by sowing a third part of his land, could make it produce a quantity equal to that of sowing the whole.

While the project engrossed the conversation of the neighbourhood for many miles round, Mr. *Tull* employed himself assiduously in training of servants, and in accommodating the instruments proper for his new husbandry to their limited capacities: And this work he found much harder to accomplish than he at first expected, it was less easy to drive the ploughman out of his way, than to teach the beasts of the field to perform the work. The late Lord *Ducie Moreton*, who followed Mr. *Tull*, or rather accompanied him in this laborious and vexatious business, has very frequently, if I have been rightly informed, to correct the awkwardness of his plowmen, or overcome their obstinacy, strip himself of his dignity, and put his hand to the plow himself; and yet with all this condescension in his Lordship, and with all the vigilance, activity, and ingenuity of Mr. *Tull*, who was a most excellent mechanick, they were both forced at last, after a world of money expended to very little effect, to relinquish the project, and to content themselves with farming their lands in the ordinary way, except some small portions of it, which they reserved for further experiments.

Some time after this, Mr. *Tull* by intense application, vexatious toil, and too frequently exposing himself to the vicissitudes of heat and cold in the open fields, contracted a disorder in his breast, which not being found curable in *England*, obliged him a second time to travel, and to seek a cure in the milder climates of *France* and *Italy*. Here he again attended more minutely to the culture of those countries, and, having little else to do, he employed himself during three years residence abroad, to reduce his observations to writing, with a view of once more

\* Here it was that he wrote his book on Horse-hoeing husbandry, and where many of his latter experiments were tried.

endeavouring to introduce them into practice, if ever he should be so happy as to recover his health, and be able to undergo the fatigues of a second attempt. From the climate of *Montpelier*, and the waters of that salutary respring, he found in a few months that relief which all the power of physic could not afford him at home; and he returned to appearance perfectly repaired in his constitution; but greatly embarrassed in his fortune.

Part of his paternal estate in *Oxfordshire* he had sold, and before his departure had settled his family on his farm at *Prosperous* already mentioned, where he returned with a firm resolution to perfect his former undertaking, having as he thought devised means during his absence to obviate all difficulties, and to force his new husbandry into practice by the success of it, in spite of all the opposition that should be raised by the lower class of husbandmen against it.

He revised and rectified all his old instruments, and contrived new ones proper for the different soils of his new farm; and he now went on pretty successfully, though not rapidly, nor much less expensively in the prosecution of his new system. He demonstrated to all the world the good effects of his *Hortic-Hoeing Culture*; and by raising crops of wheat without dunging for 13 years together in the same field, equal in quantity, and superior in quality to those of his neighbours in the ordinary course, he demonstrated the truth of his own doctrine, that labour and arrangement would supply the place of dung and fallow, and would produce more corn at an equal or less expence. But though Mr. *Tull* was successful in demonstrating that this might be done, he was not so happy in doing it himself. His expences were enhanced various ways; but chiefly by the stupidity of workmen in constructing his instruments. And in the awkwardness and wickedness of his servants, who because they did not, or would not comprehend the use of them, seldom failed to break some essential part or other, in order to render them useless. These disadvantages were discernible only to Mr. *Tull* himself; the advantages attending the new husbandry were now visible to all the world; and it was now that Mr. *Tull* was prevailed upon by the solicitations of the neighbouring gentle-

men who were witnesses of its utility, to publish his theory, illustrated by a genuine account of the result of it in practice, which he engaged to do, and faithfully performed at no trivial expence.

Not led by vanity, nor encouraged by the hope of gain to commence author, he at first thought only of methodizing his thoughts, and classing his observations into some order for the use of his friends; but when he was once engaged, the subject ripened in his hands, and, like the vegetables under his culture, grew more full and perfect by a nice and orderly arrangement.

A genius, and a man zealous for his own reputation and the public service, cannot handle a favourite subject superficially. He entered into the vegetable properties of plants, their production and nutrition, with the precision of a philosopher; and he laid down the methods in which they were to be propagated with the knowledge of an old experienced husbandman. The instruments, which, after various tryals, he had found to answer the best, he caused to be carefully constructed, and he had them drawn and accurately described by good artists, under his own inspection; they were not filched, like later instruments from one invention under pretence of supplying the defects of another, with a view to acquire the reputation of a mechanic, but were all the genuine production of his own invention, tried and altered again and again till they actually performed with accuracy and facility the work they were intended to complete. Such are the instruments which Mr. *Tull* has exhibited, and which have been altered and disjointed, rendered imperfect, and utterly useless by pretended improvers both at home and abroad, who perhaps never saw the originals, and who had not genius to comprehend the drawings, much less to improve and render them more useful.

But to conclude; if with all his labour, knowledge, and expence, Mr. *Tull*, the great father of the new husbandry, could never so far succeed in his own practice as to make it the general culture of his farm, how little reason is there to expect that future adventurers will be more happy in their endeavours to facilitate its progress. It were therefore imprudent in gentlemen of fortune to listen to the plausible

plausible reasonings, or pretended experiments of common hackney writers, who not having the means of instructing themselves or the public in the practice of an art, that requires the utmost application and genius to make perfect, content themselves to mangle and new model the labours of others according as the bookseller directs, or their own interest is in view.

The intention of this short essay, Mr. URBAN, is to prevent gentlemen from attending to the superficial nonsense of the numerous writers on husbandry, who, at present disgrace the subject, and to direct the practical farmer who is really in earnest to improve his farm, to the genuine source from whence he may draw that true and experienced knowledge that may be safely rely'd upon in practice; if that practice can be luckily introduced.

I am yours, &c.

D. Y.

Hungersford, Novem. 18, 1764.

### Life of Mr. GEORGE FARQUHAR.

As there are many circumstances relating to the life of this ingenious dramatist hitherto unnoticed by former biographers, we fancy it will not be an unpleasing amusement to our readers to find several in the following life, which we have received partly from his daughter still living, and partly from a gentleman who was well acquainted with his family in Ireland, and was a contemporary student with him in Trinity-College, Dublin.

GEORGE FARQUHAR, an ingenious comic writer and poet, was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, and born at Londonderry in the year 1678. There he received the rudiments of education, and discovered a genius early devoted to the muses. When he was very young, he gave specimens of his poetry; and discovered a force of thinking, and turn of expression, much beyond his years. His parents, having a numerous issue, could bestow on him no other fortune, than a liberal and polite education: therefore, when he was qualified for the university, he was sent to Trinity-college, Dublin. This was in the year 1694. The modes of study in that university, are rather calculated for making deep than polite scholars; mathematics, logic, and the Greek

language are chiefly cultivated; and if the student makes a progress in polite literature, it must be from his natural aptitude, rather than from any academical institution there. Farquhar was intirely averse to serious studies, and was therefore reckoned, by all his fellow students, as one of the dullest fellows in the university, and even as a companion, he was thought extremely heavy and disagreeable, whatever therefore, former writers of his life may have said concerning his early proficiency, the reader may be assured, that they are in this point mistaken; as we have been assured of this circumstance, by one who was his most intimate acquaintance. In this obscure way, therefore, he continued some time at the university; from which he was at length expelled upon the following occasion. Having received a college exercise from his tutor, upon the miracle of our Saviour's walking upon the water; and coming to hall for examination, the next day, it was found that he had not brought his exercise written, as the rest had done; at which the lecturer being displeased, Farquhar offered to make one extempore; and after considering some time, he observed, that he thought it no great miracle, since the man that is born to be hanged, &c. The impiety of this reply quite extinguished all the approbation which he expected from its wit, and he was accordingly, next sitting, expelled in the usual form *tanquam pestilentia hujus societatis*. He now therefore, soon quitted it, betook himself to the diversions of the stage, and got admitted into the company of the Dublin theatre. He had the advantage of a good person, and was well received as an actor, though his voice was somewhat weak: for which reason he was resolved to continue on the stage, till something better should offer. But his resolution was soon broken by an accident, whereby he was near turning a feigned tragedy into a real one: for being to play the part of Guyomar, who kills Vasquez, in Mr. Dryden's " Indian Emperor," and forgetting to exchange his sword for a foil, in the engagement he wounded his brother tragedian, who represented Vasquez, very dangerously; and though the wound did not prove mortal, yet Mr. Farquhar was so shocked at it, that he determined never to appear on the stage again.

Soon after this, Mr. Farquhar, who had

had now no inducement to remain at Dublin, went to London, with no other finances than the rude outlines of his first play, *Love and a Bottle*. His intention was to have it acted upon his arrival, but it was rejected by the managers; and our unfortunate dramatist might have perished, had it not been for the humanity of Mr. Wilks, who, knowing his humour and abilities, assured him, that he was considered by all in a much higher light, than he had yet shewn himself in; and that he was much fitter to furnish compositions for the stage, than to echo those of other poets upon it. But he was more substantially invited yet by a genteel accommodation, which suffered him to exercise his genius at his leisure: for the Earl of Orrery, who was a patron as well as master of letters, conferred a lieutenant's commission upon him in his own regiment in Ireland, which Mr. Farquhar held several years, and behaved himself well as an officer, giving several proofs both of courage and conduct. In the year 1698, his comedy first appeared on the stage; and for its sprightly dialogue and busy scenes, was well received by the audience, though Wilks had no part in it. It may not be a miss to remember, that the year after, the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield was, partly upon his judgment and recommendation, admitted on the theatre; she being then sixteen years of age.

In the beginning of the year 1700, he brought his *Constant Couple*, or, *Trip to the Jubilee*, upon the stage, it being then the jubilee year at Rome, when Popish zealots of all countries made their trip thither, to buy pardons and trinkets for the convenience of their souls and bodies. In the character of Sir Harry Wildair, our author drew so gay and airy a figure, so suited to Wilke's talents, and so animated by his gesture and vivacity of spirit, that the player gained almost as much reputation as the poet. Towards the latter end of this year, we meet with Mr. Farquhar in Holland, probably upon his military duty: from whence he has given a very facetious description of those places and people, in two of his letters dated from the Brill and from Leyden. And in a third dated from the Hague, he very humorously relates how merry he was there, at a treat made by the Earl of Westmorland, while not only himself, but K. William, and others of his subjects, were detained there by a violent storm. These

is also among his poems, an ingenious copy of verses to his mistress upon the same subject; which mistress is supposed to have been Mrs. Oldfield: for that lady was often heard to speak afterwards of the many agreeable hours she had spent in Captain Farquhar's company. In the beginning of 1701, he was a spectator if not a mourner, at Mr. Dryden's funeral; but the description, he has made of it in one of his letters, is not much calculated to inspire sorrow.

Mr. Farquhar, encouraged by the prodigious success of his last play, made a continuation of it, in the same year, in his comedy called, *Sir Harry Wildair*, or, *The Sequel of the Trip to the Jubilee*: in which Mrs. Oldfield received as much reputation, and was as greatly admired in her part, as Wilks was in his. In 1702, he published his *Miscellanies*, or, *Collection of Poems, Letters and Essays*, which contain a variety of humorous and pleasant fallies of fancy. It is said, that some of the letters were published from copies, returned him at his request by Mrs. Oldfield. There is at the end of them an essay, which is called, *A Discourse upon Comedy, in reference to the English Stage*. There is one among the letters, which he calls, *The Picture*, containing a description and character of himself, which begins thus: " My outside is neither better nor worse, than my Creator made it; and the piece being drawn by so great an artist, 'twere presumption to say there were many strokes amiss. I have a body qualified to answer all the ends of its creation, and that's sufficient. As to the mind, which in most men wears as many changes as their body, so in me 'tis generally dressed like my person, in black. In short, my constitution is very splenetic and very amorous; both which I endeavour to hide, lest the former should offend others, and the latter incommod me: and my reason is so vigilant in restraining these two failings, that I am taken for an easy-natural man by my own sex, and an ill-natured clown by yours.—I have very little estate, but what lies under the circumference of my hat; and should I by misfortune come to lose my head, I should not be worth a groat. But I ought to thank providence, that I can by three hours study, live one and twenty, with satisfaction to myself; and contribute to the

' the maintenance of more families, than some, who have thousands a year.' This, though not all, is enough for a specimen.

In 1703, came out another diverting comedy of his, called, *The Inconstant*; or, *The Way to win him*: but now plain English productions, with nothing but good sense, natural humour, and wit, to recommend them, began to give way to Italian and French opera's; the airy entertainments of dancing and singing, which conveyed no instruction, awakened no generous passion, nor filled the breast with any thing great and manly; and therefore, this comedy was received more coldly than the former, tho' not at all inferior to them in merit. Mr. Farquhar was married this year, and, as was at first reported, to a great fortune; which indeed he expected, but was miserably disappointed. The lady had fallen in love with him, and so violent was her passion, that she resolved to have him at any rate: and as she knew he was too much dissipated in life to fall in love, or to think of matrimony, unless advantage was annexed to it, she first caused a report to be spread of her being a great fortune, and then had him given to understand, that she was in love with him. Farquhar married her: and what is pretty extraordinary, though he found himself deceived, his circumstances embarrassed, and his family increasing, he never once upbraided her for the cheat, but behaved to her with all the delicacy and tenderness of an indulgent husband.

Very early in the year 1704, a farce called, *The Stage-Coach*, in the composition of which he was jointly concerned with another, made its first appearance, and was well received. His next comedy, named, *The Twin Rivals*, was played in 1705. In 1706, was acted his comedy, called, *The Recruiting Officer*. He dedicated it, 'To all friends round the Wrekin, a noted hill near Shrewsbury, where he had been to recruit for his company; and where, from his observations on a country-life, the manner that serjeants inveigle clowns to enlist, and the behaviour of the officers towards the milk-maids and country wenches, whom they seldom fail of debauching; he collected matter sufficient to build a comedy upon: in which he was so successful, that even now that comedy fails not to bring full houses. The cha-

racter of Serjeant Kite, which was particularly pleasing in this piece, was taken from real life; being the description of one Jones, a facetious, though infamous fellow, whom Farquhar had once in his company, and who, I am assured, was afterwards hanged for robbing a gentleman in St. George's Fields. His last comedy was, *The Beaux's Stratagem*, of which he did not live to enjoy the full success. He was unhappily oppressed with some debts; and this obliged him to make application to a certain courtier, who had formerly given him many professions of his friendship. His pretended patron advised him to convert his commission into the money he wanted, and pledged his honour, that in a short time he would provide him with another. This circumstance appearing favourable, and unable to bear the thoughts of want, he sold his commission: but when he renewed his application, and represented his distressed situation, his noble patron had forgot his promise, or rather, perhaps, had never resolved to fulfil it. This distracting disappointment so preyed upon our author, that it carried him off this worldly theatre, while his last play was acting in the height of its success, at that of Drury-lane. His death happened in April, in 1707, before he was thirty years of age. His friend, Mr. Wilks, was very kind to his two daughters; and proposed to his brother managers, who readily came into it, to give each of them a benefit, to put them out to mantua-makers. The author of *The Muses Mercury*, or, *Monthly Miscellany*, for May, 1707, has the following passage. " All that love comedy, will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Farquhar, whose two last plays had something in them truly humorous and diverting. It is true, the critics will not allow any part of them to be regular; but Mr. Farquhar had a genius for comedy, of which one may say, that it was rather above rules than below them. His conduct, though not artful, was surprizing; his characters, though not great, were just; his humour, though low, diverting; his dialogue, though loose and incorrect, gay and agreeable; and his wit, though not superabundant, pleasant. In short, his plays have upon the whole a certain air of novelty and mirth, every time

F f f f f

" they

" they are represented; and such, as love  
" to laugh at the theatre, will probably  
" miss him more than they now imagine."

He seems to have been a man of genius, rather sprightly than great, rather flowery than solid. His comedies are diverting, because his characters are natural, and such as we frequently meet with; but he has used no art in drawing them, nor does there appear any force of thinking, or deep penetration into nature, in any of his performances; but rather a superficial view, pleasant enough to the eye, though capable of leaving no great impression on the mind. He had, it must be allowed, a lively imagination; but then it was not capable of any great compass. He had wit too, but it was of such a kind, that it rather lost than gained by being dwelt upon: and it is certainly true, that his comedies, in general, owe their success full as much to the player, as to any thing intrinsically excellent in themselves.

However, if the sale of books be any proof of their merit, there is reason enough to think well of Mr. Farquhar; for the eighth edition of his " Works, containing all his Poems, Letters, Essays, and Comedies, published in his life-time," was printed at London, in two volumes 8vo. in the year 1742.

As for Mr. Farquhar's unhappy family, his wife died in circumstances of the utmost indigence; one of his daughters was married to a low tradesman, and died soon after; the other is still living but in low indigent circumstances, and indeed seemingly without any knowledge of refinement, either in sentiments or expences; she seemed to me to take no pride in her father's fame, and was, in every respect, fitted to her humble situation.

**The NORTH BRITON, No. 125.**  
*On the disagreement of Protestant Liberty with Tory Principles.*

" The following remarkable quotation from a discourse delivered last Sunday at a certain popish meeting house, is inserted not only for its singularity, but to shew what dangerous doctrines are every day broached with impunity, by popish recusants and disguised jesuits, in the very heart of the metropolis—" Dearly beloved brethren; the chain of St. Peter is the centre of catholic unity; for the defence and support of which let all things pe-

" rise, rather than God should not be glorified."

*Gazetteer, Wednesday, Sept. 21st.*

**T**HOUGH toryism was in being long before the birth of popery, yet since the creation of the last, they have gone as constantly hand in hand, as if the existence of the one entirely depended on that of the other. It is to the exaltation of a tory to the English throne, at the death of Elizabeth, that we must attribute the raising the trampled head of popery again in this kingdom. The moment England was cursed with the Stuart James, that moment tory principles were declared at court; and almost the instant those sentiments were countenanced at St. James's, an extraordinary extension of favour to papists was the general complaint amongst the people. Papists are not more the enemies of our happy constitution than they are foes to the liberty of mankind. Is it a wonder they are cherished by tories? is it strange they are abominated by the good? popery and arbitrary power are so near a kin, that arbitrary power is never separated from popery: and when we consider that popery disposes its votaries to an unreserved submission to the dictates of royalty, it may reasonably be doubted whether arbitrary power is separable from it. Papists are tories in religion: and if tories in politics are not always found to be papists, their opinions in many points are so much alike, that it is no wonder the strictest friendship is observed to be always subsisting between them.

The great aim of the Stuarts was the establishment of despotism in this free country. The same desire is conspicuous in all their blood. To this end, wherever they have power, whigs are despised; tories and papists caressed. What are we to think of the present era? Tories possess the highest places, whigs have been driven from the court, and papists are converting this heretical kingdom!—Our laws attaint of high treason every subject of England who takes orders in the Romish church; whether he enters into them at home, or returns after receiving them abroad. Yet we can every Sunday, not a mile from Lincoln's Inn Fields, see a subject born in this kingdom, glorying in the badges of a treasonable profession, openly exercising the office of a Romish priest, and preaching

preaching as publicly, and with as much freedom, as if king James's proclamation wherein the penal laws against popery were dispensed with, was still in force.

But let us calmly discuss whether a circumstance of this sort, lies within the privilege of ambassadors? Foreign ambassadors have an undoubted right, by the law of nations, to the performance of divine worship, in their respective chapels; —but by whom is it to be performed? Why, by their domestic chaplains. Yet, surely! they have not the privilege of retaining, for chaplains, those who cannot be their chaplains, without violating the laws of the state where they reside. If the law of nations authorise ambassadors to countenance a treasonable act, and protect the exerciser of it, all I can say is, that ambassadors have a higher power than our princes. Our kings cannot protect any of their subjects in the open breach of the laws which guard the state. They cannot grant a licence for an act of high treason, and much less for a weekly, bare-faced reiteration of it.

I would now ask, whether the *Sardinian* ambassador (he who is pensioned for his good offices in accomplishing the late glorious peace) is, or is not, permitted by our *tory* administration, to exert this *tory*-privilege within this kingdom? I would ask, whether he does, or does not, retain in his service, a person who could not qualify himself for the office which he exercises in his excellency's chapel, nor actually perform any part of his function in that office, without being guilty of an act, which our laws pronounce to be treasonable? And, lastly, I would ask too, whether doctor *Chandler*, an *English*-born subject, is, or is not, one of the *Sardinian* ambassador's chaplains, and as well known, amongst the *papists*, under the title of the archbishop of *Canterbury*, as the actual right reverend prelate, who resides at *Lambeth*, and enjoys the revenues of the see?

As one proof of the rampancy of *popery* in these *tory*-days, I am well assured, that there are many rooms, in the city of *Westminster* in particular, to which *papists* publicly resort to hear preaching; and miss-books are printed and circulated with the view of extending that idolatrous faith. The statutes respecting *popery* were made for the security of our civil and religious

liberty. Heretofore, any infringements of these statutes were done covertly, now they are acted openly; that the strongest contempt may be thrown on our laws, now they are proclaimed to be done by licence. By licence! From whom? From the thane alone I hope.

The most authentic accounts from abroad assure us of a deluge of *jesuits* being poured into *England*. These worthy gentlemen well know they cannot doubt of a hearty welcome, where a twigg of the *Stuart*-branch is capable of sheltering them from the storms that have driven them from *Portugal* and *France*. But it is to be hoped this *Stuart* will recollect, that the very people who bore the cruelties of a *Jefferies*, would, nevertheless, not submit to an extension of public favour to *papists*. *Popery* is the bane of human liberty; and *jesuitism* the nest in which it is nurtured, and from whence arbitrary power adopts, every artifice destructive of freedom. Shall we then be silent whilst the cause of *toryism* is strengthening with so formidable on accession of the supporters of civil and religious tyranny? No—the bloody executions in the reign of queen *Mary*, the *Irish* massacre in the days of *Charles* the first, and the various butcheries of the *protestants* in *France*, all forbid it!—We can be under no disagreeable apprehension from the detection of *tory* artifices, and displaying the dangerous growth of *popery*, in the reign of the most amiable prince that ever adorned our throne; who is a *Briton* by birth, an *Englishman* by sentiment, and in religion a *protestant*.

Whilst the *Stuarts* reigned, *popery*, arbitrary power, and the interests of the house of *Bourbon* were firmly linked together. Where is the difference between then and now? Where, but that the sovereigns themselves were then embarked in these measures, and now the ministers only? Is not the high regard paid to the *Bourbon* interests evinced, by the harmony which subsists between the ministers of *England* and those of *France* and *Spain*, notwithstanding the repeated infractions of the late treaty? Is not the existence of arbitrary power, or at least the desire of it, proved, by the ministry's defence of the late illegal warrants? And is not the permission, nay, the encouragement of *popery*, plainly shewn in the anecdotes I have

just now laid before my readers? There is, indeed, no proclamation issued, dispensing with the penal laws against *papists*, but whilst those laws are suspended and suffered to grow obsolete, they are as ineffectual as if the ministry had issued a proclamation in the *Gazette* for that purpose. Is there, then, any circumstance of consequence that made the administrations before the revolution odious, which doth not now exist in its full vigor? If our great men are not, as in *Charles the second's* time, pensioners of *France*, it is, because being stauncher friends to the cause, they would manifest it, by volunteering-it where their predecessors would not serve unless they were hired to it. I am sure they are better deserving a reward than the *French* pensioners of the last century: For now, *England* is more powerful than it was then, and the marine of *France* in a lower condition than in any time of *Louis the fourteenth*; and notwithstanding our superiority in arms, we not only tamely suffer the *French* to ruin our subjects, and make degradations on our territory, but even to enlarge their own empire by the most important acquisitions.

The island of *Corsica*, the most formidable in the *Mediterranean*, and worth two such as *Minorca*, is, probably, on the point of falling under *French* government; and though it may render our *Italian* and *Turkish* commerce precarious, yet our ministry remain idle spectators of so dangerous a step.

*Corsica* is not only able to maintain itself, but to richly reward its protectors. As it would be hurtful to us in the hands of *France*, so it would be advantageous under the protection of *England*. It commands the latitude and approaches of *Toulon* (that great fortification and important dock-yard of *France*!) and consequently, in times of war, if we were its protectors, we might always prevent the enemy from stirring out of *Antibes* or *Toulon*, or render them liable to be taken when they had the temerity to attempt it. Yet this is supinely overlooked, and the zealous sons of liberty, the brave *Corsicans*, who prefer death to chains, the grave to slavery, are suffered to fall a sacrifice to tyranny.

I know the warm advocates for the house of *Bourbon*, whose love for arbitrary principles triumphs over every other consideration, will pretend that the *French*

king is only prosecuting this conquest for the interest of *Genoa*, whose dominions, whose revenues, are greatly curtailed by these rebellious islanders; and that so soon as *France* has reduced *Corsica* to a state of obedience, she will restore it to its lawful owners the *Genoese*; But what man in his senses, can rely upon the honour and justice of a monarch, whose hourly conduct manifests an utter reluctance to rectitude? The strong and fertile *Corsica* is too sweet a morsel for the selfish court of *Versailles* to forego the tasting of, merely from the ties of friendship, or treaty, with a diminutive republic! A court inured to deceit will scarce act uprightly, where she is certain that violation of agreements, that usurpation, will be attended with impunity! There is no combination of circumstances can influence *France* to act entirely friendly, equitable, and disinterested; and therefore it is incumbent on us to look upon the *French* expedition against the struggling *Corsicans*, as a latent design of turning the island to their own use; the bad consequences of which to our trade in the *Mediterranean*, are so obvious, that none but the ignorant of the state of our commerce in those parts, and the unacquainted with geography, need a recapitulation of the danger.

And though our interest was less concerned than it really is, in the *French* attempt upon *Corsica*, yet what man so destitute of brave and generous feelings, as not to be melted with the valour, sufferings and constancy of the unhappy *Corsicans*? Who for so long a series of years have resisted a republic, whose tyrannical treatment of them is only exceeded in the persecutions of the *Stuarts* against the free born subjects of this kingdom! What breast so obdurate, as not to be moved with the heroic resolution of the venerable *Paoli* and his courageous fellow countrymen, to die in the glorious cause of freedom, rather than submit themselves and their posterity to the yoke of slavery!— Shall *Englishmen*, the ornaments of humanity, shall they permit a people fraught with as a nice sense of liberty as themselves, to fall a prey to tyranny, when she might put a negative upon it, without spilling a single drop of *English* blood!— Let *England* stand forth the avowed protector of *Corsica*, and *Genoa* would not dare to authorise the *French* descent on that island;

island; and the French, without that authority, would have no handle to justify the attempt. I repeat it, that were we to declare ourselves the determined protectors of the Corsicans, in case France made any attack upon it, the Genoese would be afraid to lend their name on this occasion to the French; and my sole reason for the opinion is, because the republic well knows that Genoa would be liable to a bombardment on the refusal. An English squadron (and we have one nearly formidable enough already in the Mediterranean) drawn up in their road, would terrify them to such a degree, that the senate would sign any orders, relative to Corsica, that we thought fit to prescribe. Thus, without any negociation with France on the subject, we might save the struggling islanders, check the ambition of the French, and impress the troublesome pyratical states of Barbary with an higher idea of our importance, than they have lately seemed to have.

In few words, interest as well as duty and compassion, call on us to interpose in behalf of the threatened Corsicans, and nothing less than the most abandoned spirit of toryism, which invites and cherishes popery in this kingdom, could possibly influence us on this critical occasion, to suffer the ruin of a people who so well merit our protection.

#### The N O R T H B R I T O N , No. 126.

#### On the Privilege of Britons to judge of public Affairs, &c.

" If the People were considered and regarded by Ministers, as possessing that Consequence and Dignity they certainly have a right to, possessing or not, we should soon see an end to those altercations and anxieties that are perpetually harassing both."

Sir W M. TEMPLE.

#### To the N O R T H B R I T O N .

S I R,

HAVING had frequent occasion, during the short time that I have been honoured with any intercourse with the North Briton, to mention the people of England, it may not be improper to declare, that, according to the idea I annex

to the word, no order of his majesty's subjects in this kingdom is excluded from that respectable body. Peers have undoubtedly the honour to belong to it; so have placemen; and, indeed, so have those lazy, useless, mean-spirited, devouring inmates of the political hive, called pensioners; provided always that they will dare to be free, at the hazard of place, of power, and of pension. A resolution therefore to be free, is the specifick difference which constitutes a member of this body. This engraven in the heart, and expressed by word and deed, shall be the general passport to *Conways*, to *d'Acourts*; \* our gates are wide spread; there is no stop; no challenge of any man, for honourably serving his country, in serving his king; but for betraying, for plundering his country, under a false colour of serving his king, we reject, we repulse him. So generous an opening being thus made to this much suspected part of our fellow subjects who still continue to serve, we have the most sanguine hopes, that should their offices and appointments be the cause of laying any constraint upon their freedom, that many gentlemen will follow the example of the above illustrious names, and dare to be free, until a virtuous perseverance shall procure them an honourable dismission.—In my last, Mr. *North Briton*, I endeavoured to display the unparalleled absurdity of those who would maintain that the freeborn subject has no right to declare his thoughts on public affairs, unless very rich, or very honourable. To crush every error of this nature in its infancy, ere it grows and strengthens in the minds of men, to prevent its receiving the authority of a maxim in political speculation and so pass into a principle of political practice, is the business of every one who wishes well to the purity of our constitution, and who would carefully exclude any

\* Was it not for the violent, senseless, unprovoked attack made upon the greatest patriot† that any country ever produced, by another military sufferer\*, set on to bark, by his young patron†, whose basly ambition made him survey his own merit through a magnifying medium, he also might have had a place in this good company, sed Defensoribus istis Tempus non eget.

† Mr. Pitt. \* Col. If—c B—r—é.

† E— of S—lb—n.

slavish

slavish mixture which might debase its value: and upon every owlish error which under the dark veil of ignorance and servile bigotry ventures upon the wing, should the eagle-eyed *North Briton* rapidly souse. For my part, however unequal to the task, I cannot pass by unnoticed another most heterodoxical article which has lately crept amongst the political credenda, and to which I never will be prevailed upon to subscribe. It is this, that all the officers of the crown are in the nature of menial servants, and that our king owes no kind of regard to the opinion of his people, either in their continuance or dismission. “Severe, they declare it to be, that an *English* king shall not have the same privilege which his subjects enjoy, of employing those who please him best, and of chusing for himself.” This, sir, you will observe, is what the logicians call a *petitio principii*, or in plain *English* a begging of the question; the most dangerous of all sophisms! for it assumes a thing as proved, which never was, nor never can be proved; takes it up as a principle, and from thence proceeds to make inferences the most erroneous, and, indeed, the most fatal to the cause of truth. The proposition here taken for granted, is, that the servant of the crown, who is paid by the public, and the servant of a private subject, who is paid by that private subject himself, in their nature and properties, are virtually and essentially the same. This, sir, you see, carries its own conviction upon the face of it, but as the deluded by any prepossessions of this nature, seldom receive an intuitive conviction of their delusion, though received by others at the first glance, I find it necessary to enter somewhat deeper into this subject; and when we have stopped the odious parallel which has run so long between the party-coloured gentry and the servants of the crown, we shall congratulate the latter upon being restored to that dignity of character to which the officers of a great king, and a powerful people, are most justly entitled.—The hard-faced man of the law, meanly endued by nature, illiberally turned by education, abject in his mind, tainted in his morals, whose penetration never reached farther than the surface of his reading, attending no more to the true end of framing a law than to the true end of his own creation, formed to brow-beat a jury out of the direction of their own consciences, and by impudence,

noise, and confusion totally to obstruct the channel, and stop the pure stream, of justice, a pander to the lewdest of ministers, active to seduce our simple wholesome laws to the base purposes of hackney prostitution, even that man of the law who sits for the present picture, dares not to say that the king is more than a trustee of the people.—Sir, a trustee, in the common occurrences of life, is a man appointed to transact the affairs of one person, but often of a number of persons, for the use and behoof of such persons; strengthened and solemnly empowered, by the authority of those who reposed such confidence in him. The convenience of the latter clearly is the end of delegating their power; the matters to be transacted being of such a nature, perhaps from complication or other causes, that the interfering of a number may create disorder and confusion: If then, in the exercise of his office, the trustee should find it necessary, to employ bailiffs or other servants, who should misbehave, and instead of forwarding the ends and purposes of the trust, should mar and destroy them, in that case our municipal laws have made the trustee answerable, and a court of chancery will oblige him to make compensation: but, sir, in case of misbehaviour in the servants of a regal trustee, the wisdom of our constitution will not make the trustee himself accountable: it will not suppose any earthly tribunal to which he shall be answerable; because it would be a lessening of that dignity in the head of the community, which should continue unimpaired; it would make way for the possibility of an implication to the disadvantage of that exalted magistrate; an idea of whose excellence gives weight and energy to the execution of our laws; it might be an encouragement to the insolent, the seditious, the discontented, to hope for innovations, and to seek for opportunities of disturbing the public tranquillity. These, sir, are the grounds upon which our law has declared that “*the king can do no wrong*,” but our law does not say that the king cannot be mistaken in his opinion: The contrary is evident, because patents are often pronounced to be void, for no other reason than because the king is deceived in his grant. The king can do no wrong, because in a wrong, immoral, unjust action, the will is ever supposed to be concerned; and it is an evil disposition, and pernicious turn of mind which

which constitutes the wrongness, if I may say so, of the act : doing wrong, not meaning, in our legal sense, acting injudiciously, but acting viciously ; from the most distantly supposed charge of which, by our laws, majesty is totally acquitted : But, sir, the under agents to the royal trustee; who are employed by him in carrying the grand trust of the public into execution, are allowed, through every period of the *English* story, to be liable to the strictest account for any misfeasance in their departments of duty. They are acting for the people although receiving their designation to office from the crown; for the throne being surrounded with nobility and gentry, by the wise, the brave, the learned, a king must be furnished with a better foundation, more opportunities of forming conjectures of those who have a capacity to serve, than the people; and yet to the honour of many of our kings, and to the advantage and glory of the country, we have seen several persons recommended to royal notice by popularity alone. However, when once appointed by the crown, who more capable to form a judgment of their behaviour, than the people, some of whom must be eye-witnesses of all their operations? There are men amongst the people, conversant with our laws, who can perceive the want, where there is any, of knowledge, integrity, or temper, in a chief-justice: There are men amongst the people, of military skill, who see that our trade and glory suffer by the cowardice, or error in judgment of an admiral or general: and there are amongst the people who can see and feel it, when the nation loses the fruits of the most promising bloom of victories ever obtained by any power, in so short a time, by a vile, inglorious, blasting peace! planned, and advised, by the envy, vanity, and avarice of some of those delegates of the royal trust. Who then can possibly have such opportunities of judging whether these servants of the people and crown acquit themselves to their employers, as the people? And shall not this people respectfully, legally approach the throne of their royal trustee, and tell him, " Sire, you employ these men, we well know it, for our service; it is your disposition, as it is your duty, to make us happy; we see, we feel most sensibly, the fatal effects of the wickedness, or ignorance, of those to whom you have committed the management of our affairs;

and as the law makes void your majesty's grant in other cases when you are deceived, so let your loyal people prevail upon you to withdraw your confidence and authority from those who have so scandalously abused both." To consider this subject in another light :—In an examination of any question, Mr. *North-Briton*, there does not occur to me any surer test by which a thing can be proved, than by a nice enquiry into the ends and purposes for which such a thing was formed and created. In the works of nature, we ascend from effects to causes; in moral objects, we try the property of the means by considering the end; and so, by analogy, in political matters, we must investigate what are the duties of office in the several departments of a state, by strictly observing the uses and purposes, which such offices were designed to produce: the alterations which have been made in the Gothic institution of offices, by those laws which regulate the civil list, and which direct that the exigencies of the state shall be answered by a parliamentary supply, exclude every consideration of this subject upon the footing on which these offices formerly stood; but upon that footing, it is, beyond controversy, evident, to those who are in the least acquainted with the antiquities of those northern conquerors, that the good of the whole, was the end for which kings, and every officer put in authority under him, had any existence whatsoever; and their conquests compleated, the military officers, from the general to the lowest in rank, were converted into officers of peace; still retaining such a degree of subordination as was necessary to maintain a superiority over the nations they had subdued; but in our days, armies are not bound to fight by military tenure, they fight for money levied upon the subject by his own consent. Civil officers are paid out of a fund appropriated by parliament to support the dignity of a king, who is the respectable head of a great community of free born men. Who then can entertain the least doubt, unless his faculties are bound up in the most benumbing prejudice, that the ultimate view of establishing these servants, both civil and military (these servants for whose support all the necessities of life in this kingdom bears so heavy a charge, that trade staggers beneath the burthen!) was, that they should not only dedicate, with the most unremitting assiduity,

duity, all their powers to the service of their country, but, far from being indifferent with regard to the favourable opinion of their fellow-subjects, deem it their greatest happiness, that in serving their prince they gave satisfaction to his people. Any notion to the contrary, in the servants of the crown, would draw after it the most pernicious consequences. It would create a distinction between the interest of king and people which should be ever inseparable, even in idea. It would occasion a haughtiness in the deportment of these servants which might rouse the indignation of the people; and such is the undistinguishing trait of human nature, that the insolence of the servant might, possibly, by degrees, obliterate, at least greatly abate, that respect, which they indubitably owe to the master.—If a king of *England*, sir, is not considered as our trustee in the sense I have described it, if not *ex officio* the guardian of that commerce, by which wealth has diffused our influence, to almost a degree of dominion, through all quarters of the globe; if a king of *England* stood connected with these tender concerns for his people, what occasion should he have for fleets, for armies, for fortresses, in the most remote regions? for a force of 200,000 men ranging over continents, or floating upon oceans? And will any pettifogger in politics, pretend to say, that a people for whose happiness and security so enormous an expence is incurred; that a people by arts, by industry, by liberty, rich to support such an expence, who are themselves the end and the means for which and by which, such officers and servants have any existence whatsoever; that such a people shall not feel for themselves and their king, when they behold evil and insufficient men, put into employment, while the brave, the free, the deserving, are ignominiously discharged from the service of their country? Sir, an *English* king is, without any foundation for dispute, the first, the most respectable magistrate (it would be a lessening to say monarch) upon earth. He governs, by the direction of a wise body of laws, a learned, a brave, a wealthy, and a sufficiently numerous people. He rules by the strongest, the best authorities, the immediate love and approbation of his people; mixing and co-operating with a parliamentary right. The kingly government is interwoven with our laws; it gives its tincture

to our manners: under kings we have been victorious abroad, we have been happy at home: we are prejudiced in favour of the *Saxon* word king, but not the *Greek* word monarch; and if a people can entertain prejudice, where merit furnishes so largely wherewith for cool judgment to form the most favourable opinion, surely it is entertained to the advantage of his present m———: the ever memorable act of settlement, planned by the great father of liberty, and carried into execution by an illustrious body of patriots, established the throne of his family on the broad base of freedom. The reigning ancestors of his house were beloved in private; they were honoured in public: they gave to their happy people a prince adorned with every virtue; their people received him with ardour, with loyalty, with tenderness. It is therefore absurd to imagine that this their darling k———, this child of their duty and affection, could ever refuse to so fond, so loving a people, the satisfaction of seeing the sword of their defence put into the hands of men whose courage, worth and fidelity, have been tried and approved; it would be the highest madness to suppose he could ever deny to gratify their wishes, who wish for no more than his and their happiness, in an inseparable union of interests.

But, say the ancient enemies of liberty, “ Shall a great monarch see and hear with the eyes and with the ears of a mob?” it is answered, “ The people of *England* are no mob.” None are of the odious denomination *profanum vulgus* but the profligate, the abandoned slaves in this free and happy country; and we refer them to our former definition, or rather description of the people of *England*, a body of men who are, and who will be free; who expose their persons, who expend their fortunes, for the security and glory of their country; who were not so blinded as not to discern that *Pitt* was a great minister; that *Temple* was wise, loyal with dignity, and nobly incorruptible; that *Legge* was an able financier; that *Wolse*, *Hawke*, *D'Acourt*, *Conway*, watched, fought, bled, for their service; nor were they ungrateful in withholding, from these illustrious personages, the honours due to their extraordinary merit. This same people could see that *Byng* had stained their ancient glory, and they demanded reparation in his blood; they also beheld the chicane under

under which the *Minden* recreant sheltered his cowardice, yet respecting even the imperfection of the laws which could not punish him (as they would the imbecillity of a parent) they permitted the wretch to breathe, but loaded him, to all future ages, with disgrace and infamy; and it is this same people who clearly seeing the want of knowledge, the want of courage, the want of public spirit, and every other want which can sink a ministry lower than contempt itself, who see all this, yet wait with patience till time, till occasion, shall present the constitutional means of dragging them to shame and infamy. Is this, sir, a mob unfit for the confidence of majesty, incapable of forming a judgment of the good or ill behaviour of the servants of the crown, when there is not one retrograde motion of these dark planetary bodies whose baleful influence they do not feel in the most sensible manner? Since the Roman empire, Mr. *North Briton*, had established a systematic slavery through most parts of the known world, I cannot recollect the period when the liberty of the human species was more in danger than it seems to be at present. Abroad, it is almost totally destroyed; and to destroy it universally, is the scope of every absolute monarch. In *England*, liberty has been often miraculously preserved. Had it not been for the particular circumstances of rivalship and animosity between the houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, which rendered the friendship of the commonwealth so necessary to both. *Charles the I.* would have crushed his rebellious subjects (as his traitorous favourites were pleased to call them) by the assistance of a foreign power; and no vestiges of liberty be now seen in this happy and flourishing island. It is the interest, indeed, of every absolute monarch to destroy liberty, and that his neighbours by becoming slaves, should be reduced to the level of his own vassals.

Liberty gives a superiority of wealth, courage, knowledge, to those who enjoy it. A free state furnishes maxims of government, to bordering nations, not very compatible with despotism. Would the inimitable *Montesquieu* have wrote that treasure of politics "The spirit of laws," had he not been conversant with that part of our statutes upon which our constitution turns? had he not studied our writers upon the subject of government? Great as was his genius, and unbounded his learn-

ing, I think he would not. A woman, sir, who has once lost her honour, is the willing instrument of destroying it in other women; so it is with nations as to liberty: it was a fallen angel that planned the ruin of innocence in our first parents, and entailed weakness, imperfection, and misery upon their wretched posterity! Guard then, my countrymen, against the insidious arts of the children of slavery.—Even when their manners and customs bear the appearance of reason and utility, suspect them, examine them, sift them; receive with caution, lest the good which they contain should not compensate for receiving the evil with which it is mixed. Trut not, nor look with admiration, but rather contempt, upon the travelled grandee, who seems to prefer the fawning servility of continental slaves, to the sincere, cordial civility of the plain, artless islander: but if you would effectually guard against dependencies, guard against luxury, which consists in living after a manner too high, and therefore unsuited to your degree, or circumstances. To this, once established, honour, friendship, and every social virtue, must give way. If the farmer and the manufacturer must live like the 'squire, the 'squire like a peer, and a peer like a prince, the peer will not, nay, he cannot, serve the public without being rewarded out of the plunder of his country; the 'squire must barter his vote for the materials of variety; and the farmer and manufacturer sink beneath the notice of my lord's Swiss porter, or *French valet de chambre*: this will form a grand confederacy in favour of corruption; because, every man will defend a failing which he knows for his own, when he sees it attacked in another: all will cry out against every wholesome castigation as a seditious libel, and the voice of virtue and reason, by universal suffrage, will be condemned to perpetual silence.

I am, &c. &c.

#### A DEPENDANT WHIG.

P. S. As the Dependant Whig cannot charge the compliment paid him by the learned, spirited, and elegant Brutus (in the *North Briton* of Saturday evening) to any thing but the zeal he has shewn for civil liberty; to entitle himself to the continuation of his fellow-labourer's esteem, his ardor for the public service shall never cool, though his power may be inadequate to so delightful a task.

G g g g g

The

*On the advantage that might have been made of the Law, allowing the importation of provisions from Ireland.*

*Haud impunè quidem: nec talia passus*  
Ulysses. VIRGIL.

**I**T has ever been the great concern of good legislatures to provide the people with plenty at moderate rates. Above all things, it has been their peculiar study to prevent, by wholesome laws, the possibility of an artificial dearth; and by a vigorous execution of those laws, to cut off all cause of complaint. Our parliaments have always paid a particular attention to the markets, and kept a never-sleeping eye on the progress of the price of provisions. In the last session our representatives were assiduously examining into the enormous rise on the necessities of life, when the advanced season of the year, called for their prorogation. A law, however, was past, permitting the privy-council to issue a proclamation for the importation of salt provisions from Ireland, so soon after the first of June as they should deem proper, provided beef should be at three pence per pound, four pence the prime pieces, and pork and mutton proportionably dear.

This was, undoubtedly, as prudent a temporary expedient as could be possibly devised, till time and circumstances afforded the house of commons an opportunity of redressing the poor; by a narrow enquiry into the real causes of the extravagant rate of provisions, and the framing a perpetual statute to prevent the like calamity for the time to come. But the directors of our helm, though they could have no plea to oppose, nay, though they actually countenanced the act, yet (perhaps, because it was calculated to serve, in the most especial manner, the grand object of their resentiment, the metropolis) yet, I say, they must be contriving some means to frustrate its effects. That they might delay the execution of this excellent statute was obvious; utterly deny obedience to it they dared not.

It is the curse, and ever will be, of weak or wicked ministers, to endeavour at banishing from their minds the thoughts of the meeting of a parliament, and to look upon the intervening time when to

come, as trebly longer than it appears to have been when elapsed. This leads them into new crimes; crimes, to impeachment; impeachment, to punishment.

The great men of the present day are not to learn, that at the ensuing meeting of the parliament will be expected an account of what has been done in the time of vacation, respecting the statute in question. I hope they are provided with sufficient vouchers for the justness of their conduct. I hope that on the first of June last, the ensuing meeting did not appear to them much more distant than it actually was. I own I fear, as a friend, that their imagination placed a little eternity between the one and the other: and that, presuming thereon, they supposed a few months neglect of the act, would be overlooked by the people, and excused by the parliament, in case some trifling satisfaction on this head was given to the nation, any little time before the session took place. Nor is this altogether destitute of reason. There was some room to believe, that the chagrin, the misery occasioned by the delay of so needful a proclamation, would be swallowed up in the joy it would necessarily bring, even so very late in the year. Thus a double pleasure might be gained: the industrious part of the kingdom thoroughly distressed, and the censure due to the insult on the wants and understanding of the people entirely escaped.

Are we then any longer to wonder that this necessary proclamation was procrastinated? Are we any longer to be amazed that the future meeting of parliament was delayed? Of what import are the cries of the poor when balanced with the resentment of an angry minister! Of what consequence the expediency of a speedy session, put in competition with ministerial repose!

Well, but the meeting of the great national assembly is now at hand.—True.—And the proclamation for importing salt provisions from *Ireland*, hath been sometime issued.—True too;—but when issued? Why not till the public necessities required the absolute fixing of the ensuing session. Then, the terrors of a parliament extorted what humanity could not persuade; and out comes the proclamation for importing provisions, in the same *Gazette* with that for calling our senators.

The

The appearance of these two proclamations together, is the strongest evidence that can be given, in the nature of things, that the considerations of the approaching session enforced, more strongly than any other argument, an attention to the wants of the people. To the fears, not the patriotism of our lords and masters we owe this beneficent proclamation. If they had totally omitted the granting an indulgence so requisite, so absolutely needful, for the bulk of the nation, they were conscious they could not answer to our representatives for such a barbarous piece of negligence. All that ministerial power, all that ministerial courage, durst do, was done. By postponing the proclamation for some months, the thane and his triumvirate avenged themselves, in some sort, upon this saucy, inquisitive, meddling people; gave our enemies an opportunity of providing themselves first from the *Irish* markets, and compelled us to come after them; at a time, too, when navigation is the most uncertain, most dangerous, most expensive.

In *October*, *November*, and *December*, the winds are generally west and north west; or if easterly, north east. So that to our scottish and scotised friends at the helm, there was some small shadow of hope, that, from these circumstances, commissions to *Dublin*, or other ports of *Ireland*, would be slow in finding their way thither; and ships from *London* and several ports of *England*, longer in reaching the intended places of loading; as well as still more tedious in making returns, as north east winds must blow them out of the channel. These incidents might be foreseen as promising no favour to *Irish* expeditions, during the three months in which they are permitted to be undertaken; and from the usual tempestuous weather, at that season of the year, more obstacles might readily be expected, than could be in the preceding quarter. But allowing the best to happen that possibly could happen, yet still this satisfaction must arise to our oppressors, from so late an issuing of the proclamation—namely—that the more expensive carriage, by land and water, at this inclement season, must certainly render the provisions brought from *Ireland*, much dearer, than they would have been, if the importation had been allowed in *July*, *August*, or even *September*.

The short space of time (little more than two months) allowed for commissions to go over, factors to purchase, and the returns to be made, is another circumstance against us. The *Irish*, knowing how scanty a time is allotted, and that when it is expired there will be no danger of their wanting purchasers among the *Dutch*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, will, probably, from thence, take the advantage of selling dearer to the *English*. They know we must not higgle or stand upon terms; but either instantly close with such conditions as they shall offer, or totally forego the opportunity; it must be snatched in a hurry, or else utterly lost.

Hence it is evident that the timing of this proclamation seems to have been a ministerial stroke, intentionally calculated, that the *English* (and the metropolis in particular) might reap as little benefit as possible from the patriotic interposition of parliament in their favour. This I am certain of, (supposing these proceedings to arise from ignorance rather than design) that human wisdom, that human malice, could not have contrived any procedure, in consequence of this salutary statute, more to our prejudice, if the most knowing, the most melevolent set of men had consulted, and exerted their talents, together, to that very end. Nevertheless, I will venture my life on it (unless he takes shame to himself) that the minister, whoever he is, makes a boast and parade of it in his next speech.

The long delay of granting this indulgence, as well as the short and critically dangerous time in which it is permitted to be exercised, equally tend to shew the light this arrangement is held in by our lordly statesmen; to prove the reluctance with which they complied with it at last; and their strong desire to render it as far abortive as their courage would permit. By this specimen of their address to disappoint the goodness of the legislature, they have demonstrated, beyond every possibility of a cavil, their desire of deceiving, in place of serving the nation; their intentions to steal popularity, by deluding the judgment of the kingdom into an opinion of their patriotism, when the general welfare is the farthest from their thoughts.

We are well convinced of the tenderness of our amiable sovereign to his people, nor

G g g g a

are

are we unacquainted with the merits of many of his privy counsellors—to such kings and to such counsellors we are indebted for the continuance of every privilege, every liberty, we enjoy—but there is a faction, headed by a scottish T—, that strains every nerve to overthrow each laudable project for the public welfare. It is this faction we arraign, for obstructing, by its dark intrigues, the sooner proclamation for importing salted provisions from *Ireland*; it is this faction we accuse, of opposing the early meeting of parliament, to the incalculable loss of the whole kingdom, but particularly the irreparable prejudice of this eminent and commercial mart. The many important bills that lye for the discussion of the senate, as well as the unavenged depredations of *France* and *Spain* since the peace, cry aloud for the meeting of that august assembly, whose will to redress our grievances at home and abroad, we can no more suspect, than we can dispute their power. The *Scottish* faction (and I have solid reasons for the assertion) trembles at the thoughts of some movements they are apprehensive will be made in St. Stephen's chapel. How dreadful is the name of parliament to weak and wicked m——rs! How desirable is each session to good subjects! From parliaments, honest men have every thing to hope, oppressive statesmen every thing to fear.—There, the exalted injurer can have no protection from privilege, and there, the loyal subject finds an assured asylum!

Our antient laws say, great men must answer for their malversations in parliament. What a pity it is that these laws are not better executed!—Here, the parliament is not in fault; those people are to blame, who ought to lay the reality of our grievances before the parliament—I mean the great officers of the crown. If one man presumes to direct the rest, to interfere in the business of departments in which he is no way concerned; if one man pretending to hold no place dares to act as if he held them all; it is the duty of all the servants of the state, to exhibit to parliament the proper complaints against him. But, alas! the great officers themselves, are often, too often, misled by corruption, and are too frequently parties in the injury of which the nation complains. In that case, how dangerous the disease! how difficult the cure! Yet, even in a disorder

like this, we have many times found our sovereign assemblies, sovereign physicians; ready to remove the effects, by extirpating the cause. For this very forceable reason parliaments are as welcome to an injured people, as terrible to corrupt and arbitrary ministers. The sole aim of these harpies of state is, the keeping their masters in chains, that they may feed on the vitals of the kingdom, and prey with the greatest gluttony on those hearts that are the most devoted to their country's service.

But (to return to the present subject) happy it is for us, that although neither the necessities of the state, nor the wants of the people, could procure us a parliament before the termination of the current year, yet the annual bills give us the certainty of one in the beginning of the next. Then we may look for a thorough redress. Then we may expect to know why the parliament was postponed to so distant a day: why the proclamation for the importations of *Irish* provisions was delayed; why the *French* and *Spaniards* are allowed to insult us in various quarters of the globe; and why *England*, after the most glorious war that the annals of the world can produce, must bow her neck, in such an ignominious manner, to the conquered.

## The N O R T H B R I T O N . No. 128.

### *Accusation necessary to be considered.*

*Quid enim nisi Vota Supersunt.*

OVID.

*To the NORTH BRITON.*

S I R,

IF it be true that dignity of spirit begets dignity of conduct, how stupendously great must their conduct be, who despise the collective body of the people of *England*, and with a tameness, wholly unsupported by precedent, put up with the most outrageous proceedings from those, who prior to the peace, were almost reduced to crouch beneath our feet, and lick the very dust we trod upon? What elevation of sentiment is displayed in such an astonishing model of government! What dignity of conduct appears in such a wonderful mode of action!

This picture, sir, may possibly be pronounced to be drawn for the present administration;

ministration; but the previous question should be, have they actually sat for it? Is a dignity of spirit and conduct a serious characteristic distinction of the ministry or only ironically ascribed to them by a disappointed minority? Here let me observe, that, by the present administration, I include the ministry of lord *Bute*; it would be the highest affront that could be offered to common sense, to suppose a distinction!

That we may not be deceived in this important enquiry, let us impartially ask ourselves, and others, the following decisive interrogatories. I know they are questions, sir, that have already been agitated at times; I only claim the merit of collecting them together, and reducing them to a point.

1. Was the discarding of the great minister agreeable to the known desires of the people?

2. Was their behaviour to the dukes of *Newcastle* and *Devonshire*, the lords *Temple* and *Hardwicke*, and Mr. *Legge*; and their dismissal of the generals *d'Acourt* and *Conway*, with a long train of inferior worthies in the departments of the customs, excise, &c, by any means approved of by the nation?

3. Is the late peace a pleasing morsel to the kingdom?

4. Was the almost total distribution of places, amongst the relations, friends and dependants of the *Scot*, conformable to the inclinations of the public?

5. Are the extension of the excise laws, by the cyder act, and the new regiment of excise officers that accompanied it, popular steps?

6. Are general warrants and their distressful, ruinous consequences, compatible with liberty, and the sentiments of the people?

7. Have informations and prosecutions, most rigorously pursued, the sanction of public approbation?

8. Is privilege setting up against justice, and great men, because they are great, putting off answering at law for their offences, till they condescend of themselves to appear and plead, a proceeding, followed with general content?

9. Was the proclamation that protracted the parliament so long as to the tenth of January a measure agreeable to the expectations and wishes of the nation?

10. As the *French* and *Dutch* were

buying up quantities of *Irish* provisions in the course of the summer months, that we might have secured to ourselves, was the delay of the proclamation for the importation thereof, till the Michaelmas killing, a mark of regard for the people?

11. Can the suffering an *Englishman* (in compliment to a pensioned foreigner) to publicly officiate as a *Romish* priest, and to preach up, in the *English* tongue, the damnable tenets of the *Romish* religion, in utter defiance of the laws of the realm, which declare it to be treason, be a proof of respect for the protestant subjects of a protestant king?

I could draw up, Mr. *North Briton*, several other interesting queries, particularly in regard to monopolizers, engrossers, the taxing of the colonies in direct opposition to the charters of the colonists, (See p. 738.) &c. &c. &c. but these, I believe, will suffice for the purpose proposed. Whoever takes the trouble to run his eye over the above questions, and consults his own breast, will quickly be persuaded of the dignity of spirit, and the dignity of conduct which have actuated the *British* administration ever since Mr. *Pitt* was dismissed from power. If such a spirited dignity of sentiment, as the queries relate to, can recommend any ministers to public favour, those who have succeeded Mr. *Pitt* may justly claim our highest veneration: for so refined are their notions, that they scorn to desert a justification of proceedings, which their most devoted admirer in *Westminster-ball* has acknowledged to be indefensible before an *English* jury!—So strong their love of justice, they are resolved to give the plaintiffs, in the great causes of liberty, “every satisfaction their country thinks fit, that no room for clamour may be left on that head!”—So great their regard for peace, that they over-look all the infractions of the late treaty of *Fountainbleau*, lest war should be consequent of a scrupulous resentment of these irregularities!—With what face then can we regard with an unpopular eye, an administration that are so tender of justice, and such lovers of peace!—And, I may add, so careful of our morals that they will not permit us to be rich, lest luxury should follow too close at the heels of wealth!

It may, indeed, sir, be alledged by the malecontent *English*, that the administration

nistration is more careful of supporting its own consequence, than observant of that of the people. The answer is ready. "The consequence of the people" is *Whig* language, mere bombast, unworthy the consideration of *tories*!—The people, I insist on it (whatever the hero of their cause, the Dependant *Whig*, asserts to the contrary) are a canaille, a very mob, whose delight is placed in unmeaning sounds—such as Pitt and Temple—liberty and property—no extension of excise laws—no general warrants—no oppressive seizures of papers—*Magna Charta*—*Habeas Corpus* act—&c. &c.—all senseless stuff, fit only to be heard within the walls of *Bedlam*! Fetters and straw are the only medicines proper to be administered to such head-strong wretches, who madly imagine themselves wise enough to sit in judgment on affairs of state!—Are dirty merchants, manufacturers, dealers and coffee-mongers, as knowing as the earl of *Bute*, a nobleman of such extensive understanding, that the ministry can do nothing without him? In the arts of negotiation, who can equal the president of the council? In the knowledge of figures, who excels that skilful arithmetician, the chancellor of the exchequer? In *Irish* popularity, who excels that *Dorset* of a patriot, the earl of *Halifax*? And in piety, not the *babe of Grace* himself soars above the earl of *Sandwich*!

Are the politics of an alderman, or common councilman to be compared with these illustrious personages? Are the fumes of porter, equal to the spirits of wine, for infusing wisdom, clearing the heart, and enlivening the understanding? The coffee-house politicians are the pests of society; and as to those who babble on the actions of government over porter, we may cry out with the *Roman tory*, what a pity is it they have not a single neck, that they might be destroyed by a single blow!

I am, Sir,  
Your constant reader,  
Dec. 12th, 1764 IRONICUS.

My correspondent has placed the principal measures of Mr. Pitt's successors in a very striking point of view, though the manner may possibly be deemed, by some, too light for so important a subject.—To be serious, where he has been otherwise, be my task—The dignity of spirit which has given rise to almost every ministerial

action since the great minister's dismission, is the most hostile imaginable to the nature of our constitution. It has formed the most unpopular plan of administration ever known since the reigns of the *Stuarts*. Our government is founded on popularity: It took its rise from, and can only be preserved by the love of the people. Hence the people have an undoubted right to judge of ministerial acts; to approve, or disapprove, of public proceedings, from their tendency to preserve or destroy that harmony between the governors and governed, which is the glory of every administration, in free countries. The consequence of such people surely ought to be considered, and their inclinations regarded.

But the consequence of the people is what the tory-courtier will not allow the existence of, or even the right of existence.—Let them deny it.—We appeal to the revolution (that revolution which happily paved the way for the present royal Family to the throne!) to manifest the weakness of their assertions. To the struggles of the bulk of the people, at that most glorious period, is owing, in the greatest measure, the preservation of liberty. To the efforts of millions of the partisans of freedom, then found amongst the middling and lower classes of life, it is, that we now dare dispute against general warrants, ministerial extensions of prerogative, and every oppression which a free and brave people disdain to submit to. It is certain no friend to the revolution, no man who glories in the name of a revolutionist, would stile the people of *England*, the mob of *England*; yet it is indisputable that the present set of statesmen have dared to distinguish them by that libellious epithet. If the people be rightly called a mob, what denomination deserves the revolution, which was brought about by this infamous set of vermin?—I affirm that the voice of the collective body of the people, is the grand criterion of right and wrong, and the very criterion contended for at the revolution; and, consequently, that, as at the revolution it was deemed lawful to oppose a government that acted against the bent of the people, it is, at all times, equally lawful to oppose any administration that runs counter to the fundamentals of the constitution, and despises the voice of the people.

I be-

I believe every reader of the paper of to-day, will answer in the negative to the queries of *Ironicus*. I might almost challenge, without the fear of being foiled, the proof of a single instance wherein lord *Bute* or his creatures have consulted the general sense of the people of *England*:—wherein they have run utterly retrograde, has (comparatively speaking) been shewn in a thousand. *Papists* and infidels preach or publish what they please, in support of treason, superstition or infidelity, without the horror of fines and imprisonment before their eyes; whilst the author and publisher of political discussions of our rights and privileges shall be pursued like the intentional seditious and libellious, though the fault of the one amounts but to an ungarded expression, or improperly worded assumption, and the other to an endeavour at procuring bread for his family, without any evil design in the means. Is this agreeable to the inclinations of the people?

I will not ask whether the late infamous production, entitled "The worship of the true God restored," has been read by the ministry—it is, unhappily, in too many hands to have escaped the notice (I should think) of that champion for religion and piety, the earl of *Sandwich*. There, the Son of God is degraded into a creature, and yet the impious libeller of his divinity is suffered to escape Scot-free: but if the measures of the great are indecently attacked, the whole posse of the law is up in arms to worry the offending culprit. If the disciples of Jesus are cried down as impostors, our statesmen are unconcerned, but if a speech is too freely criticised on, or the ignorance of a minister severely exposed, three or four families must pay the forfeit with the loss of property, liberty, and credit.—Can any thing be more baneful to freedom, or more injurious to religion, than, that every word in political pieces shall be scandered with a malicious impatience to construe them libellious, while papistical tenets are allowed to be preached, and blasphemous doctrines are suffered to stalk at random, without censure or observation? Is this a justifiable lenity to the enemies of our religion, or an equitable severity to the friends of liberty? Does the world believe that Mr. *Wilkes* would have been prosecuted for the production of the *Essay on Woman* (infamous as it really is) if he had never

launched into politics, or wrote a single number of the *North Briton*?

I shall just touch on one point more, and then conclude. A new doctrine, relative to ambassadors and their servants, is now sedulously propagating by the minions of power, viz. "that neither the one nor the other are amenable for crimes to the jurisdiction where they reside." Is this a popular as well as a ministerial tenet?—I hope the ambassador, for whose particular satisfaction it seems to have been promulgated, will soon be convinced of the fallacy, as well as the ministry of the unpopularity of that erroneous position. The English annals tell us of an ambassador being hanged here for murther; and if for a single murther, surely ambassadors, and their servants, must be liable to punishment for acts of any sort which the laws declare to be treason, and they, or any of them, can be proved to be guilty of!—and for this very plain reason, because treasonable actions may be productive of a thousand murthers.

*The N O R T H B R I T O N*, No. 129.  
*on the Importance of the late Determinations in the Common Pleas.*

*Teucrum mirantur inertia Corda.*

VIRGIL.

**A**S it was utter detestation of tyranny, springing from the most ardent love of liberty that ever took root in the human breast, which first gave rise to this paper, the *North Briton* would greatly deviate from his duty to his country and the principles of patriotism so strongly implanted in him, if he neglected to congratulate the nation on the happy event of those causes, which, from their great importance to public freedom, have so long engaged the public attention. The persevering virtue of the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, the continued vigour of our juries in opposing general warrants and the illegal seizures of persons and papers, and every incident in those trials which displayed the intrepidity of every one concerned in asserting the cause of liberty against power, of justice against oppression, are so many proofs that we still retain as high a *gout* for liberty as any of our fore-fathers: And if it be true, as all knowing politicians affirm, that no people can lose their freedom till they have lost their *relish* for

for it, that æra which is to consign us to the arbitrary caprice of tyranny must be yet at a great distance, if it is ever to arrive. If we are never to be deprived of our liberty till we chuse to be slaves, there is not at present, thank Heaven, any considerable danger to be apprehended from the *menaces* of the insolent in office, or the *attempts* of the overbearing in authority.

There are few countries in the world, in which there are to be found *any* private men that will hazard their personal safety, the quiet of their families, and the preservation of their estates, in opposing the attacks of power, and the oppressions of government; but the several transactions in Westminster-hall, since the ministerial reign of the Earl of Bute, have clearly shewn, that there are *many* subjects in England, from the senator down to the lower classes of life, who dare contend thus with the greatest officers in the kingdom: And so strong a consideration was the public welfare with some who were plaintiffs in the last causes, that I have sufficient authority to affirm, that they carried them on in preference to the acceptance of very *lucrative offers* to the *contrary*. Their regard for the public taught them, that the public had a right to *full satisfaction* in causes with which the *public safety* was so intimately connected. This it was that weighed with them against every overture of *favour* and *private satisfaction*; and to their strict adherence to this patriot principle it is, that the nation owes its repeated triumphs over arbitrary inclinations, evinced by arbitrary actions. Public thanks are, therefore, due to the honest parties whose zeal for their country could not be staggered by the fear of power influencing *law*, or the strong (though mean) *temptations* to a private *compromise*; as well as due to the unbiased judge and juries whose *firmness* (to use a ministerial word) in the cause of liberty has crowned the endeavours of the several plaintiffs with success.

But whilst we commemorate the merits of the plaintiffs we must not omit the demerits of the great defenders whose proceedings ushered into the world these spirited suits for reparation. I believe few will disagree with me, when I pronounce, that that minister must be of a most *self-willed, headstrong, despotic*

*disposition*, who, in a free country, and amongst a people so tenacious of their freedom as the English, would, on his own single judgment and opinion, venture to issue warrants of so destructive a tendency, when there are learned counsellors whose immediate duty it is, to advise in such affairs of state as are dependent upon a right understanding of our laws. That a man never bred to the study of our laws, should, in a nation like this, take upon him to pronounce against the liberty, domestic quiet, and property of so many *free subjects*, without the best assistance that was to be had in so delicate an affair, is not only amazing, but a criminality for which our statutes neither *have* provided, nor, in my valuation of freedom, *can* provide, a *sufficient punishment*. That NO advice was taken of the King's law council, in the matter before us, we are as certain of, as that the omission was an unpardonable crime; revealing a disposition as *rash* as as *unjust*, as *heedless* of the reputation of those who possess it, as *regardless* of the people whose privileges suffered from it. That this is the case, I mean that the invasion on our liberties was taken without *proper advice*, has been proved in the course of the circumstances attendant on these proceedings, as well as that these transactions were conducted all along by one clue of illegality, *under the inspection of an officer unknown in our law, a LAW CLERK in the SECRETARIES OFFICE*. It is impossible that any person *only* as tolerably conversant in our laws, as the *TRUE MERCHANT* is in geography and politics, could have been consulted in the issuing of these general warrants; because not even the most devoted tools of the court, the scribblers in the news papers, not even the venal *authors of a day!* could be bought to justify such illegal proceedings.

But how melancholy an observation is this for England, that the great affairs of the nation are in the hands of ministers, who in the business supposed to fall under their particular department, conduct themselves so unjustly, that not a regard for their own patrimonial interests, and personal reputations, can restrain their unbridled dispositions!—From those who betray such an abhorrence to the people's privileges at home, we can expect but a sorry attention to their national concerns abroad

abroad!—Those who delight to trample on the LIBERTIES of Individuals will never exert a due regard to the RIGHTS of a Nation!—The reputation of a kingdom MUST suffer in the hands of those who act as if they were lost to every sense of their own. Our constitution cannot be said to be safe, when ministers are ignorant of the most self-evident principles of our law; and are so insensible of the blessings of liberty, as to endeavour at curtailing, if not annihilating them.—Let me ask—Can that person be fit to guide the state who is yet to learn the duties of a justice of peace, and is so very deficient in the first rudiments of the law, as to attempt to defend, in a court of justice, the absurd position, that a *magistratic authority* may be LEGALLY delegated by a secretary of state to a *Law-Clerk*? The answer to this query is obviously in the negative; tho' unhappily for the people, they have been made to drink of the cup of affliction by those whose actions have replied in the affirmative!

In the moderation observed in the several charges to the juries, as well as in the damages given by the verdicts, is shewn as strong an attachment to CLEMENCY and JUSTICE, as an obdurate aversion to BOTH is manifested in the defendants catching at every straw to prevent their rotten cause from sinking. The judge was too quick-sighted to be imposed on by sophistical reasonings, and the juries too cautious to suffer their attention to be diverted from the only point that strongly merited their regard: I mean the blow that was reached at public liberty, in the persons of the plaintiffs. The ascertaining of DAMAGES for such an high insult on the most sacred laws of our country was but a trifling consideration; the great object of deliberation was the ESTABLISHMENT of the illegality of general warrants; and in this respect the verdicts were FULL and EFFECTUAL.

But how much must the nation be astonished when they are told, that the Attorney General was the principal brawler for the HIGH DELINQUENT! The Attorney General! whose DUTY it was to have demanded, in another court, a proper satisfaction to the public for the BREAKING OF THE PEACE, IMPRISONMENT OF PERSONS, RANSACKING

December, 1764.

OF EFFECTS, PURLOINING OF PAPERS, and the GENERAL DISMAY spread over the KINGDOM, by these extraordinary violences; aggravated by this no less extraordinary circumstance, that the perpetrators of these riotous irregularities were persons who by their respective duties, were bound to PROTECT liberty, DEFEND our properties, and PRESERVE the national peace. Every breach of the peace not only founds an action on the case, but also calls aloud for the interposition of vindictive justice, that proper chastisements may discourage future transgressions. This method of proceeding is the only reparation the injured nation has to rely on for her security against similar attempts, but how likely it is that such necessary measures will be applied for the public relief, the public themselves may judge, when the VERY PERSON whose immediate business it is to INSIST on the infliction of the PUNISHING ROD of the LAW, exerts his most strenuous endeavours to screen the delinquents and PREVENT its application. But I believe the attorney general is as liable as any other public officer of the state, to answer for negligencies where the general welfare is concerned; and I hope, that this inquisitive and patriot age will not suffer anything of this culpable nature to pass unnoticed. Is the Attorney General alone, of all the officers under the crown, to act as he lists, without being answerable for intentional neglects to some proper jurisdiction? If this point was properly attended to and rightly settled, so as that this servant, as well as accuser of the PEOPLE should be responsible to the PEOPLE, for voluntary omissions to prosecute where public safety called for prosecution to be insisted on; were this, I say, once to be fully established, our CONSTITUTION would then be fixed on a rock which might indeed be BEAT on, but could never be SHAKEN.

That this important point may soon be gained to the cause of freedom must be the ardent desire of every honest Englishman! In the mean time let us comfort ourselves with the great conquest already acquired over oppression, and animate each other in the glorious struggles that may be necessary to chain down MINISTERIAL TYRANNY, for ever, beneath the feet of LIBERTY.

I shall conclude this paper with the following

M h h h h

lowing letter, which I this moment received.

*The NORTH BRITON, No. 130.  
on the Abuses in the Navy.*

To the NORTH BRITON,

SIR,

I HAVE heard some people complain that the plaintiffs in the late causes, tried in the court of Common Pleas against the Earl of Halifax, had not damages given in their favour adequate to the nature of the offence; but if any fault really lies here, it can be no impeachment of the *integrity*, however it may tax the *apprehension* of the jurors. They have shewn themselves inflexible supporters of *English freedom* against *Ministerial Oppression*, though they may not have **PUNISHED** the *transgressor* of the *Laws EQUAL to the transgression*. But the plaintiffs (I mean those who recovered such small damages) may comfort themselves in this reflection, that whatever diminution their fortunes may have suffered in the cause of their country, yet their compatriots and descendants will be gainers by the event; nay they themselves have obtained some amends, in that security with which they are certain they shall henceforth enjoy their *liberty* and *property*, as well as in that pleasing reflection that they have done their duty, and that their names will be handed to posterity in the same honourable light with that of Mr. Hammond, who opposed the *Ship-money* in the reign of Charles the first; to whose early appearance in behalf of his country, in those arbitrary times, was chiefly owing that *spirited stand for Liberty* which in the end, put **MONARCHIAL TYRANNY to the rout**. Mr. Hammond's fire of freedom caught every breast that was not corrupted with the senseless notions of *passive obedience*, *non resistance*, *divine hereditary right*, and other like absurd imaginations. Just so, it is to be hoped, the late trials will raise a noble emulation in the hearts of all true Englishmen, till an equal spirit of resistance to **MINISTERIAL DESPOTISM** reaches the utmost corner of the dominions of the British Empire,

I am,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

Bristol, Dec. 171b.

1764.

GUSTAVUS VASA.

[Second Edition.]

"*Beyond the Truth we should not go*"—  
—The Truth to tell—are these Things  
so?

BUTLER.

To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for inserting my letter to the Earl of Egmont in your paper, No. 90. I was in hopes that the injustice therein pointed out, so cruelly imposed on the standing warrant officers of the navy, would have effected some little turn in their favour; but as I find the consequences to be quite opposite to my wishes, I am induced to trouble you a second time on the subject; partly to point out fresh scenes of iniquity lately practiced to injure them, and partly to clear up an insinuation, that the purpose of that letter was not intended to serve the officers in general, but calculated for the service of one particular corps, the pursers only; and more to invalidate an assertion, that one of them was the author of it\*. I do therefore, hereby, declare, in the most public and religious manner, that neither the person suspected nor any of his corps, or any person whatever, belonging to the navy, had the least hand in writing, or dictating, this, or that Letter; but as that corps has ever since the two last wars, been treated in the most oppressive manner, by their ships being broke up or sold, often times before they were well worn out†, merely to discharge them, in order to gratify the cravings of those harpies who compose the train of the tools of the wise peace-making administration,

\* This has been carried to such an height, that I am well assured, one Mr. C—, on whom the suspicion fell, has had his preferment stopt for that reason alone.

† I have known a ship broke up for the sake of laying the keel of a new one, when a third part of the money she cost building, would have given her a thorough repair and made her as good as new.

eration, by appointing them warrant-officers in the new ships ordered to be built in their stead ; I say for this reason, and this only, I shall almost confine myself, at present, to their cause ; and shew some instances wherein they have not only been deprived of their bread, but their applications for relief have been treated with contempt and refusal instead of pity and redress. About four or five months after the noble Lord's servant-maid's recommendation of her brother (one P——) had taken place of that of his Majesty from the throne, a number of them attended the levee of the great man, who in the direction of our naval affairs has displayed so much impartiality, justice, and œconomy ; and were told by him, with a countenance big with concern, and full of compassion, " That he was troubled as much as themselves ; that it was not in his power to provide for them all at once, that he was so affected with the injustice they had met with, that he could not answer it to his conscience to suffer any recommendation whatever to get between them and future opportunity." With this assurance they went away in good spirits ; and the more so, as it was known the government was just on closing the purchase of the men of war taken at the *Havannah* ; however, in the mean time, it happened, that a third rate fell vacant, when lo ! the great man's conscience gave him the slip in the same manner, as his humanity had done on a similar occasion, when the aforementioned servant-maid's recommendation, beat all others out of the field : and this ship was given to one B——, if I have the name right, one of the great man's servants in the country ; whether his steward, bailiff, or game-keeper, my authority does not say ; but that it was one, or the other, of them, is a truth beyond contradiction.

And after all the great man's fair speeches to these gentlemen, I do not find that above two or three of them were reinstated, notwithstanding (by means of the purchase of the ships above) three or four times that number of vacancies happened ; and these two or three, I strongly suspect, from hints dropt in my way, as well as from concurring circumstances, have paved their way through Messrs. W. W. who hold their office at the —— Coffee-house ; of whom, for the

benefit of the officers of the navy, I shall say more in the course of this letter ; and shall, perhaps, bring into daylight as dark a piece of knavery, carried on by these fellows and their employers, as was practised by the noted *Jonathan Wild* ; who, if he had lived to see these things, must have paid adoration to their superior genius in the art of pickpocketism, and laid down his laurels at their feet.

But to go on—The great man at length has thrown off his hypocritical mask, and plainly told them, " That the services of pursers are of no manner of recommendation at all ; that as they give security to the government for the discharge of their duty, 'tis the same to the public good, and the service of the navy in general, whether they are men who have been bred up in it and understand their business, or whether they are people intirely ignorant of both ; as in case of deficiency the security is responsible." And in this doctrine I find him supported, if not intirely guided, by a couple of gentlemen § (if they deserve the term) whose sudden rise to preferment and fortune has so intoxicated their brain, that they scorn to condescend to give themselves a moments trouble to weigh the justice and rectitude of their counsel : It is sufficient to them, that they have discovered which way the great man is inclined to steer ; and as they see him loaded with home-spun rubbish, and is determined to shoot it into the navy, they very wisely, for their own interest, have concluded that this sort of advice would be most acceptable to the great man, and the most ready way of ingratiating themselves into his favour. As I have known these gentlemen long before they knew themselves, it may be necessary to remind them, that if they had paid the least regard to reason, justice, or the knowledge they possess ; or but for the space of a moment reflected on the abject condition from whence they sprung (than which nothing can be more wretchedly mean) they certainly would not have been so ready to throw cold water on the cause of so many families, and might have escaped that private hatred and public reproach to which they are so justly in-

H h h h h 2

titled ;

§ The S—— of the Admiralty and his brother.

titled; but more of these two *worthy* personages by and by.

It requires no great share of foresight to discern what would follow this declaration, indeed a few days shewed the event. The stewards of the great man's manors, the surveyors, planners of his estates, were all appointed pursers of men of war; besides two or three clerks in the Admiralty; one of whom has a lucrative employment in North America, to which the great man appointed him, in return for the *elegant puffs and spirited letters* which he writes in support of ministerial measures, *and which the Great Man ADOPTS and sends to the press.*

Preferment going so briskly round amongst the servants, a *female* laid in her claim also; whether it was the maid servant before commemorated, or not, I will not pretend to say, but most certain it is she carried her point; and as there happened to be no vacancy of any sort open, the then housekeeper of the Admiralty Office was, *much against her will, superannuated* to make room for this *gentlewoman*; and orders were immediately dispatched by the great Man's private secretary to the Admiralty Board, that all such perquisites which former comptrollers had expunged, as useless and extravagant, should be allowed as formerly, without being subject to any reduction, but by the order of the Admiralty Board. In the same manner the porter of —— Yard has been thrust out, and the great Man's gentleman, or *his* gentleman, appointed in his stead; but as these worthy personages were, and still continue to be, discontented with the scanty income of their new employments, it leaves room for suspicion that they were not free gifts, but grants in lieu of other considerations. The great Man's generosity to Mr. —— is very conspicuous, in return for his assiduity, in getting the *Rs* taken off, and recovering the wages of all those seamen who were so lucky as to be the sons, brothers, and relations of, or any ways connected with, the tenants on his estate in the North of England\*. I cannot pretend to say as

\* Can the great Man suppose that these men alone protected him in the time of the French hug-bear invasion? — when his fears were worked up to such an height that the sight of a common wher-

to the number, but presume they must be very considerable, as he was qualified with an appointment of four hundred pounds per annum, and the government put to the expence of as much more, by superannuating Mr. R — a C — r of the —, rather against his inclination, to make room for him. *So much for justice and œconomy!* And now to return to Mess. W. W.

In order to come to the knowledge of these fellows (whose real names are H — and —ker) and the proceedings of themselves and patrons (merely for the sake of laying them before the public) I put on an uniform frock, and repaired to the — coffee-house, and assumed the name of an officer, and pretended to treat with them. At my entrance into the house after asking for W. W. I was shewn to a room up stairs, where one of them was sitting looking over some papers. I began with acquainting him, that I had seen his advertisement, and, having a little money should be glad of parting with it to advantage; on which he began to run over a number of places in *their* immediate disposal; such as land and tide surveyors, receivers of land and window tax, in the household, heraldry, public offices, commissions and warrants in the army and navy, &c.—Taking me, by my dress, for a sea-officer, he told me that he presumed that I wanted to be employed; to which I answered in the affirmative,—he then proceeded to inform me, that things in the navy were, in the general run, the easiest to come at of any thing in their disposal; and repeated an instance of their once negotiating a case of preferment with *Twitcher* for a sea captain; who, notwithstanding his character had been sullied, yet for so small a sum as a *Thousand Pieces* down, and security to pay half his freight money, he was not only promoted to a flag, but was sent to command his Majesty's ships at

#### N. O. T. E.

ry on the river, was, in his imagination, a *flat bottom boat*; and when a rat or a cat did but play in the night on his stairs or in his bedchamber, he would start from his terrifying dreams of *French dragoons, fire and sword*, and roar out, “Quarter, Quarter; Ransom Ransom.”

at \_\_\_\_.\* Having now entered on business, they *gave me to understand* that the young L—, whom they should apply to, to solicit my business, was a man of too much honour to accept of any person's money whatever in any trifling case; all he desired was the loan of four or five hundred pounds for a month or two, till such time as his rents came in, or the dividends were paid, for which he would give his bond and five per cent interest, in return for which I might rely on being appointed agreeable to my wishes; and that too, in a few weeks, perhaps days, after the money was deposited. Observing in the course of this interview, that the fellow (who really had a suspicious look) made frequent mention of the young L—, and the noble — his father, I

\* This gentleman commanded the —y in the last war, in the M—; and one time anchored at C—y in the island of S—, where a French man of war, of equal force was then riding. He had not been there above three or four days before he gave the French captain a challenge to go out to sea and fight him; which was as readily accepted as given. The Frenchman, at the time appointed, sailed out of the harbour, repaired to the stipulated distance, and lay too, waiting for his antagonist. Our English hero, previous to this, had given the Vice-Roy of the place, an invitation to repair to a hill adjacent to his palace, "where, said the brave Briton, I will do myself the honour to entertain your Excellency with the sight of a French Tragedy or an English Comedy; in which I am to act a principal part." But presently after the departure of the Frenchman, he went on shore to the Consul and returned with a letter from that gentleman, directed to himself [the Captain] intimating to him that there was another French man of war laying at a convenient distance, ready to assist his countryman:—But this letter was of his own dictating and sprung from no other foundation than his fears. The Frenchman tired with waiting, sent a letter on shore to the Vice Roy which he concluded thus. "I was in expectation that your Excellency would have been entertained with the sight of the FRENCH TRAGEDY or ENGLISH COMEDY to which the British Captain invited you,

could not forbear dropping a hint, that I should be glad to see some testimonial of his authority to use their names with such freedom; upon which, without giving me a word of answer, he took a letter out of his pocket-book signed by the great Man, relative to the disposal of one or two (I forgot which) P—rs warrants. Had not I been very well acquainted with the great Man's hand writing, I had so ill an opinion of the fellow, that I should have suspected the whole to be an imposition and forgery. I told him I would consider of it, and, if approved, would

### N O T E.

"but as I see he has no inclination to act a part in either, I don't think it worth my while to wait any longer for such a poltroon."—Yet did this very fellow get the command at —, to the eternal shame of Twitcher, whose very name will stink till the sound of the last trumpet.—Let me observe another thing of Mr. Twitcher—At his return from Aix la Chapelle, at which time he was first — of the A— he sold his own brother the command of a guard-ship at C—; by obliging him to pay 50l. per ann. to Twitcher's cook: Much about the same time, John H--y--w--d, valet to the Earl of S—, was appointed clerk to the King's mill, and bake-house at Deptford, where in the course of two or three years he became possesst of 3 or 4000l chiefly the government's money, (as he has the selling of the bran, ashes and other things for which he accounts with the victualling board once in four or five years;) Twitcher getting scent of the Earl of S—'s late valet having this money, under pretence of procuring him extraordinary interest for it, by lending it to a certain lady on good security, got possession of the whole. In a year or two H-yw-d was called upon to account with the commissioners: he applied to Twitcher for the money; Twitcher sent him to the lady; she was either indisposed, engaged, or out of town; he never could get the money; and the commissioners stopped 3-4ths of his salary annually, to repay the government. The poor man with grief became bed-ridden for a number of years, and, about fourteen months ago, died of a broken heart.

would call again in a few days with the cash. Going out of the house, I met with an acquaintance just as he was entering it, who turned about and proposed taking a walk in the park. As I had reason to believe he had been some time treating with these fellows, I told him he would be too late if he wanted to see H— and —ker; his answer was, a heavy curse on both; after which he gave me the following history of them: but through the whole concealed, or endeavoured to do it, that he himself had been their dupe." "When any person " (said he) has agreed to lend the money, as before mentioned, they repair " to the house of one —m—le, in " in —ter Fields, to deposit it and " receive the bond; which is signed by " the young L—; at which time the " person is told that the business will " soon be done, his L—p having al- " ready advanced some steps towards it. " A month passes, no appointment— " another is gone, and nothing done— " the bond becomes due; the lender de- " mands his money through these fel- " lows, (for he has never seen his —p) " and begins to talk harsh: but here he " is reminded of a circumstance, which he " ought to have noticed before parting " with his money, that the young L— " is a member of the — of —, " and protected from arrest for debt; at " the same time he is told, that the bar " to the appointment has wholly arisen " from the party's not having ever served " the government in any station in the " navy (or some such paltry excuse) but " is very sure that it might be done yet, " if the bond was to be generously given " up; which being refused the bubbled " lender is then plainly told, that he is " marked never to be employed as long " as the father of the young L— has " the management of the —l de- " partment."

And now to come to the great Man's two privy counsellors. Let me observe to the first of them, that though it may be allowed, that his *genius* has had some share in raising him to the pitch he is arrived at, yet many are of opinion, that he, in some degree, stands indebted to his condiscension in the gratification of those passions which brought a young gentleman (*well known to him*) to swing at the yard-arm of one of his Ma-

jesty's ships in the East Indies, the war preceding the last. The other is, without all doubt, intitled to all the advancement he has met with, since his residence at D— in quality of N— O—, on account of a mode he introduced into the service at that place; which, like an infection, spread to every part in England, little or much excepting P—th. But here I must beg a few words by way of elucidation—In the two last wars it was found expedient to station a three deck ship in the Downs by way of guardship, and for the commanding officer of that port, to hoist his flag on board her, but always to reside on shore, on account of corresponding by post with the admiralty; and as the ships boats are not so well adapted to the beach and surf, nor the seamen in them so expert as the natives of the place, it was ordered, that three or four boats crews should be taken into the governments pay to be employed between the shore and the ship, to be entered as able seamen as part of the complement, and were distinguished by the term of *Gammon Men*—but as these men were liable to calls, night and day, it was impracticable for them to attend to their regular meals on board the ship; the commanding officers, therefore, settled it, that each man should receive from the contracting butcher at Deal, ten pounds of beef per week per man, in lieu of their week's allowance from the ship, which method has continued ever since.—The N— O—, whose duty it is to muster the ships in the Downs, to prevent fraud, was the first to introduce the mode, I am going to speak of, and that too, under the colour of charity, in the following manner: There are, on an average, six servants allowed, in every hundred men of the complement, to the captain and officers of each of his majesty's ships; the intention of which is, to train up seamen to man the fleet. Their masters receive the pay, 17s. 6d. per month, and generally allow them forty shillings or three pounds per ann. In war time it is hard to procure the full number of servants, therefore many ships that used to pass through the Downs, as well as those stationed there, were frequently greatly short of their complement; it was customary, therefore, for the N— O— to enter his household servants and those of his acquaintance, as well as their children;

dren; and for ought I know to the contrary, horses and dogs, on the books of the ships that were short. A paramour of one of these N——y O——r's having no son, but a number of girls, they had all *male* christian names given them, and, with their mother, were entered; all of whom received ten pounds of beef per week per head, in like manner as the *gammon men*, and these sort of people were not only borne on board *one* ship, but, under different names, put on the books of *every* ship that was short of its number, which was stationed in the Downs, or laying at anchor in G——P——s. The ships that past through the Downs from the river to the westward general made up the number of servants in the same manner. Thus, in the time of war, when the government was straining every nerve to procure seamen for the navy, the very O——r appointed to prevent fraudulent practices, was the identical person who introduced a custom (which soon became general) the most baneful to the navy, and destructive to the state, of any thing that could be contrived; by not only depriving the navy of the growth of many hundreds of seamen annually, but putting the government to the expence of maintaining them as if in actual service; at the same time feeding, with this provision, a brood of young smugglers, whose fathers, relations, &c. were, in all probability, employed on that villainous practice, whilst their spawns were feeding on and sucking the blood of the public. And to such an height was this wickedness carried, that I have it from undoubted authority, of officers present, that very frequently fine young growing lads, who, in a year or two, would have made good seamen, were turned out of the ship, or sent on shore

on sleeveless errands, when the ship was going to sail, and left behind, in order to make room for these non-effectives. This method was of no inconsiderable emolument to the captains and officers, who never failed to demand the provisions of their respective servants, of the purser *from the time the ship sailed*; insomuch, that I have known, in the course of a voyage, a purser draw bills, payable to his commander only, for the bare provisions of non-effective servants, to the amount of an hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and this worthy gentleman, by the influence of his B——, was promoted, by the late Lord A——, to be a C—— of the ——, after putting the government to so many thousands of pounds expences, and depriving them of so many thousand of seamen!

I am much afraid, Sir, that my letter will be too long for your paper, but in that case (though it may surely claim a page or two extraordinary) as there are some hints, that may be of public benefit, in the prevention of future frauds, if rightly attended to, I beg, as a favour, you'll send it to Lord Temple; for as that nobleman has presided at the admiralty board, and is well versed in the affairs of the navy, he is the most proper person in the world to hit on a method of stopping the injustice and wickedness herein set forth.

I am,

S I R,

Your most obedient Servant,  
Plymouth, Dec. 7th

AN AGENT.

1764.

P. S. The pursers of the ships that were stationed in the Downs the two last wars, and the contracting butchers, or the person appointed to act for them at D——, can satisfy any enquiry that is thought proper to be made.

## SHORT NOTES from the PAPERS.

### MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES.

**M**• Richter, of Berlin, has discovered a new method of building under water, which, it is said will be attended with many advantages.

The new bank lately established at Berlin, is to consist of a fund of 25 million of dollars, to be divided into 100,000

actions, of 250 dollars each, to be paid in gold on the 1st day of June next.

By the late fire at Konigsberg, 22,000 bushels of flour, and upwards of 1000 tons of salt, that were in six of the king's magazines, were consumed. The fire was occasioned by lightening. Immense quantities of timber were consumed. The whole damage is estimated at several millions.

lions. Numbers of people, particularly in the Royal Hospital, perished in the flames. The violence of it was so great, that pieces of timber were found kindled which had been driven by it to the distance of two leagues; and bundles of paper were perceived hanging to the branches of the trees in several of the woods around, which cast forth so great a blaze, that the flames were seen distinctly at Dantzig, though 48 miles off.

*The state of the fortifications of Dunkirk, as they stood in Sept. 1764.*

The battery on the right side as you go into the harbour, by some called the Apple-pye battery, is down, only the foundation left: The stones of the bastion at the head of the harbour, where the frigates used to lie, are on both sides broke up and marked, and laid in piles, just by the store-houses, which are still standing.—The gates of the bastion are unhung, and lie without the bastion; but the stone-work and iron-work which they hung to, are still standing.—The works towards the N. E. part of the town, are all down except the pillars, which are three feet high.

Mr. Wilkes is said to have signified the death of Mr. Churchill to a great genius here, in the following laconic epistle:

- Dear Bob, damned hard times!
- Churchill is dead; Lloyd in the fleet;
- and Wilkes little better than a transport
- for life.—Damned hard times indeed!"

The following declaration upon oath appeared in the Waterford journal of December 8. Captain Martin Sybrand in the ship *Hopetill* maketh oath, that about the 16th of May, on his voyage from Malaga and Cete for Waterford, he fell in with eight Spanish men of war, who fired on him; on which he the said captain, immediately hoisted English colours, which they disregarded; at this time the vessel lying under the commodore's stern, the captain and crew cried out for mercy, declaring themselves to be English. Notwithstanding which, they fired several broadsides, cut all their rigging and sails, carried away both masts, the round house and every thing above deck, killed a gentleman passenger, belonging to Madeira, wounded the captain in the arm, shot off Captain Gallasy a passenger's arm, also mortally wounded John Hamilton, a supercargo, who died of his wounds a few days after at Carthagena, to which place they towed the vessel in. It is very remarkable, that a Scotch sailor on board

the commodore during the firing on this vessel, cried out several times that they were English; for which he was directly put in irons, and got five hundred lashes.

A most terrible fire broke out at *Fredenthal* in Silegia on the 11th of Nov. in the evening, and ended the morning of the 12th. By this fire all the buildings and the very ramparts are destroyed. Whatever provisions there were, whether for war or subsistence, even in the most solid and deepest cellars, have been also consumed. The town house, public school, and church, with its altars, its pictures, its reliques, have fallen a prey to the flames. All the shops of the foreign merchants, came to the fair, which was to open on the 12th, have undergone the same fate, as well as all the effects with which they were filled. No body has been able to save any thing; and as there was but one gate free, the inhabitants had a great deal of difficulty to save themselves. One of the burgo-masters has been crushed by the fall of the walls of his own house. A multitude of the inhabitants of all ages, all conditions, and all sexes, have alike perished, but the number is not yet known. Those whom the fire has spared, are exposed to the cruel horrors of want and misery.

At the meeting of the creditors of Mr. Kearsley (See p. 721.) the celebrated Mr. Foote appeared as a creditor, and was of no little service to the bankrupt by throwing the rest of the creditors into a good humour; he opened the conference in his facetious manner with, Gentlemen, it is a very common case for a bookseller to be seen among the creditors of an author; but for once, strange to tell; you see an author among the creditors of a bookseller!

A very sensible petition has lately appeared in the public papers, addressed to the Lord Chamberlain, praying for the reasons therein set forth, that one Playhouse may be licensed, in this great metropolis: We have, already, says the petitioner, three Opera-houses; one in Drury-lane, one in Covent-garden, and another in the Hay-market: It is therefore hard, my lord, that so many temples should be open to sound, while not one fane is erected to sense! and a little severe, that the amusement of the giddy and foolish alone should be consulted, while we neglect the entertainment of the judicious and the industrious, who are at once

ornament and the security of the kingdom ! His majesty has been pleased to confirm the adjudgement of a general court-martial held some time since at Colchester, for the trial of ensign Angus M'Donne, of the valids doing duty in Land-Guard Fort, &c. " That he be reprimanded at the head of the garrison at Land-Guard Fort, by the commanding officer of the independent company doing duty there, and to which he belongs ; and that he do ask pardon of lieutenant-governor Thicknesse, for having behaved towards him disrespectfully."

A whole body of Turkish Janissaries having mutinied some time ago, retired into the country, in order to escape the punishment they deserved, but finding it difficult to subsist, made strong solicitations to the government to obtain a pardon ; they vent threatened to set fire to the city, if it was not granted them ; but not being able to obtain their request, they divided into several bodies of 18 or 20 men, and dispersed themselves in different places, where they have committed great excesses. They have already assassinated a great number of passengers, and among them a Greek merchant, from whom they took 1500 piastres. Six other travellers of the same nation were also murdered by them after a vigorous resistance. It is probable that the government will grant a pardon to the rebels, for fear of their committing greater violences.

It has been observed, that death has this year (perhaps more than any one this century) been remarkably cruel to the great, the politic, the wise, the artful, the benevolent, the witty, and the ingenious ; and to prove this assertion, we insert the following catalogue :

Duke of Devonshire	Mr. Allen
Earl of Bath	Dr. George Stone
Earl of Hardwicke	Dr. Letherland
Earl of Shannon	Dr. Hadley
Sir Thomas Clarke	Dr. Woolaston
Sir John Barnard	Mr. Hogarth
General Craufurd	Mr. Churchill
Sir John Philips	Mr. Lloyd.
Mr. Legge	

An edict of the French King's has just been registered in the parliament of Paris, whereby his Majesty dissolves the society of Jesuits for ever ; but permits them nevertheless to reside in his kingdom as in-

dividuals under subjection to the spiritual power of the priests of the places where they reside, on conforming themselves to the laws, and behaving in all respects as becomes good subjects. By the same edict an entire and perpetual stop is put to all criminal proceedings that have been commenced against them on any account whatsoever.

An English nobleman, now on his travels at Rome, has lately purchased, for a large sum, fourteen ancient manuscripts, which are much esteemed for the earliness of their date, being written in the 551st year from the building of the city. They were found in the ruins of a Heathen temple, and are entitled *Romanorum diurna Acta*, or *Roman* daily news-paper ; and are sent to Leghorn, to be shipped for England.

It seems strange to us, but it seems, it is a fact, that the Swedes have but just discovered the culture of potatoes, notwithstanding the indefatigable industry of the great Linnaeus, the most eminent Botanist this day in Europe. A royal edict, however, is now issued to encourage their cultivation.

A whisper has been circulated here, as if the Dutch intended speedily to send a considerable armament to the East Indies, as it is said there is a great jealousy about the rapidity with which Great Britain is extending its influence in that quarter of the globe.

The silly practice of chusing king and queen on twelfth night ; a writer of no mean abilities, thinks, owes its origin to the custom among the Romans, which they took from the Grecians, of casting dice who should be the *Rex Convivii* ; or ; as Horace calls him, the *Arbiter Bibendi*. Whoever threw the lucky cast, which they termed *Venus*, or *Basilicus*, gave laws for the night. In the same manner the lucky clown, who out of the several divisions of plumb-cake draws the king, thereby becomes sovereign of the company ; and the poor clod-pole to whose lot the knave falls, is as unfortunate as the Roman, whose hard fate it was to throw the *Damnosum Caniculum*.

Letter from Quebec, dated Nov. 12.

" Col. Bradstreet, on his arrival at Detroit, sent a belt of peace to General Pontiac, but he, like a true hero, depended on his power, and greatly dared his worth, by cutting the belt in pieces at I i i i i the

the head of his army, (the *Indians*) and two days ago an *Indian* canoe came on board us, who assured us M. Pontiac had assembled all his forces together at St. *Dusky*, and received Col. *Bradstreet* with undaunted courage. How the battle terminated he could not inform us, but he thought the *English* were defeated, as the artillery silenced all on a sudden.—Pray God this news may be false, otherwise there's no peace for these quarters, for at least one year more.

*Account of the Capitals at the Bank, South Sea, and India House.*

Bank stock,	£. 10,780,000
4 per Cent. Consol. Ann.	20,240,000
4 per Cent. 1763,	3,500,000

4 per Cent. Navy,	3,500,000
3 one half per Cent. 1756,	1,500,000
3 one half per Cent. 1751,	4,500,000
3 per Cent. Consol.	33,627,821
3 per Cent. Reduced,	17,701,323
5 per Cent. 1726,	1,000,100
<i>South Sea</i> stock,	3,662,784
3 per Cent. old annuities,	12,404,270
3 per Cent. new,	8,958,255
3 per Cent. 1751,	2,100,000
<i>India</i> stock,	3,200,000
3 per Cent. <i>India</i> annuities,	3,000,000

Total, £. 129,674,553

Long annuities, £. 248,250  
The whole annual interest paid for the above sum amounts to, £. 4,825,738.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Sunday, Nov. 25.

THE coronation of the King of Poland was celebrated at Warsaw with the utmost splendor and magnificence. The king confirmed the *pacta conventa* by a new oath, and by waving his sword in the air. His majesty then ascended the throne with the crown on his head, and holding the sceptre and globe. His dress was crimson velvet, bordered with ermine. *Te Deum* was sung under a discharge of cannon, and the crown and Lithuanian standards were displayed. When dinner was served up, the king was placed at a table alone, and was waited on by the great officers. On this occasion Prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador, Prince Czartoricki, general of Podolia, and Count Poniatowski, his majesty's brother, were invested with the ensigns of the order of the Black Eagle.—There is a talk of a marriage between the K. of Poland and a princess of the electoral house of Saxony.

Mon. 26. A verdict was given in the court of king's bench, against Mr. John Cook, Taylor, with 100*l.* damages, for having French brocaded silks in his possession, and making the same into wearing apparel.

Wed. 28. A committee for letting the bridge-lands belonging to the city of London, leased Cotton's Wharf for 21 years only, at 6*15l.* a year, and a fine of 800*l.*

the last lessee paid only 300*l.* a year. Other estates belonging to the city have risen in proportion.

Fri. 30. Being the birth-day of her R. H. the Princess Dowager of Wales, who then entered into the 46th year of her age, their Majesties received the compliments usual on that occasion; and it being a great festival at court, the knights, companions of the garter, thistle, and bath, appeared in their respective collars.

Most of the valuable goods stolen out of the Earl of Harrington's in December last, was this day found in two houses frequented by John Bradley, late a servant to his lordship.

Sat. Dec. 1. Advice was received at the India-House of the safe arrival of the Deptford Indiaman, (which has been long missing) off Kinsale in Ireland, from Coast and Bay; she was obliged to make for that place by contrary winds. She has on board upwards of 1870 bales of piece goods, which, alone, are reckoned worth 25,000*l.* besides other rich goods, and diamonds to the value of 60,000*l.* She was 14 days in the Channel in great distress for want of provisions; she has on board several passengers of distinction, and 40 men of Col. Monson's regiment. The Boscarwen, Capt. Morris, on which 70 per cent. insurance was given, sailed from Bengal in company with this ship.

Monda-

*Mond. 3.* A memorial of the King of Great Britain was published at Ratisbon against the pretensions of the chapter of Osnabrug during the minority of the prince bishop.

*Tburs. 6.* The transfer book of the East India company were shut at 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; when a great number of transfers were made in order to qualify for votes at the next election of directors; when it is expected the contest will be as great as ever was known.

A remarkable cause was heard in the court of King's Bench, in which a country tradesmen was plaintiff, and a merchant of London defendant; the tradesman had taken a bankers draught in the country, for a valuable consideration payable to bearer, which the merchant had lost in London, and had stopt payment of the same: But the draught, being confessedly a real draught, and no forgery; a verdict was given for the tradesman, and the merchant was obliged to pay the value with costs of suit.

*Fri. 7.* A cause in ejectment was tried in the same court, brought by William Bosworth, a poor labourer at Naseby in Northamptonshire, for the recovery of an estate belonging to the late Henry Cole, Esq; of Magdalen Lever in Essex, of 300l. a year in Hornsey and Stoke Newington in Middlesex. After hearing council on both sides, the jury, which was special, gave a verdict for the poor plaintiff.

*Sat. 8.* The Laurel, an armed cutter, arrived at Portsmouth with a smuggling lugger, having 150 anchors of brandy, and 15 bags of tea on board. The master of the Laurel, on boarding the lugger, was barbarously beaten, his boats crew thrown over board, and had it not been for the cutter, who was in sight, the smugglers would have prevailed; but being over-powered, three of them were seized, and carried into Weymouth, from whence they made their escape.

*Mon. 10.* A cause was heard in chancery, in which a Yorkshire lady was plaintiff, and James Reilly, a reputed Antinomian preacher, and others, defendants: the cancelling an annuity of 50l. per ann. during the life of Reilly, and the refunding a considerable sum of money obtained without a valuable consideration, from a person labouring under a temporary en-

thusiastical phrenzy, were the relief prayed, which, to the satisfaction of the whole court, his lordship most humanely and justly granted.

*Dr. Benj. Franklin,* known throughout Europe for his ingenious experiments in electricity, arrived in town from Philadelphia, in consequence of an appointment from the general assembly of that province, to assist in transacting their important affairs for the ensuing year.

*Tues. 11.* The trial between Mr. Beardmore and Lord Halifax, came on before L. C. J. Pratt, in the court of Common Pleas, when the jury after withdrawing about three quarters of an hour, brought in a verdict for Mr. Beardmore, with 1500l. damages.

*Wed. 12.* The trials of the Rev. Mr. Entick, Messrs. Fell and Wilson booksellers, and Mr. Meredith, clerk to Mr. Beardmore, plaintiffs; and the Earl of Halifax and others, defendants; were heard before the same court, and a verdict by 4 different juries was given in favour of the plaintiffs: Mr. Entick had 20l. Fell, 10l. Wilson, 40l. and Meredith, 200l. To account for these unequal sums, it is said, that Mr. Beardmore's 1500l. included 1000l. formerly recovered against the messengers, whereby his lordship is made accountable for both; and Mr. Entick's 20l. was in addition to 800l. formerly recovered against the messengers, in order to entitle him to costs.

An express arrived at St. James's, with advice of the happy delivery of her R. H. the Princess Augusta, consort to the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, of a princess on the 3d inst.

*Fri. 15.* His Majesty's Custom-house at Boston in Lincolnshire, was broke open, and an iron chest, in which was the crown's money, forced open, and 100l. or thereabout taken away; for the discovery of which, his Majesty has offered a free pardon to any who shall discover his accomplices, and the commissioners of his Majesty's customs have added 100l. reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender.

*Sun. 16.* A large quantity of French lace was seized by some Custom house officers, who observing a person dressed like a Turk to come from on board a ship in the river, had the curiosity to question him, and finding he was no other than an English

*English* footman, they examined his turban and lash, and found a most valuable prize.

*Mon. 17.* An apprentice of Mr. Fenner, a taylor, in *Salisbury-court*, was committed to prison for attempting to set his master's house on fire. By his own confession he put a red-hot poker into his master's bed, which burnt the greatest part of the bedding before it was discovered, and it was at last extinguished with the greatest difficulty. This was the fourth time he had attempted the like villainy.

A young lady of family and fortune was detected at a haberdasher's in *Fleet-street* fraudulently concealing several pieces of lace, with intent to carry the same away. She was immediately apprehended, and carried before the Lord Mayor, then at the *Old Bailey*, and after some learned arguments, and a precedent being produced, she was admitted to bail.

A trial came on in the court of Common pleas, in which *John Monro*, a gentleman from *North America*, was plaintiff; and *Capt. Houlton*, of the Royal Navy, defendant. The action was for illegally confining the plaintiff on board one of his Majesty's ships at *Nova Scotia* above six months.—The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 40*l.* damages,

The sessions at the *Old Bailey*, which began on *Wednesday* last, ended, when nine prisoners were capitally convicted; *George Mitchell* for horse-stealing; *Eliz. Stanfield* for stealing 13 guineas from *John Crofts*; *Wm. Whiston* for stealing wearing apparel; *John Wisket*, on the evidence of *John Bradley* (an accomplice) for stealing out of the dwelling-house of the Earl of *Harrington* two bank-notes, value 130*l.* 40*l.* in money; a gold watch, three gold snuff-boxes, and several other valuable articles, the property of his lordship. (*James Cooper*, with whom *Bradley* lodged, was found guilty of receiving a part of the said goods, and sentenced to be transported for 14 years.) *Francis Stoners*, for the murder of *Eliz. Antweeze*, his reputed wife; *John Moreton* and *Thomas Stone* for stealing indigo; and *John Watkins* for horse-stealing.—*Stoners* was this day executed at *Tyburn*, and his body given to the surgeons to be anatomized.

At this sessions *Sarah Lane*, otherwise *Sarah*, the wife of *Wm. Merchant*, otherwise *Sarah*, wife of *Thomas Flint*; other-

wise *Sarah*, wife of *Thomas Morgan*; otherwise *Sarah*, wife of *Adam Steadman*; was indicted for bigamy, to which she pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be branded in the hand. She had before been indicted for shop-lifting, and acquitted; but on her trial for bigamy it was expected that many thieves would have appeared, to prevent which she artfully pleaded guilty.

*Tues. 18.* A travelling gipsy was committed to *Salisbury* goal on suspicion of being accessory to the horrid murder of *Mr. Cheney* and his wife at *Hungerford* in December 1762.

A young lady of fortune who had eloped from her guardian the night before was overtaken a little beyond *Barnet* concealed in a mourning hearse; her lover, who is said to be a military gentleman, acted as coachman on the occasion, and both were bound for *Scotland*; but luckily their journey was stopt.

*Wed. 19.* His R. H. the D. of *Glastonbury* was, by his majesty's command, introduced to the privy council by his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, Lord President.

A woman summoned a Pawnbroker, before the Lord Mayor, for refusing to deliver goods pledged with him at a small value a few months ago. The man absolutely denied the fact, and urged in his defence, that the woman was a drunken creature, and knew not what she did. His Lordship ordered both to appear again the next day, when the poor woman produced persons of undoubted reputation to her character of sobriety; and then the pawnbroker did acknowledge they might have been pledged, but not on the day she said they were. His lordship observing the prevarication, ordered the goods to be restored, and an adequate sum for the poor woman's loss of time and trouble in the recovery.

*Fri. 21.* *John Fitch*, a baker, in *White-cross-street*, was convicted before Sir *John Fielding*, for having in his bake-house a quantity of alum, which was adjudged by that magistrate to have been lodged there with an intent to adulterate the purity of meal, flour, and bread, contrary to the statute, and paid the penalty of four pounds for that offence, being a mitigation of the penalty of 10*l.* forfeited by the act.

A messenger set out with dispatches of importance

importance to the Earl of *Hertford*; his majesty's ambassador at *Paris*; and from thence he is to proceed with dispatches to the Earl of *Rochfort*, his majesty's ambassador at *Madrid*.

*Mon. 24.* The peace-officers for the city and liberty of *Westminster*, made a general search for beggars, and other vagabonds; and the same evening carried several, whom they had apprehended, to the sitting justices, where they were dealt with according to law.

*Tues. 25.* Being *Christmas day*, and a high festival at court, the knights, companions of the garter, thistle, and bath, appeared in their respective collars.

A seizure of *French* and *Brussels* lace was made near the *Hay-market*, concealed in a baker's loaf.

*Letter from Ferryland in Newfoundland,*  
*Nov. 26, 1764.*

"I wish we may not soon have another war, as the *French* seem to be exceeding their limits according to the treaty of peace. They have had three men of war at *St. Peter's* this year, the *Amphion*, pierced for 64 guns, 58 mounted; the *Garron*, of 44 guns, and the *Lacoon*, of 36 guns. The commodore (our Governor) sent Captain *Philips* with a letter to the *French* commander, forbidding his going into the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*; but he did go, and hoisted his broad pendant off the *Madelan Island*, and sent his boat on shore; the *Pearl*, Capt. *Saxton*, saw him there. They are making all manner of preparations on the island of *St. Peter's*; 400 barrels of gunpowder were found out by our party of *Indians*, who made a discovery of it before they could send it up to *Quebec*. It is feared, all the *Indian* tribes from *Mississippi* to *Quebec* have *French* supplies, and that they will gather all their force, and put every man, woman, and child of us to the sword.

Our governor, who keeps a good look-out, hath made three captures this year, two vessels for want of registers, and one that had been trading to *St. Peter's* before the act took place.—I think you have been very lucky in not coming here, as you could not have sold your salt in these parts; and as to fish, you could not have got any; many ships went away to *St. John's*, for want of fish, the price of which was very high, 13*s.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* on an avarage in *St. John's*, and oil at

17*l.* per ton, freight home 25*l.* per ton; and as for the fish, some carried it for 20*l.* per quintal to *Portugal*. The fishery in general may be reckoned a very poor one.

#### *List of Births for the Year 1764.*

*Dec. 5.* **L**ady of Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, of a daughter.—20. Dutchess of Marlborough, of a dau.—21. Lady Juliana Penr., of a dau.

#### *List of Marriages for the Year 1764.*

*Nov. 29.* **J**eremiah Shadwell of York, Esq; to the eldest dau. of Col. Legard.—**C**ha. Garth, Esq; eldest son of John Garth, Esq; member for Devizes, to Miss Fanny Cooper of Camberwell.—Major Moncrieff of the 55th reg. at New York, to Miss Livingstone.—And. Fletcher, member for Haddington, to Miss Myrton of Gogar in Scotland.—Hon. George Scipio, Esq; to Miss Clive, a sister to Lord Clive.—Sir James Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. to Miss Colquhoun of St. Kitt's.—12. **S**avile Finch, Esq; member for Malton, to Miss Fulerton of Dorsetshire.—21. Lt. Col. Douglas of the North British dragoons, to Miss Stewart, niece to the Earl of Moray.—27. Tho. Walker of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Baldwin of Grosvenor-street.

#### *List of Deaths for the Year 1764.*

**C**apt. Woodward of the 70th reg. at Granada.—*Nov. 14.* Lewis Browne, the last of the English Jesuits remaining at St. Omers, aged 95.—Hon Lt. Gen. Thomas Murray, Col. of the 46th reg. of foot.—*Dec. 2.* Viscountess Irwin, one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the Princess Dowager.—5. Hon. Mrs. Lowther, mother of the present Sir James, and to the Countess of Darlington; at Bath.—Sir John Sinclair, near Dalkeith, Scotland.—8. At Beaumont Lodge, her Grace the Dutchess of Roxburghe, sister to General Mostyn.—13. Mr. White, aged near 90; he conducted the curious wood work in the dome of St. Paul's, a large part of Greenwich hospital, and many other public buildings.—15. Mr. Robert Lloyd, author of the *Autor*, the *Capricious Lovers*, and several other ingenious pieces;

pieces; he was so much affected on hearing of the death of Mr. Churchill, that it brought on an illness which is said to have occasioned his death.—Rev. Dr. Walker, vice-master and senior fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, casuistical professor of divinity, and R. of Upwell, Cambridgeshire.—17. Lady Amelia Hot-ham, niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.—18. Hon. Lady Ross in Upper Grosvenor-street.—21. Lady of Sir Wm. Owen of Pembrokeshire, Bart.—John Garth, member for the Devizes.

#### *List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764,*

##### *From the London Gazette.*

THOMAS Sewell, Esq; member for Winchelsea, is appointed master of the rolls, [and knighted.]—Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; precedence at the bar, next the Attorney - General.—Rob. Lloyd, Esq; house - keeper and wardrobe - keeper at Kensington.—Monfort Browne, Esq; Lt. Gov. of West Florida.

From other Papers.  
**L**Ancelot Grave Berry, comptroller of customs in North Carolina.—Tho. Sandby, Esq; steward to the Duke of Cumberland. (Mr. Ford, dec.)—John Richmond Webb, Esq; member for Bos-siney, one of the Welch Judges. (Harvey, dec.)—Rich. Jackson, Esq; standing council to the South-Sea company.—Cha. Deaves, Esq; sec. to the master of the rolls; and Mr. Mendam, under sec. Mr. Craggs, train-bearer, and Mr. Grover, porter.—Rich. Bagot, Esq; a com-millioner of the excise.—Capt. Wm. Har-court, from the half pay 3d Reg. of drag. Lt. Col. 31st reg. of foot.—Capt. Lt. Luke, Capt. 55th reg. in r. of Capt. Tho. Baugh, major, in r. of Major Dun-can, Lt. Col. in room of Lt. Col. Elliot.—Capt. Lt. Chamberlayne, Capt. in the 70th Reg.—The Earl of Hyndford, vice-admiral of Scotland. (E. of Findlater, dec.)—Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, vice-admiral of all America.

## MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

### NOVEMBER.

THE Mother of the late Gen. Wolfe, left one thousand Pounds, for the Support of the Charter-Schools, of this Kingdom.

Was erected in the Anti-Chapel of the Lying-in-Hospital, a marble Font of curious Workmanship, raised on a lofty Base by ascending Steps, the Bequest of the late Dr. Robert Downes, Bishop of Raphoe, which contributes much to the Completion of the Beauty and Convenience of the Chapel of that Foundation, which will be a lasting Testimony of the Ability and Genius of its first Founder, Dr. Bartholomew Mosse.

Wed. 2. Ended the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, when Edw. Ware, for the Murder of Jane Sadding; Matthew Egan, for the Murder of Matthew Martin; and Mathias Keegan, for a Street-Robbery, were found guilty, and ordered for Execution; as were William Kirwan and Anne Sexton, for a Street-Robbery, but were afterwards reprieved; John Finn and Eliz. Fowlds to be transported for robbery.—Edw. Ware merited

a better Fate, having deserved much of his Country, from the Services he had done, when in a marching Regiment in America, where he endured many Difficulties, both from Fatigue and the Cruelty of the Enemy, being sent against the Indians, and was at last so much wounded, as to be sent home an Invalid; but recovering, entered into the 2nd. Regiment of Horse: The Crime of Murder, of which he was guilty, by giving himself up to an unguarded Freedom of drinking, required this Severity, to which he acquiesced and died very sensible of his Crime, and the Equity of the Law.

Fri. 23. Was tried in the Court of Common-Pleas, by a Jury of the County of Meath, a Cause, wherein Edw. Crosbie, Esq; and Frances, his Wife, were Plaintiffs, and Edward Farrell, Esq; Defendant, for a very considerale Property, when a Verdict was found for the Plaintiffs, at four o'Clock the Tuesday following in the Morning.

December, Sat. 15. The following Persons being found guilty at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which ended this Day, received their Sentences, viz. Joba Nowlan,

*Nowlan*, for robbing Mr. Peter *Efferant*, in *Essex-street*: and *Dennis Walsh*, for robbing Mr. *Arthur Conolly* at *Ballynastiging-hill* in the County of *Dublin*, to be executed: *Margaret Doyle*, his Sister, was also found guilty, for being concerned with him, but pleading Pregnancy, escaped; *Francis Fyans*, for a High-way Robbery, also received Sentence for Execution, but was reprieved; four others for different Robberies, were ordered to be transported.—*Dennis Walsh*, just before his Execution, delivered a Paper to the Sheriff, particularizing several Robberies committed by him, in order to clear a Person accused; and from the Number and Variety of them, the Public are happily freed from so daring an Enemy to Society.

*Mon. 17.* Between the Hours of one and two in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the House of Mrs. *Courteen* in *Aungier-street*, which burnt with such fury, as to put it out of the Power of the unfortunate, to preserve any of their Effects; and with the greatest difficulty some escaped with their Lives; two young Ladies and a Servant-boy, perished in the Flames, and Mrs. *Courteen*, in attempting her escape, from a two Pair of Stairs Window, on a Ladder, fell, being suffocated with the gusts of smoke and fire that issued from the lower Windows, and was killed; but a Servant-maid, who threw herself from an upper Window, only lives an unfortunate Example (having her Back and Thigh broke) of the Effects of Carelessness, as it's said, the House was set on fire by a Person's reading in Bed.

#### Charity-Sermons preached in Dublin.

St. Nicholas-without, Dean			
Corbet, Preacher, Oct. 28	39	0	0
St. Michan's, Bp. of Clon-	72	11	9
fert, Nov. 18			
St. Audeon's, Rev. Wm. Uster,	55	0	0
St. Anne's, Dr. Cobbe, 25th.	180	3	2
Eustace-str. Meeting, Rev.	75	0	0
Mr. Weld, —			
St. Pe- Dr. ter's, Mann,	152	5	8
St. Ke- vin's, Ditto	34	6	10
St. Werburgh's, Bishp. of Clonfert, Dec. 9	80	14	2
St. Audeon's, for St. Catherine's, Rev. Doctor Fletcher, —	52	9	2

St. Mark's, for St. Andrew's,	23	0	0
Rev. Dr. Mann,			
Plunket-street Meeting, 25th.	61	11	0

#### Yearly Bill of Mortality, &c. for the City and Suburbs of Dublin.

Males buried,	—	1152
Females buried,	—	1155
Males baptized,	—	958
Females baptized,	—	1041

#### List of Births for the Year 1764.

##### DECEMBER 6.

THE Lady of Sir Cha. Bingham, Bt. of a Son and Heir.—7. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lt. Visc. Jocelyn, of a Son.—28. At the Palace of his Grace the Arch Bp. of Dublin, the Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Cobbe, of a Son.

#### List of MARRIAGES in the Year 1764.

Nov. R EV. Wm. Browne, A. M. Vicar of St. Andrew's, Dublin,			
to Miss Rachel Stothard.—8. At Ar- dress, Co. of Armagh, Major Bailie, to Miss Clarke.—16. Edw. James, of Ballynacarig, Co. of Donegal, Esq; to Eliz. Dau. of Hen. Trumble, of Mahill, Co. of Leitrim, Esq;—23. At Clonard, Pat. Allen, of Rock, Co. of Westmeath, Esq; to the Widow Brereton, of Brackagh, Co. of Kildare.—Hen. Irwin, of Tamnamoney, Co. of Londonderry, Esq; to Miss Phœbe, only Dau. of Walley Oulton, of Clonee, Co. of Meath, Esq;—29. Henry Westenra, of the Queen's Co. Esq; to Miss Harriet Murray, youngest Dau. of the Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Blayney.—Dec. At Hillsborough, the Rev. George Rogers, A. M. to Maria, Dau. to the Rev. Trevor Benson, and Niece to the Rt. Rev. the Lt. Bp. of Killalla.—14. At Bath, John Foster, Esq; M. P. for the Bor. of Dunleer, to Margaret, Dau. of the late Thomas Burgh, of Beath, County of Kildare, Esq;—20. Thomas Spring, Esq; Counsellor at Law, to Jane, the youngest Dau. of Col. Thomas Maunsel, of Limerick.—Rich. Wright, Esq; Collector of Baltimore, to the Widow Robinson.—The Rev. Wm. Stopford, Son to the late Bp. of Cloyne, to Miss Stopford, of Dawson-street—28. Tho. Milling, Esq; M. D. to Miss Eliz. Donogh, of Piercestown, Co. of Meath.			

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1764.*

**N**ov. 2. **T**HIE Lady of Tho. Carew, Esq; M. P. for the Bor. of Dungarvon, and Sister to Sir James May, Bart.—6. At Stradbally, Capt. Israel Mitchell, of the 10th Reg. of Foot.—At Bath, the Lady of Sir Rich. Levinge, Bart,—At Warrenstown, Co. of Down, Major Rich. Bayly, formerly of the Young Buffs.—9. Mrs. Eliz. Smyth, Relict of the late Rev. Tho: Smyth, D. D. Vicar of St. Anne's, Dublin.—11. At Cork, the Wife of Wm. Fuller, of Willow-hill, Esq;—In France, Tho. Dillon, Esq; formerly a Banker in Dublin.—18. Wm. Austen, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery, and Judge of the Admiralty-Court for the Province of Munster.—23. Rob. Hoare, Esq; Town-Clerk and Clk. of the Crown and Peace for the City of Cork.—At Middleton, Co. of Cork, Mrs. Whitefield, Aunt to the Rev. Geo. Chinnery, L. I., D. Dean of Cork.—Edm. Leslie Corry, Esq; M. P. for the Bor. of Newtown-Limavady.—In London, James Mc. Culloch, Esq; Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, and Steward of the Household to the Lord Lieutenant.—Mrs. Margaret Corker, Sister to Col. Edw. Corker, of Balimaloe, Co. of Cork.—**D**ec. 3. John Lambe, Esq; Counsellor at Law.—The Rev. Robert Spence, Rector of Donamore, Co. Donegal.—8. John Aldar, Esq; formerly a Capt. in the 12th Dragoons.—11. The Rev. Crist. Hudson, D. D. Censor and Jun. Fellow of Trinity-College.—19. In London, his Grace the most Rev. George Stone, D. D. Primate of all Ireland: He was consecrated Bishop of Ferns in the Year 1740, on the Promotion of Dr. Syng, to that of Kildare in 1742-3, on the Promotion of Dr. Cobbe, to Derry in 1745, in the Room of Dr. Reynell, dec. and to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagh in 1746-7, on the Death of Dr. Hoadley.—At Sligo, Geo. Cox, Esq;—The Rev. Joshua Tench, Rector of Enniskeane, Diocese of Clogher.—In Great-Britain-street, aged 104, Mrs. Carter, Great Granddaughter to Arch Bp. Usher.—26. At Kinsale, Co. of Cork, Rich. Purcell, Esq; Agent to the Earls of Cork and Egmont.—28. His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Hen. Boyle, Earl of Shannon, aged 82; had been Twenty-three Years Speaker of the House of Com-

mons, and in the Government for the last thirty Years: He is succeeded in Title and Estate by his eldest Son Richard, Lord Visc. Boyle, now Earl of Shannon.—29. Geo. Gardiner, Esq; Comptroller of the Stores in the Custom-house.

*List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1764.*

**N**ov. 9. **T**HIE Rev. Dr. Bisset, presented to the Living of Kilmore, (Dr. Brandreth, Dean of Emly, dec.) The Rev. John Averal, D. D. to the Living of Tynan, (Dr. Bisset, pro.)—14. John Hely Hutchinson, Esq; Prime Serjeant, sworn of the Privy Council.—Mr. Cha. Meares, Attorney of the Exchequer, app. Deputy Register of Deeds, Wills, &c.—26. Anth. Law, Esq; elected Town-Clerk and Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the City of Cork, (Rob. Hoare, Esq; dec.)—**D**ec. 3. Wm. Mitchell, Esq; app. Inspector Gen. of the Barracks, (Nicholas Giles, res.)—Hector Graham, Esq; app. Clerk to Lord Chief Justice Aston, in the Room of James Molloy, Esq; res.—14. Mr. John Anderson, Attorney, app. Register and Deputy of the Pleas Office of the Court of Exchequer, (Mr. Hen. Wayland, dec.)—Fran. Price, Esq; M. P. for the Bor. of Lisburne, app. Collector of the Port and District of Strangford, in the Room of Hugh Hill, Esq; promoted to the Collectorship of Londonderry.—Fran. Vesey, Esq; app. a Master in Chancery, (Wm. Austen, Esq; dec.)—19. The Rev. Rob. Law, B. D. Fellow of Trinity-College, app. Catechetical Lecturer at St. Werburgh's, (Dr. Hudson, deceased).

**ARMY PROMOTIONS.**

**F**obston's, Lord Ikerrin, Cornet.—  
**W**hitley's, Rich. Saunders, Captain, Samuel Lawson, Lieut. James Gordon, Cornet.—**DH**ale's, Tho. Strong Hall, Capt. Pat. Lynch, Matt. Pattishall. Cornets—**B**oothby's, — Skortoe, Lieut.—**B**rudenell's, — Jaques, Capt. Hen. John Kearny, Ensign.—**C**lavering's, Geo. Amos Smyth, Lieut.—**K**eppel's, Thomas Lloyd, Lieut. John Wood, Ensign.—**C**ary's, Curtis Farran, Capt. Lieut. James Stewart, Lieut. Mich. Jacob, Ensign.—**C**olvill's, John Woodroffe, Ensign.

# INDEX to the ESSAYS, POLITICS, &c. 1764.

[ See also the Contents to each Month.]

## A.

- A**BBE Mac. Geagbegan's Hist. of Ireland, with remarks thereon, **600**  
 Address of the City of London, on the marriage of the Prince of Brunswick, with the King's Sister, **62**  
 Address to the Public on the dismissal of Gen. Conway, **505**. The Counter Address, in answer to the Address, **504**. —The Reply to the Counter Address, **557**  
 Administration of Mr. Pitt, what was done and not done in it, **153**  
 Agriculture, variety of Improvements in it, \***74**. —New Oats and Beans, how to be prepared for immediate use, \***74**. —Use of Carrots in fattening Cattle, *ib.* —How to feed Sheep with Turnips, *ib.* —Lucern, how to sow it, *ib.* —Woolen-rags useful in manure, \***75**. —Directions how to search for Coal, *ib.* —How to preserve Turnips from the Fly, *ib.* —White-scorer in Sheep, how to be cured, **314** —Tick or Sheep-lice how to kill, **314**. —Smutty-Wheat, how to be managed, *ib.* —Corn, how to be stacked in the Field, *ib.* —Cyder-making, observations thereon, *ib.* —Timothy Grass, how to be propagated, *ib.* —Wine, how to make as good as foreign, **316**. —Wheat, how to be treated when damaged by rain in Harvest, **340**. —Peas, when sprouted, how to be treated, *ib.* —Hops, the best method of drying, **340**. —How to save expence in Fuel, *ib.* —The best manner of fattening Pigs, *ib.* —Cragg, how used as a manure, *ib.* —Beech-wood, how to be made durable, *ib.* —Nettle-teas recommended for Paper, **341**. —Yellows, how to be cured, *ib.* —Vetches, the management of them, **414**. —The Scab in Sheep, how to be cured, *ib.* —Honey-wine, the manner of making it, *ib.* —Harrow-plough, the method of using it, *ib.* —Turnips, the best manner of feeding Sheep on them, **415**. —Grass-seeds, when best to sow them, \***475**. —Pot-asb-muck, a good manure, *ib.* —Drane-Pitts, their great use in manure, *ib.* —Wheat in the Field, how to be secured, \***476**. —Uplands how to be drained, *ib.* —Marle, its nature and particular qualities, **684**. —Compost fit for Wheat, and what Crop it is best to sow Wheat after, **685**. —Weeds, how to be taken down, when injurious to Corn, *ib.* —Hops, how to be managed in brewing, *ib.* —Smutty Wheat, how

- to be prevented, *ib.* —Fire-ball, a cheap one, *ib.* —Blown or Hooved cattle, how to be preserved, *ib.* —Gripes, Flax and White-scorer in Sheep, how to be cured, *ib.* —Plowing, how improving to Oats, **686**. —Soot and Coal-ashes, a good manure for Clover, *ib.*  
 Albert, Prince Henry, his Life, **142**  
 Aleppo, account of the Plague there, by the Rev. Thomas Darves, **607**  
 Anderson's Chronology of Trade and Commerce, **234**, **280**, **436**, **474**, **538**  
 Anderson, Mr. his Letter describing his situation in the East Indies, **457**  
 Anecdotes relative to the state of Russia in 1762, by a German Officer, **617**. —Particulars of the Life of Peter, III. *ib.* —Disagreement of Peter III. with his Empress, and the fatality that attended it, **623**. —Manifesto relative to the death of P. Ivan, **625**. —The Free Briton's remarks thereon, **626**  
 Aylesbury electors of, a Letter to them from Mr. Wilkes, **726**  
**B.**  
 BATH, the Corporation of, their Letter to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, on his conduct, **657**. —His Answer, *ib.*  
 Bengall, account of the Transactions there, **101**, **167**  
 Bielhaven, Lord, his Speech against an union with England, **699**  
 Bernard, Sir John, memoirs of his Life, **605**  
 Bill, for preventing Frauds in Franks, **199**  
 Blair, Dr. his account of the Success of Inoculation in Ireland, **176**. —His arguments in favour of it, occasioned by an enquiry of the Faculty in France, **433**  
 Books, account of them, **404**, \***475**, **604**  
 Boyle, Mr. Samuel, Memoirs of his Life, **765**  
 Budget maker's remarks on the State of the National account, **305**. —Budget-maker a Hue and Cry after him, **447**  
 Buggs, how to destroy them, as communicated by a Physician, **314**  
 Brunswick, Prince of, his Military achievements, and Family, **49**. —Particulars of his Life, by a Divine, **209**, **273**  
**C.**  
 CALAS, Mr. John, an account of him, **198**  
 Caldwell, Sir James, his examination of the Question, whether Papists in Ireland,

# I N D E X to the Essays, &c.

- land, should be allowed to realize  
Efuaes,* 18
- Cambridge, account of the Election, of a  
Vice Chancellor there,* 201
- Campbell, Major, his Trial for the mur-  
der of Capt. Mc. Kaag,* 526
- Canada Bills, how neglected by the  
Court of France, and the debt due for  
the support of their People, when Pri-  
soners in England,* 516
- Candidate, by the Rev. Charles Churchill,* 295
- Cavendish, Memoirs of that Family,  
with the Character of the late Duke of  
Devonshire,* 598
- Chandec, Ellis, (of Cork) his observations  
and calculation on the Transit of Ve-  
nus, in 1769,* 201
- Chronology of Trade and Commerce,  
by Mr. Anderson,* 234, 280, 436, 474,  
538
- Churchill's Dueilist, 3 Gotham, first and se-  
cond Parts,* 131.—Third and last, 477.  
—The Candidate, 295.—The Fare-  
well, 365.—Independence, 548.—His  
Life, 194, 378
- City Companies compliments, a Political  
Piece,* 521
- Clive, Lord, his Letter to the East India  
Directors,* 171
- Cloyne Bp. of, anecdotes relative to him,* 99
- Club in Albemarle-street, a Letter to,* 66
- Constantinople, a Letter relative to the  
decay of the British trade, there,* 446
- Conway, Gen. observations on his Dis-  
mission,* 195.—Verses to him, 197.—A  
Letter on his Dismission, 504
- An Address to the Public, on the occasion,*  
*505.—The Counter-address in answer  
to the Address,* 504.—A Reply to the  
Counter Address, 557
- Corneille, an account of his Works,* 604
- D.
- DAWES, Rev. Thomas, his account  
of the Plague at Aleppo,* 607
- Death, thoughts on,* 371
- D'Eon, Mons. his character of France,  
with an account of his situation in En-  
gland,* 516
- Descamps's Lives of the Dutch and Ger-  
man Painters,* 26
- D'Escombis, Madam, an account of her  
conduct, and trial for the supposed  
murder, of her Husband, with the par-  
ticulars of her execution at Paris,* 316
- Devonshire, Duke of, his Character and  
particulars of his family,* 599
- Dialogue, humerous one, between a Mini-  
ster of State and a Member of Parlia-  
ment,* 56
- Dickinson, John, an account of his  
Speech to the Assembly of Pennsylva-  
nia,* 605.—His Speech at large, with  
an account of the occasion of it, 754
- Draper, Col. his Defence against the  
charge made by the Spaniards, of his  
conduct at the Manillas,* 730
- Dublin, City, proceeding at the Assem-  
bly there, on a Motion of the Commons,  
relative to Lord Chief Justice Pratt,  
with Remarks,* 119
- E.
- EAST India Company, Proceedings  
of the Directors of,* 170, 375.
- Eclipse of the Sun the 1st. of April,  
1764, an account of it,* 114
- Excise Laws, an account of their origi-  
nal,* 178.—On Cyder, in what so par-  
ticularly disagreeable, to the People,
- 517
- Exeter, account of the Proceedings there,  
relative to Lord Chief Justice Pratt,  
with his Letter to the Corporation,* 73.
- Instructions to their Representa-  
tives, to use their influence, for the  
repeal of the Excise Law on Cyder,
- 539
- Europe, account of the public Transactions  
of, for the Year 1763,* 271, 355, 413
- F.
- ARQUHAR, Mr. George, Me-  
moirs of his Life,* 771
- Fear, the violent effect of, on a Prussian  
Deserter,* 247
- Fitz. James, Duke, proceedings against  
him, in the French Parliament,* 58
- Florist committee proceedings there, a Po-  
litical Piece,* 521
- Foot, Mr. Samuel, an account of his  
two new Pieces, The Patron and the  
Lyar,* 533
- Franking of Letters, a new Law to regu-  
late,* 199
- Fatteaux M. de, who was seized in En-  
gland, in 1752.—an account of him,*  
450, 486
- Free-Britons remarks on the Russian Ma-  
nifestoes, published on account of the  
Death of Prince Ivan,* 626
- G.
- GAME Act, queries about,* 515
- Gaspee Island, a description of,* 447
- General Warrants, the Question debated,  
see Warrants.*
- Gesner Mr, the Plan of his Poem,* 446
- Glass,* 929

# INDEX to the Essays, &c.

- G**lass, Mr. his description of the *Pike of Teneriffe*, 448  
**G**otham a Poem by *Churchill*, first and second Books, 131.—Remarks on the third Book, 473.—The third Book, 484  
**G**out, best manner of treating it, by Dr. *Cook*, 374  
**G**renville, Rt. Hon. George, a Letter to him, on the conduct of the *Minority*, 614  
**G**rey, Lord, trial of him, for seducing *Lady Henrietta Berkely*, 564  
**G**rievances recommended to the consideration of the *Ministry*, 575
- H.**
- H**ALL, Sir John, his opinion of *seizing Papers*, 130  
**H**arrison, Mr. account of his Voyage to *Barbadoes*, with his *Time piece*, 513  
**H**eber, Mr. his *Political Races*, 521  
**H**eyter, Bp. his character by Dr. *Mose*, 491  
**H**ogarth, Mr. Wm. his *Memoirs*, 709  
**H**olwell, Mr. his account of the transactions at *Bengal*, 167  
**H**onduras, proceeding of the *Settlers* there, 444  
**H**usbandry observations for its improvements, 314
- I.**
- I**NDEPENDENCE, a Poem by *Cha. Churchill*, 548  
**I**noculation, success of it in *Ireland*, 176.—Arguments in favour of it, by Dr. *Blair*, 433  
**I**mposture, a remarkable one of two *Soldiers*, who personated St. *Paul* and the *Angel Gabriel*, 332  
**I**reland, History of, Dr. *Warner*, 428.—Rebellion of, particulars relative to it, 601  
**I**rish Stubble *Goose*, a political *Print*, 194  
**I**sle, a new one discovered, 445  
**J**urymen, a letter shewing their power, 147
- K.**
- K**ING's Speech to his *Parliament*, which met the 10th, of *January*, 1765. 732
- L.**
- L**EGGE, Rt. Hon. Henry *Bilson*, particulars of his life and character, 668—Letters and Messages that passed between him and *Lord Bute*, before his dismission from the office of *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. \*673  
**L**eland, Rev. Dr. Thomas, a letter to
- him, on his remarks on the Bp. of *Gloucester's Doctrine of Grace*, 648  
**L**e Pere Andre, a celebrated Preacher in *Paris*, an account of him, \*676  
**L**etter, to a Member of the *Club* in *Albemarle-street*, 67.—On the licentiousness of the times, 178—From a *Quaker* to his *Watchmaker*, 209.—From the *Cotery*, to the *Cocoa-Tree*, 238.—On the proceeding of the *Settlers* at *Honduras*, 444.—Relative to *Commerce*, 445.—From Capt. *M'Kaag*, to Major *Campbell*, 526.—To the *Peace-maker*, on the infraction of the *Peace*, by the *French* and *Spaniards*, 555.—To the Rt. Hon. *George Grenville*, on the conduct of the *Minority*, 614.—From Mr *Pope* to the *Duchess of Hamilton*, 716.—From a *Father* to his daughter, on writing and speaking with propriety, 717.—From Mr. *Wilkes* to the *Electors of Aylesbury*, being his *Defence*, 727.—From his *Majesty*, to the *King of Poland*, on his election, 731  
**L**ife of the Rev. *Charles Churchill*, 194, 378, 713.—*Albert P. Henry of Brunswick*, 209.—of *Madam Pompadour*, 260.—of *George Psalmanazar*, 664.—of the Rt. Hon. Mr. *Legge*, 668.—of the Rev. Dr. *James Ducheall*, 674—of *William Hogarth*, 709.—of Mr. *Samuel Boyse*, 765.—of Mr. *Jetbro Tull*, remarkable for his new *Husbandry*, 768.—of Mr. *George Farquhar*, 771  
**L**isbon, particular of the grievances, of the *English Merchants* there, 442  
**L**ist of the *Minority* on the question, relative to *General Warrants*, 72  
**L**itterary Intelligence, 403  
**L**iverpool Merchants, their Letters to Sir *William Meredith*, Bart. 175  
**L**ondon, a description of it, in the reign of *Henry II*. 710  
**L**ongitude, a Letter from *Barbadoes* about, 446.—Experiments made for the discovery of it, by Mr. *Harrison's Time piece*, with remarks, 513  
**L**yar a new *Dramatic Piece*, by Mr. *Foot*, a character of it, 533
- M.**
- M**AC. GEAGHEGAN, Abbe, his *History of Ireland*, 600  
**M**ajority on the question of Gen. *Warrants*, defence of, 540  
**M**alounies Isle, discovered by M. *deBougainville*, 445  
**K k k k k z** Manchester

# INDEX to the Essays.

- Manchester manufactures, makes their appearance in France, 515  
 Manifesto of Catherine II. relative to the death of P. Ivan of Russia, 624  
 Mine of France, how conducted, 150  
 Meadow Saffron, recommended by Dr. Storck, in *Dropsical cases*, 576  
 Medicinal Receipts, by Dr. Theobald, &c. 183  
 Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, 598. —of Sir John Barnard, 605  
 Memorial of Gov. Johnston, and George Dempster, against the proceedings of of the E. India company, 376  
 Meredith Sir Wm. a Letter to him on his motion in the *House of Commons*, relative to *General Warrants*, 175. — His Answer, ib.  
 Military Questions, answer to, 130  
 Minority on the question of Gen. *Warrants*, list of, 72. — Defence on the question of *General Warrants* in the *House of Commons*, 462. — A Letter to the leading Member of the Minority, on the Question, ib.  
 Monckton, Gen. trial of him, on a complaint of Major Campbell, 399. — His honourable acquittal, 380  
 Moss Dr. his Characters of the last three Bp. of London viz. Osbaldeston, Heyter and Sherlock, 491  
 Mules, best manner of propagating them, 373  
 Murder discovered by a dog, 637 remarkable ones, 59, 117, 184, 189, 382, 518, 655, N.  
**N**ORTH Britons a Political Paper, No. 79. — On the administration of James I. 30. — No. 80. — On the conduct of the French Parliament, 33. — No. 81. — On the neglect of the interest of the subjects in Canada, 36. — No. 82. — On Modern Frugality, 39. — No. 83. — On the marriage of the Princess Augusta, 42. — No. 84. — On the high price of Provisions, 53. — No. 85. — On Mr. Brecknock's tale of the Blood-Hounds 90. — No. 86. — On the indiscriminate conduct towards Debtors, 93. — No. 87. — A further instances of economy and a peep into *Time to come*, 96. — No. 88. — On the Spirit of Liberty, 154. — No. 89. — On the marriage act, 157. — No. 90. — On different subjects, 160. — No. 91. — The *Stuartic Code*, 164. — No. 92. — A letter on public affairs, 221. — No. 93. — On British boldness, 224. — No. 94. — A Letter from any-Body to every-body, 227. — No. 95. — On the hardships of the Army 230. — No. 96. — On the extension of *Ministerial Influence*, 283. — No. 97. — On the abridgement of the liberty of the Press, 286. — No. 98. — On the right of Subjects, to judge of public Affairs, 289. — No. 99. — A warning to Ministers, 341. — No. 100. — On the conduct of the French and Dutch, 342. — No. 101. — Advice to a King, 348. — No. 102. — On the proceedings of the Ministry in Scotland, 348. — No. 103. — On the behaviour of the Spaniards at Honduras, 350. — No. 104. — On the proceedings of a London Jury, 417. — No. 105. — Count Brubl's system of government, 419. — No. 106. — On the behaviour of the Spaniards at Honduras, 422. — No. 107. — On the same, 425. — No. 108. and 109. — No. 495. — No. 110. — Remarks on the *Wallet*, 496. — No. 111. — On the not granting Costs against the Attorney General, 498. — No. 112. — On the Treachery of Ministers, 499. — No. 113. — On the expulsion of the Logwood-Cutters, 501. — No. 114. — On the seizing of Turk's Island by the French, 509. — No. 115. — On the extension of prerogative, 571. — No. 116. — On French promises, 579. — No. 117. — On the principles of *Toryism*, 583. — No. 118. — 119. — and 220. — On important Concerns, 637. — No. 121. — On the death of the D. of Devonshire, 689. — No. — 122. — On the prerogative of Englishmen, 691. — No. 123. — On *General Warrants*, 706. — No. 124. — On the blessings of a constitutional opposition, 706. — No. 125. — On the disagreement of *Protestant Liberty* with *Tory Principles*, 774. — No. 126. — On the Right of Britons to judge of Public affairs, 777. — No. 127. — On the advantage that might have been made of the Law for the Importation of Irish Provisions, 782. — No. 128. — Accusations necessary to be considered, 784. — No. 129. — On the importance of the *Trials* in favour of Liberty, in the Court of *Common Pleas*, 787. — No. — 130. — On the Abuses in the Navy, with Notes, 790.
- O.
- O**ECONOMY, explanation of the Print, 2  
 Osbaldeston Bp. of London, his Character, by Dr. Moss, 491  
 Otis Esq; James, his Political and Civil rights of the Colonists in America, 733

P. J. A. N.

# INDEX to the Essays, &c.

P.

- P**AINTERS, lives of, by M. Des-  
camp, 26  
Papists of *Ireland*, whether expedient to  
allow them to realise Estates, 18  
Parliament, *History of the last Sessions of,*  
Relative to *Greenwich Hospital*, 9—  
to the *Militia*, 12—on occasional Fre-  
men voting at Elections, 13—Act to  
prevent occasional Freemen, 73—Mr.  
*Harrison's petition*, relative to his claim  
of 20,000*l.* for the discovery of the  
*Longitude*, 76—report of their pro-  
ceedings on the Petition, with an account  
of the use of the *Time Piece*, in a voy-  
age to *Jamaica*, 137—The *Mutiny*  
*Bill*, &c. 140—Bill for preserving the  
*Silken Manufacture*, 141—Proced-  
ings against Mr. *Wilkes*, 172, 408—  
Bill to prevent the importation of so-  
reign *Silks*, 204—for securing the du-  
ty on *Malt*, 206—to prevent *Smuggling*,  
207—The Cloth-workers Petition for  
the importation of *Provisions* from *Ire-  
land*, 208—Bill for the better making  
*Beer Vessels*, 265—on narrow Wheeled  
carriages, &c. 266—on the exportation  
of *Rice*, 268—on the *West India im-  
ports*, &c. 333—State of the *Trade of*  
*Ireland*, 334—Their Thanks voted  
to the *Admirals*, and *Generals*, who  
were on different expeditions, and in  
*Germany*, 336—State of the *Madhouses*,  
338—National Accounts, 405—Bill  
for supplying *London* with Fish, 406—  
on the Address relative to the *Half-pay*  
*Officers of the Army*, being promoted,  
407—A Conference with the *Lords*, on  
the subject of the 45 No. of the *North*  
*Briton*, 469—The joint Address on  
the occasion, 470—The Kings answer,  
ib.—Resolutions on account of the ob-  
structions giving to the burning the 45th  
No. of the *N. Briton*, 470—Resolu-  
tions against Mr. *Wilkes*, 473—against  
the Author of the *Essay on Woman*,  
533—Nature of the *Privilege of Peer-  
age*, and parliament, ib.—of the pri-  
vilege of the *House of Commons*, 535—  
Queen Elizabeth's answer to the petition  
for the privilege of *Speech* in the *House*,  
ib.—Stated times for the *Privilege of*  
*Parliament*, 537—The *Ways and*  
*Means* for 1764. 628—Duties to be  
imposed in *America*, 632—Particulars  
of the *Bill* for establishing the *Bank*,  
669, 733—Bill for imposing *Duties* in  
*America*, and taking off several *Draw-  
backs*, 735
- Patron a dramatic Piece, by Mr. *Foote*,  
a Character of it, 533  
Paxton Volunteers in *Pennsylvania*, 328  
Peace, Articles of, between Sir *William*  
*Johnson*, and the *Seneca Indians*, 415  
Peace-maker, a Letter to him, of the in-  
fraction of the *Peace*, by the *French*  
and *Spaniards*, 555  
Pensions on the *Irish Establishment*, *list*  
of, 258  
Philadelphia, remarkable Speech made in  
the *Assembly* there, by *John Dickinson*,  
Esq; 754  
Physiognomy, or the Passions of men dis-  
covered, 78  
Pike of *Teneriffe*, Mr. *Glass's* description  
of it, 488  
Pitt, his administration, what was done,  
and not done in it, 153  
Poland, the nature of the Constitution,  
413  
Political races, by *Heber*, 252—Com-  
pliments by the City Companies, 521.  
—Report of the *Florist* company, *ib.*  
Political and Civil rights of the *British*  
*Colonists*, by *James Otis*, Esq; 738  
Pompadour Madam, her life, 260, 326  
Poniatowski, Stanislaus, now king of *Po-  
land*, an account of, 599  
Pope, Alexander, his Letter to the Du-  
chesse of *Hamilton*, 716  
Post Office, regulations for, by *Act of*  
*Parliament*, 199  
Potter, Mr. his Speech against repealing  
the *Jew Bill*, 14  
Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, his Letter to  
the Corporation of *Bath*, 657  
Pretender, anecdotes relative to him, 140  
Privilege erected against the law, a re-  
markable instance, 578  
Proceedings at *Exeter*, relative to Lord  
Chief Justice *Pratt*, with his Letter,  
\*73  
Proceedings of the *East India Company*,  
170, 375  
Psalmanazar, George, his Life, 664  
Public Affairs, a review of, 213, 271,  
355, 413  
Public Debt, state of,  
293  
Q.  
**Q**UAKER's Letter to his *Watchmaker*,  
233  
—an Epistle from their yearly  
meeting, 448  
Quebec, account of the *Mutiny* there, 51  
—Letter from, on the state of Trade  
there, 446  
REBELLION,

# INDEX to the POETRY.

## R.

- R**EBELLION, the *Irish*, particulars relative to it, 601  
**R**egister Office, account of, \*75  
**R**emonstrance of the *Paxton* Volunteers, to *John Penn*, Esq; 330  
**R**ockingham, Marq. a letter to him, on his dismission from his Lieutenancy of the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, and the *City*, 53  
**R**ousseau M. his *Savoyard Curate's* profession of Faith, 45, 107.—his Letter relative to it, to his Bookseller, 49  
**R**ussian anecdotes relative to the death of *Peter III.* and other particulars by a German Officer, 617.—A Manifesto published on the death of Prince *Ivan*, 624.—The free *Briton's* remarks thereon, 626  
**R**ussia, successions to that Kingdom, since the time of *Peter the Great*, 695 S.

- S**ALT, the great benefit of, in fattening cattle, 379  
**S**avoyard Curate's profession of Faith, 45, 107  
**S**crutator, a Paper in favour of the Ministry, observations thereon, 515  
**S**haftesbury, E. of, his Speech relative to General Warrants, \*140  
**S**herlock, Bp. of London, his Character by Dr. *Mosse*, 491  
**S**hipwreck, a remarkable one, 649  
**S**teel, Sir Richard, Debates on his expulsion from the *Parliament*, 29  
**S**tumpel Col. who brought the *Palatines* to *England*, an account of him, 650  
**S**upplies, State of, 181  
**S**wift, Dean of St. *Patrick's*, account of his ancestors, T. 52  
**T**HEOBALD Dr. his Receipts for different complaints, &c.—  
 Aches and Pains, 183.—Ague, ib.—  
 Asthma, 117.—Barley Water, 116.—  
 Bloody Flux, 183.—Consumption, ib.—Cooling Physic, 116.—Cough, 183.—Clyster, Decoction for, 115.—  
 Daffy's Elixer, 116.—Deafness, 183.—  
 Diachylon Plaster, a white one, 116.—  
 Ditto with Gums, ib.—Elder, oint-

- ment, 116.—Face, to preserve from Sun-burn, 181.—Fomentation, an excellent one, ib.—Gout, best manner of treating, 374.—Hartshorn Drink, 181.—  
 Hiero Piera, ib.—Ditto, Tincture of, ib.—Marchmellows, Ointment of, ib.—  
 Opodeldock, 115.—Palsy and Apoplexy, a warm Purg for, 116.—Piles, 247.—  
 Purging Draught, 116.—Rickets in Children, 248.—Rheumatism, ib.—  
 Senna, an infusion of, 116.—Strengthening Plaster, ib.—Turner's Cerate, for Burns and Scalds, 117  
**T**hetford, corporation of, their Address to Gen. *Conway*, 197  
**T**our of his Royal Highness, the D. of York, 528, 645  
**T**rade, the bad state of, at *Jamaica*, 445  
**T**rial of General *Monckton*, on a complaint of Major *Campbell*, 399.—His Acquittal, 380  
**T**urk's Island, a description of, 574

## V.

- V**ENUS, transit of in 1759, observations by Mr. *Chandee* of Cork, 201  
**V**oltaire's universal Prayer, 176.—on Toleration, 646  
**U**nion between *England*, and *Scotland*, Lord *Belhaven's* Speech against, 699

## W.

- W**ALLET (a political Pamphlet) in answer to the *Budget*, 400  
**W**arner's History of *Ireland*, account of it, 428  
**W**arrants, General ones, &c. Defence of the *Minority* on the Question in the House, 461.—A Letter to the leading Members of the *Minority* on the Question, 462.—Defence of the *Majority* on the same, 540  
**W**ilkes's Letter to the Electors of *Aylesbury*, being his Defence, 727  
**W**orkfield, a Parish in the Dio. of Litchfield, list of the Vicars for the last 200 years, Y. 604  
**Y**ORK, Duke of, his Tour through Italy, &c. 529, 645  
**Y**ork, Hon Mr. Charles, his Letter to the City of *Bath*, on electing him their Recorder, 600

# INDEX to the POETRY.

## A.

- A**DDRESS to *Liberty*, \*76  
 B.  
**B**LOOD-Hounds, by *Brecknock*, Author of *Droit le Roy*, 362

## C.

- C**ANNING's Epistle from Lord *Russel* to Lord *Cavendish*, an extract from a Candidate, by C. *Churchill*, 295  
 Churchill's Rev. Mr. Candidate, 295  
 ——Duellist,

# INDEX to the Historical Memoirs, &c.

Duellist,	3	I.
Farewell,	365	INDEPENDANCE, a Poem by C. Churchill,
Independence,	548	548
Gotham,	131, 477	L.
Colin and Phillis, a Pastoral Dialogue,	*12	LITTLE House, an Ode on,
		651
Country Quaker,	612	P.
Crisis of the Year 1763, verses to explain a Political Print,	326	PERJURY, a la Mode,
		314
D.		
DREAM, a Triumph of Genius, sa- cred to the Memory of Mr. Churchill, by Mr. Lloyd,	622	S.
Duellist, by C. Churchill,	3	S MART, Mr. Christopher, his verses addressed to the E. of Northumber- land,
		441
ELEGY wrote in a Quaker's Burial Ground,	610	Soldier, a Poem addressed to Gen. Con- way,
Epistle, from Lord Russel to Lord Caven- dish, an extract from, 2.—(see our Ma- gazine for last Year, for this Excellent Piece, entire.)		679
		Songs, three new ones,
		586
E.		
FAREWELL, by the Rev. Mr. Churchill,	365	V.
		VERSES, addressed to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, on being presented with his Freedom of London,
		21
GOOSE, the Irish Stubble, verses to explain,	194	— to Mrs. Macaulay, on the appear- ance of the first Vol. of her History of England,
Gotham, in three Parts by C. Churchill,	131, 477	*75
		— to Gen. Conway on his Dismission,
		197, 314
H.		— on the Spirit of Toryism,
HALF-PAY Officer, an Epistle from,	*476	314
		— addressed to the E. of Northumber- land, on his appointment to the Govern- ment of Ireland, by Mr. Christopher Smart,
		441

# INDEX to the Historical Memoirs; Remarkable Particulars col- lected from the Papers; and the Historical Chronicle.

## A.

ABBOTSBURY, a great fire there,	517
Aberville, in France, melancholy fate of thirty people there, 122.—a young man executed there, for attempting to poi- son his relations,	591
Adams, Major, receives the thanks of the India Company, 322.—His Letter to the E. of Egmont,	386
Adams, Thomas, his account of the mas- sacre of the English, in the East Indies,	389
Algiers, Dey of, his complaint to the British Court, 589.—Com. Harrison ordered to demand satisfaction,	653.—
Matters accommodated,	720

America, complaints from, on account of the new impositions there,	652, 657
Amherst, Gen. arrives from America,	57
Angola, a pretended Prince detected in France,	517
Antiquities, remarkable ones discovered at Rome,	653
Affizes, proceedings at,	188, 248, 519, 590
Augusta, Princess royal of England, her marriage, 62.—Address of the City of London on the occasion, ib.—her re- ception at Wolfenbuttle,	249
Avon, a new bridge began to be built over,	249
Austria, archduke crowned,	ib.
	BACON,

# INDEX to the Historical Memoirs, &c.

## B.

- B**ACON, Flitch of, claimed at Harrowgate, 453  
 Banda, an Earthquake there, 319  
 Banker's draft, remarkable trial about, 799  
 Bank Directors, struck off a number of holy days, 723  
 Bank of England, amount of the sum paid for the renewal of their charter, 63  
 Barrett, Mr. of Dublin, adjudged the first premium for his landscape, by the Society of arts, 250  
 Beardmore had a 1000l. Damages against the messengers, 320. See p. 455  
 Beavers skins, duties laid on them, 252  
 Berkeley, Norborne, claims the peerage of Baron Bottetourt, 250  
 Berkshire, amount of the damages, by an inundation, 453  
 Berlin, remarkable reception of the Turkish Ambassador, 58.—D. of Brunswick, arrives there, 454.—Marriage of the P. of Prussia, 456  
 Bills receive the royal assent, 189, 249, 251  
 Black-friars bridge, resolutions in regard to its construction, 555.—the great Arch first opened, 655  
 Blake, Capt. John, receives parliament encouragement, for his scheme of supplying London with fish, 188  
 Boston, a great thunder storm there, carried off by electrical wires, 594  
 Bourne, account of his new Wheel carriage, 250  
 Bride's Church an unhappy accident there, 454  
 Broad Cloth, how much improved in France, by the help of Irish Wool, 587  
 Broad-stairs in the isle of Thanet, torn away by a storm, 117  
 Brecknock, his Droit de Roy, burnt by the Hangman, 121  
 Brunswick, Prince of, his arrival, 61, his marriage to the Princess royal, 62, visits Mr. Pitt, 63.—his departure, 118
- C.**
- CAMBRIDGE, election of a high Steward there, 189  
 Campeachy, account of our affairs there, 453  
 Canada bills, the merchants wait upon Lord Halifax about, 60.—Resolutions of the Government thereon, 587  
 Cannon, taken up impressible by long continuance in the Sea, 382  
 Capital of the different Funds, 798  
 Carmarthen renew of their Charter, 519

- Cartoons removed from Hampton court, 59  
 Castration of two boys, by a Farmer, 187  
 Cately, Miss, an odd adventure at her apartments, 323  
 Caverly, new regulations for, 517  
 Chapter of the Garter, 252  
 Chatham a remarkable Storm there, 517  
 City Hospitals, proceedings of the Governors, 593  
 Clive, Lord, created a Knt. of the Bath, 319.—Departs for the East Indies, 382  
 Clover, a number of Sheep killed, by feeding on, 580  
 Coalmine discovered in Nova Scotia, 653  
 Coins, antient ones found at Cleves, 80.—Rurlandshire, 386.—Warminster, 456  
 —Lisbon, 720  
 Club Box, remarkable trial of the property of one, with the opinion of the Judges thereon, 168  
 Comet, the appearance of one discovered, 60  
 Couch Mr. of Plymouth, the murder of him, 59  
 Court martial, a remarkable one, 60.—Sentence of, on the trial of Gen. Monckton, 380.—On the trial of ensign Mc. Donde, 797  
 Cow's road, great danger of the shipping, from a French vessel on fire, loaden with Pitch, &c. 722  
 Cremona, in Italy, a cruel murder there, 456  
 Cromwell, Oliver, his manner of treating the minister of France, 587
- D.**
- DAMAGES recovered from a Capt. of a man of war, for false imprisonment, 800  
 Death remarkable one of a woman a sleep, 455  
 Deaths, remarkable ones for the year 1764, 797  
 D'Eon, Mons. an information filed against him, 252.—found guilty of a libel, 454.—Remarkable search made after him, 722  
 Deptford Indiaman arrives at Kinsale, 798  
 Derbyshire, a riot there, on account of the dearness of corn, 721  
 Devonshire freeholders, a remarkable inscription on a piece of plate, presented to Mr. Heath, 320.—Account of their remonstrance, 589.—Duke of, particulars of the codicil of his will, 656  
 Dillon, Edw. of Elliot's light horse, an account of him, 117  
 Dougla

# INDEX to the Historical Memoirs.

- Douglaffs, capt. his behaviour to the French, that exceeded the bounds by treaty, at New foundland, 59
- Doway, in French Flanders, a great riot there, 183.—Remarkable hail Storm, 453
- Droit le Roy, by Mr. Brecknock, account of it, 121
- Dublin, the merchants of, voted the freedom of their body, to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, 62.—Remarkable expedition of a messenger from London, 320
- Dunkirk, state of the Fortifications, 796
- Dunn, Mr. his manner of escaping out of the King's Bench prison, 18
- Dutch, complaints against them, by several powers, 654
- E.**
- AST Indies intelligence from, 118  
184, 386.—Directors elected, 250  
 —Proceedings of, 322.—Intelligence from, by the Winchelsea, 655
- Egmont E. of, obtains a reversionary grant of an employment, for the lives of his two sons, 456
- England and France, some jealousies between them, in regard to Dunkirk, 58  
 —state of the fortifications, 796
- English traveller's remarks, 654
- Entick Rev. Mr. his trial with the Messengers, 455.—with Lord Halifax, 799
- Epping, a footpad shot near it, 593
- Estates, great rise of in London, 798
- Exchequer bills, orders for a payment of, 189
- F.**
- ERMELLI Capt. his expedition into the territories of P. Sulikowski, 719
- Fines, amount of, for false weights and measures in Westminster, 456
- Fire, necessary precautions against, taken by the parishioners of St. James's, 723
- Floods, great mischief from, 61, 117
- Florida New, our settlement there, not better than a sandy desert, 589
- France, her conduct in America, 59
- France, remarkable contention between the King and his Parliament, 58.—Duke Fitz. James impeached, by the latter, *ib.*.—Their remarkable Arret against him, *ib.*.—The King's answer upon the occasion, 59.—France her conduct in America, 59.—her treaty with Genoa for the conquest of Corsica, 720
- Frankland tried for obstructing, the bur-
- ning the N. Briton, No. 45, 121.
- Fraystadt, reduced to ashes, 321
- G.**
- AME act, a question about, 515
- Garter, a chapter of the order held, 252
- George of Liverpool, a Brigg, remarkable trial in regard to the Insurance on her, 321
- Genoa, great improvement in cloth, and watch-making there, 515
- Gloucester D. of receives his patent, 722  
 is introduced into the Privy council, 800
- Gorté, behaviour of the French there, 719
- Grenville Rt. Hon. Geo. presented with his freedom of Bristol, 453
- Guilford, new navigation of, to London compleated, 252.—Remarkable trial there, 455
- Guild-hall court, not any fees to be taken there, on the prosecutions of Criminals, 61
- H.**
- HALIFAX in Nova Scotia, the garrison there, have the articles of war, read to them, 456
- Hanau, its fortification damaged by a flood, 117
- Harrison Comm. ordered to Algiers to demand satisfaction for an insult to the British flag, 653.—accommodates matters with the Bey, 720
- Harrison Mr. receives a premium for his improvement, in the spinning wheel, 252
- Hartley, new harbour of opened, 189
- Hesse Cassel, hereditary P. of, takes possession of his dominions, 721
- Hill, Rev. Mr. killed in a duel on Epping forest, 119
- Hirsch, Mark, a remarkable Jew profligate, 59  
60
- Holderness Indiaman lost, 60
- Honduras, miserable state of the Logwood-curters, 385.—Regulations there by the Spaniards, 719
- Hops, price of, 655
- Hospital, the City, number of patients received in them, 252
- Horned cattle distemper among, 183.—how to prevent it, *ib.*
- Hunting match, a great one, by the D. of Wurtenburg, 184
- I.**
- JAMAICA, great drough there, 457
- Janissaries, a body of, revolt and commit great outrages, 797
- L 1111 Janus,

# INDEX to the Historical Memoirs, &c.

- Janus, a fine statue of, found in the Timber, 60  
Jaques, Wm. particulars of the murder committed by him, 382  
Jesuits, society of, dissolved in France, 797  
Jews, remarkable fast kept by them, 655  
Ilchester, a hog Butcher there, suspected of murdering two children, 455  
Indians, a number of them put to death, by some infatuated people in Lancaster, New York, 122, 253.—their wars with the English, 457, 521.—kill a messenger, 720  
Johnson, Sir William, visits the Forts of Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Pittsburg, &c. 594  
Insurance, a remarkable trial about, 321  
Irish provisions, a scheme to keep them in disrepute, 61.—proclamation for the importation of, 656  
Islands ceded to Great Britain, proclamation for the sale of, 189  
Isle of Man, his Britannick Majesty's instructions to his ministers about, 653  
Ivan, a Russian Prince, account of his death, 520  
Jubilee, the sixth held at Cologne, 517
- K.**
- KADGO, the molotto man (a pretended King) committed to Newgate for a theft, 721  
Kamtschatka, account of a voyage made by six of them, 248  
Kidge, Rev. Mr. his case considered by the trustees of the Sussex turnpike, 321  
King of the Romans crowned, 249  
King's Speech at the close of the Session, 251  
King and Queen, the custom of chusing on twelfth night, original of, 797  
Knight, Henry, a remarkable murderer committed by him, 189  
Konigsberg, great damages done there by fire, 795
- L.**
- LAPWING East India sloop, arrives with unfavourable news from Bengal, 118  
Leiden, Mr. of Aldergate street, his House burnt, &c. 723  
Letter from the Emperor of Morocco, to the King, 386  
Lincolnshire, a great fall of Snow there, 187  
Linen cloth, quantity of, stamped in Scotland, 59
- Lippe, Count de, the value of the presents made by the King of Portugal, 656  
Lisbon, the Custom-house there, burnt, 386  
List of the desenting Lords, in regard to Privilege, 122  
Logwood cutters, how treated by the Spaniards, 384  
Lord Mayor, the list of the Company at his entertainment, 722
- M.**
- MADRASS, great storm there, 320  
Madrid, directions of that court, relative to the English Vessel that had been attacked by one of their ships, 592, see 796.—declares against the proceedings, of the Gov. of Jucatan, 594  
Main, Mr. his proceedings in surveying the coast of Labrador, 588  
Manchester Stuffs, a new sort introduced into France, 515  
Manuscripts, very ancient ones, purchased for the King of Denmark, 653.—by an English Gentleman at Rome, 797  
Massacre of some Indians in Pennsylvania, 253.—of a great number of English in the East Indies, 389, 457, 719  
Marybone, an odd adventure at a wedding there, 592  
Medals struck by Mr. Pingo, for the coronation of the King of Poland, 658  
Memorials, remarkable ones, presented to the state of Holland, 654  
Mendez de Costa, his character and great charities, 322  
Messengers, their answer to a proposal made to them, 404  
Monckton, his honourable acquittal at his trial, 380  
Morgan, Wm. the noted highwayman, an account of him, 455  
Morin, Wm. Edw. sent to prison for forging Franks, 117  
Morocco ambassador, a great riot at, 119  
Mortality, bill of, for Denmark, 184  
Murders, different ones; 59, 117, 184, 189, 382, 455, 456, 518,
- N.**
- NAPLES, an insurrection there, on account of the badness of wheat, 589.—great mortality there, 456, 589.—number that died, 653  
Nash, Mr. in St. James's-square, a great fire at, 250  
Navy, abuses in, 588
- New-

# INDEX to the Historical Memoirs, &c.

- Newfoundland, an express from, relative to the strength of the French there, 592—furthur particulars of their situation, 801
- New Haven in America, a number of Students poisoned there, 456
- Nillson, Lars. of Sweden, some remarkable particulars about him, 184
- North Briton No. 45, the publishers of appear to receive sentence, but were re-committed, 722-3
- North America, new discoveries made there, by Mr. Main, employed by the government, 588
- Northumberland, E. of, his remarkable entertainment on the King's birth day, 384
- Nottingham Fly, a man shot in attempting to rob, 455
- O.**
- OAK-TREE, a remarkable great one, felled at Farnington, 456
- Old Baily trials, 62, 187, 320, 384, 436, 518, 592, 656, 800
- Onions, a remedy againt the disorder amongst the horned cattle, 183.—inoculation recommended, ib.
- Osnaburg, Bishop of, elected, 188
- Osterley East Indiaman, intelligence by her, 384
- Oxford, an Earthquake felt there, 721
- P.**
- PACHA, Hemzey, the old grand Vizir deposed, 58
- Palatines, humane treatment of them, 590.—embark for Carolina, 655
- Parliament, proclamation to meet, 656
- Patna, East Indies, a remarkable massacre of the English there, 384
- Peace between Sweden and the Bay of Tunis, 653
- Pearce, Dr. Zachary, resigns the Deanery of Westminster, 381
- Pembroke man of war, her Boatswain remarkably distinguished for his humane behaviour, 119
- Pensylvania, proclamation of the Gov. for discovering the murderers of the Indians, 122.—great disagreement there, 386
- Petition, a very sensible one relative to the Theatres, 796
- Philadelphia, amount of the collection's for erecting a college there, 252
- Pickpockets, a remarkable detection of two of them, by a Banker's Clerk, 591
- Plague, appearance of it in the city of Spalato, 184
- Poland, their forces have an engagement with some Russians, 457.—King of, elected, 593.—takes the oaths, 654.—description of the medals struck upon the occasion, 657.—his coronation, 796
- Pontiac, an India chief, delivers 17 prisoners, 122.—his declaration, to Col. Bradstreet, 797
- Porceline manufacture, how much improved in France, Missen, and England, 587
- Poulson, Col. near being killed by a pistol concealed in a box, 184
- Pratt, Lord chief Justice, voted his freedom by the Merchants of Dublin, 61.—of London, 120.—presented in a gold box, 189.—report made to the Common Council, 323
- Preachers on the 30th of January, before the Parliament, 117
- Prior, Gideon, who robbed Capt. Bradshaw in Portugal, apprehended, 453
- Prize questions of the Academies of Toulouse, and Bourdeaux, 653
- Q.**
- QUEEN, her present to the King, on his birth-day, 383
- R.**
- RACES, political ones, at Westminister, 253
- Rain, of a red colour which fell in the dutchy of Cleves, 655.—Dr. Shutte's opinion of it, 720
- Rainbow, the remarkable appearance of one, after Sun set, 117
- Ramsgate, fall of a great Cliff there, 187
- Reid, Mr. adjudged the premium by the Society of arts, for his statue of Diana, 319
- Revel in Russia, a great fire there, 591
- Ring, a remarkable ancient one, found in the foundation of Alnwick Castle, 60
- Riot, a great one, at Douay in France, 183
- Robbery, a remarkable one, of an apprentice in chape-side, 454
- Robins, Mons. his great improvement in the Woolen manufacture in France, by the help of Irish Wool, 587
- Rochester, Ep. of, surrenders the Deanery of Westminster, 381
- Romans, King of, preparation for his election, 58.—crowned, 249
- Roxes, Lord, his house at Lesley, burnt, 59

# INDEX to the Historical Memoirs, &c.

- Rous, Thomas, elected chairman of the East India Company, 250
- Ruscombe, Mrs. Frances, and her Maid, murdered, 655
- Russia, Court of, disclaims any knowledge of the death of P. Ivan 594.—Report of the Senate, on the trial of Microwitz, who occasioned his being killed, 654
- SAILORS wait upon the King, in regard to their prize money, for taking of Pondicherry, 520.—Remarkable behaviour of one at Edinburg, who had been absent a long time, 252.—Return made by them, to a humane Boatswain, 119
- St. John's, Island of, granted to Lord Egmont, 122
- St. Kitt's, an English ship coming from, taken by a Sallee Rover, 60
- St. Thomas's and St. John's, Danish Island in America, declared free ports, 456
- St. Stephen's in France, a remarkable inundation there, 517
- Salt-Peter in Russia, monopolized there, for the King of Prussia, 719
- Sampson, Capt. committed to prison for forgery, 63.—his Speech when called up to have sentence passed on him, 320. His execution respite, 383.—His speech on receiving his Majesty's pardon, 518
- Santissima Trinidad, the rich Gallion arrives, 384
- Saxony, great fire there, 454.—great mortality of the horned cattle, 653
- Scotland, quantity of linen stamped, 59.—General Assembly, 381
- Seott, Mr. the former publisher of the Monitor, an information made by him against the Authors, 320
- Scrutator, a ministerial paper, manner of circulating it, 515
- Severn river, a remarkable tide there, 119
- Sheep, a number killed by eating Clover, 580
- Shelburne, E. of, a tomb erected for him, on Horne-hill, 252
- Sheriffs of London sworn, 594
- Shetland, a present of herrings from, made to his Majesty, 519
- Shop lifter, a young Lady detected, 800
- Smith-field dealers, a hint to keep their cattle tame, 515
- Smugglin, an order of Council against, 520
- Smugglers of tea, great imposition practised by them, 721
- Solar eclipses, calculation of, 249
- Sons of the Clergy, feast of, 321
- Spanish Court's answer to the remonstrance of the English in regard to the Logwood-cutters, 453.—disapprove of the proceedings at Jucatan, 594
- Speech of his Majesty, at the close of the Session, 251
- Stag, an account of an engagement with one, and a Tiger, 453
- Statue of the King, remarks on, 294
- Statues, three curious ones taken out of the Tiber, 62
- Stock, contracted for and refused, determination of a trial about, 187
- Storm, a great one at Oxford, Berkshire and in France 453, 517, at Chatham, ib.
- Summers, Capt. the ill treatment of him by the French, 652
- TARTER frigate, ordered to sail with Mr. Harrison, to make experiment with his time-piece for the discovery of the Longitude, 187
- Thames, remarkable flux and reflux of the tide in it, 655
- Thunder storm, a remarkable one in London, 385
- Thwaites, Mr. a fine clock he had just finished, destroyed by fire, 521
- Tinbrell, Henry, a farmer committed to prison, for cauterizing two boys, 187
- Titus the Emperor, some of his coins found at Lisbon, a description of them, 720
- Trials, remarkable ones, on the refusal of Stock contracted for 187. On the property of the contents of a Club Box, that had been robbed, with the judges opinion, 188.—for an Estate of 300l. a year recovered by a poor man, 799.—between a Preacher and a Lady, which made a remarkable discovery, ib.—See Old Bailey,
- Trinidad, Santissima, the rich Gallion from the East Indies, arrival of, 384
- Turk's island, proceedings of the French there, 520.—Answer of that Court to the remonstrance made by the English, 587
- Turner, Esq; Samuel, sworn sheriff of London, 60
- Tyger and Stag, a remarkable engagement between, in the D. of Cumberland's park, 453

V. VAILS

# INDEX of NAMES.

## V.

**V**AILS to servants, a declaration against, by the gentlemen of the co. of Wilts, 593

Venice, remarkable entertainment made there, for the Duke of York, 381, 452

Venus the Planet, her remarkable appearance, 721

Verdict, a remarkable one against a Taylor, for making a suit of French Tissue, 798

Vincent, Capt. Frederick, remarkable gratuity made him, by the East India Company, 520

Vinegar, its efficacy in the cure of madness, occasioned by the bite, of a mad dog, 385

Virginia, miserable state, of the back-settlements there, 521

Voltair, M. de, performs a part in the play of Merope, for the entertainment of two Dukes of France, 591

## W.

**W**APPING, a remarkable murder there, of Mrs. Margaret Buusie, 722

War declared by Tunis, against the Swedes, 59

Watch, a remarkable small one, presented to the King, by Mr. Arnold, 383

Webb, Esq; Philip Carteret, indicted of perjury, 62.—His trial, 322

West, and account of his escape, and Letter sent by him, to the keeper of Bridewell, 591

West Indies, remarkable ill behaviour of the French there, 719

Whale-fishery discovered near Newfoundland, 184

Whitley remarkable thunder storm there, 721

Wilkes, Esq; John, Letter from him, to the speaker of the House of Commons, 62.—Found guilty of publishing the No. 45. of the N. Briton, and printing the Essay on Woman, 120.—Particulars, of the observations, made by the Attorney Gen. with the reply made by the Foreman of the Jury, *ib.*—Remarkable Letter sent to prevent some particular gentlemen's attendance, *ib.*—Proclamation for his appearance, 518. on appearance of his antagonist, *ib.*—Proclamation of his Outlawry, 518.—his Epistle on the death of Churchill, 796

Williams and Kearsly found guilty of publishing the N. Briton, 456

Wilson and Fell, damages recovered by them against the King's Messengers, 386

Windfor-bridge, cause determined about the Toll, 518

Woettton Bassett, unhappy fate of a young clergyman there, 723

## Y.

**Y**ORK, Duke of, his tour through Italy, &c. 184, 249, 319, 381, 452, 517, reasons assigned for his precipitate return, 588 his arrival, 590

# INDEX of NAMES.

## A

**A**LLEN, 458. Anderson, 123. Ancaster, *Duchess of*, 522. Amherst, 595. Amyand, 522. Armiton, 595. Arundel, *Lady*, 522. Aston, *Lady*, 522. Athol, *Duke of*, 64. Ayres, *Sir Robert*, 658. Aylcough, 64

## B.

**B**ACON, 64. Bagot, 802. Baker, 64, 523. Baldwin, 801 Barclay, 658 Barnard, *Sir John*, 523. Barnes, 123, 190. Barrington, *Gen.* 254. Barrington *Viscountess*, 594. Bately, 64. Bate-man, 64. Bath, *Earl of*, 458 Battie, 254. Baugh, 802. Beale, 123. Beau-clerk, 190 Beaumont, 522 Beck, *Sir Justus* 64. Biehaven, *Lord*, 594. Ben-

net, 458. Bently, 522. Bertie, 522. Berry, 802. Blag-ave, 64. Blis, 594. Blunt, *Sir Charles* 458. Bomcester, 123 Boscowen, 123. Boon, 254. Boothby, *Sir Wm.* 594. Boulder, 254. Bray, 254, 324. Bracegirdle, 458. Brett, 64. Brettell, 594. Bridgman, *Sir Oliver* 458. Brook 254 Brown 459, 522, 658, 801, 802. Bruere 254 Budd, 254. Bud-worth, 254. Burdett, *Sir Charles* 122. Burgoyne, 191. Burtt, 459. Burton, 523. 594. Bayant, 254

## C.

**C**ADOGAN, 254. Campbell, *Lord*, 64. 458. Campbell, 123. Canterbury, *Archbp.* 324. Carbery, *Lord*, *his only son* 191. Carpenter, 659. Carr, *Lt.* *Gen.*

# INDEX of NAMES.

*Gen.* 594. Cary, 254. Cassly, 659.  
 Cathcart, *Lord* 64. Catherwood, 254.  
 Cave, 458. Chamberlayne, 802. Champion, 522. Chester, 459. Chetwynd, 324. Cholmondeley, 658. Church, 254.  
 Clare, 522. Clarke, 658. Clements, 523.  
 Clark, 391. Clitherow, 595. Clive, 254. 801. Cockburne, 64. Cockrane, 324. Colquhoun, 254. 801. Conway, Gen. 324. Cooper, 801. Cornille, 594.  
 Cork, *Earl of*, 64. Cotton, Sir John Hynde, 457. Coventry *Earl of*, 658.  
 Coutmaker, 658. Cowper, *Earl*, 594.  
 Cowper, 658. Craggs, 802. Craig, 123, 595. Crasteyn, 324. Craufurd, 254.  
 Culvert,

## D.

DALHOUSE, *Earl of*, 122. Dalton, 522. Dalrymple, 254. 324.  
 Dashwood, 658. Davenport, 458. Davies, 254. Dawson, 64. Deaves, 802.  
 Delgano, 659. Delmarette, 659.  
 Dent, 458. Devonshire, *Duke of*, 658.  
 Dick, 64. Dotsley, 594. Dolgorucki, Prince, 658. Downing, Sir John, 122.  
 D'Oyley, Sir H. 458. Draper, 594. Draycote, 324. Drummond, 658.  
 Dumfries, Mary, 190. Duncan, 522, 802. Dyson, 254.

## E.

EDGCOMBE, 658. Elgin, *Countess of* 190. Elliot, 64, 802. Essex, *Earl of* 659. Evans, 190. Evelyn, 324.

## F.

FAIRBAIRNE, 254. Fane, 391.  
 Fearne, 457. Fernandez, 658.  
 Finch, 801. Fisher, 659. Findlater, *Earl of*, 458. Fleming, 254. Forbes, 123, 254, 595. Ford, 658. Foster, 594.  
 Franklyn, 523. Frederick, Sir Tho. 594. Fulier, 123. Fullerton, 801.

## G.

GALE, *Gen.* 659. Gambier, 522.  
 Garth, 801, 802. Gibson, 595.  
 Gilbert, 64. Godfrey, 658. Gordon, 254, *ib.* Gordon, Sir Sam., 523.  
 Gore, 254. Gould, 324. Gower, 595.  
 Grafton, *Duchess of*, 458. Granby, Marquis of, 123. Graham, Sir Bel-ling, 254. Græme, 254, 324, Gregg, 391. Gley, Lord 254. Grey, Sir Hen. 458. Griffith, 324, 459. Grove, 191.  
 Groves, 802. Crosvnor, Lord 458.  
 Gurnell, 594. Gwynne, 391.

## H.

HACKETT, 658. Hale, 254. Hale, Sir Tho. 658. Hall, 122. Halifax,

*Earl of* 458. Hamilton, 64, 458.  
 Hampton, 594. Handy-side, 659. Hancock, 658. Hanway, 64. Harcourt, 802.  
 Harris, 458, 522, 594. Hardwick, 64.  
 Hardwicke, *Earl of*, 190. Hatton, Lady 658. Houghton, 64. Hawes, 594.  
 Hay, 391. Hayward, 254. Henley, Lord 324. Hervey, 522. Hill, 64.  
 Hitch, 594. Halden, 123. Holford, 391. Honeywood, 64, 123, 659. Hope, 659. Horton, 64. Hotham, 324, 802.  
 Hudson, 458. Hughes, 64. Hunt, 324. Hutton, 658. Hyndford, *Earl of* 802.

## I.

JACKSON 458, 522, 802. Jenouze, 458. Jewson, 324. Irvin Lady 458, 801.

## K.

KEPPEL, 324. King, 64. Kingsley 122. Kirton, 522. Knightly, 254.

## L.

LACK, 658. Lamb, 391. Lampton, 123. Lane, 64. Laicelles, 64. Ley, 458. Leopold, *Archduke of Austria* 190. Leeds, *Duchess of* 522. Legge, Rt. Hon. Hen. Bilson 522. Leslie, 122. Letherland, 254. Lever, 123. Lindores, Lord 324. Lilburne, *Visc.* 64, Lloyd, 458, 801, 802. Lockhart, 324. Logard, Sir Digby 254. London, 123. Lowther, 64, 323, 802. Lucas, 523. Luke, 802. Lunn, 522. Lyttleton, 190.

## M.

MABER, 191. Macartney, 523. Macclesfield, *Earl of* 191. Mc-Kensie, 254. M'Leane, 254. Maclellan, 254. Magens, 522. Maidman, 123. Maitland, 523. Malpas, *Visc.* 191. Marlborough, *Duchess* 801. Marchmont, *Earl of*, 64. Mariott, 459. Martin, 523, 658. Maton, 64. Marshall, 324. Maxwell, Sir James, 801. Mellish, 254. Mendam, 802. Mendez, de Costa, 324. Meriton, 658. Mitchell, 64, 522. Mitchell, Sir And. 458. Mollyneaux, 522. Moncrief, 801. Monson, 522. Moore, 64. Montefeson, 522. Montebello, 659. Morgan, Lady 594. Murray, Sir Pat. 594. Murray, Lt. Gen. 801. Myrton, 801.

## N.

NESBIT, 324. Nicholls, 64. Noble, 64. Northington, *Earl of* 523. Northumberland, *Earl of* 802. Nowell, 123. Noy,

## O. OLI-

# INDEX to the Irish Chronologer.

## O.

**O**LIPHANT, 123. Orchard, 458.  
Ord, 324. Ormsby, 595. Osbaldeston, 122, 324. Osborne, 64. Otway, Gen. 522. 659. Owen, Sir Wm. 801.

## P.

**P**ACCA, Zink, 191. Padewils, Count de 458. Parker, 658. Palmer, 659. Parsons, 324. Parminster, 658. Peers, 458. Palliser, 254. Penn, Lady 801. Percival, 459. Petitot, Gen. 458. Piereson, 595. Pigott, 191. Plasto, 522. Plymouth, Ctes 324. Pomfret, Earl of, 324. ib. Pompadour, Marchioness 254. Pont, 658. Popple, 123. 254. Popplewell, 459. Porter, 525. Power, 254. Powis, Earl 458 523. Pownell, 595. Pringle, 254, 391. Price, 458. Proctor, Sir Wm. Beau. 801. Pulleine, 658. Purnell, 522. Pye, Adm. 123. Pye, 191

## R.

**R**AMSDEN, Lady 659. Ramus, 391 Ravenhill, 324. Revely, 459. Rivington, 123. Robins, 64. Robinson, 64. Rodney 64. Roe, 659. Rogers, 64, 659. Rose, 254. Ross, 153. Ross, Lady 802. Runell, 459. Rutherford, 64. Ruxburghe Dutchess of, 801 S.

**S**ACKVILLE, 457. St. John, Lady, 658. Salm, 64. Salter, 595. Sanby, 802. Schurman, 64. Scudamore, 64. Sempel, 801. Senhouse, 459. Seric, 123. Sewell, Sir Tbo. 802. Shadwell, 801. Sherley, 254. Sinclair, Sir John, 801. Simpson, Mother to the Earl of Northumberland, 324. Simpson, Sir Edw. 324. Skelton, 458. Skilbick, 522. Skipwith, Sir Wm. 594. Slade,

64. Small, 254. Smith, 254, 391, 522, ib. 658. Smyth, 459. Sneyd, 123. Snoxell, 64. Sparrow, 190. Spital, 522. Spy, 391. Stanhope, 254. Stanley, 64, 458, 459. Scanly, 254, 459. Stanwick, Gen. 254. Steward, 459. Stewart, 190, 324, 458, 801. Stuart, 458. Sultenels, the premier, 594. Symon, 64. Symons, 64.

## T.

**T**EMPLE, 64. Terrick, Bp. 324, 391. Thornton, 595. Thompson, 64, 324. Took, 254. 324. Townley, 658. Townshend, 64. Townshend, Lt. 191. Turner, 123, 658. Traquair, Earl, 324. Trecorthie, 123. Trevor, Lord, 594. Troyes, 123. Tyrawly, Lord, 391

## V.

**V**ANDEPUT, 190 Vane, 522. Vanstittart, 459. Vernon, 254, 458. Upton, 64

## W.

**W**ALKER, 254, 801. ib. Wall, Don, 190. Wallace, 64. Walpole, 391. Walton, 458. Warkworth, Lord, ib. Warner, 391. Warrenden, ib. Watts, 522. Way, 454. Webb, 522, 801. Wedderburn, 391. Weir, 254. Welburgh, Nassau Princess, 190. Wilkes, 64. Willes, 391. William, Prince, Hen. 391. Wilson, ib Wheatly, 458. Wheeler, 522. White, 658, 802. Whitehead, 458. Whiteford, Lady, 658. Wolfe, 594. Woolaston, 254, 458, 523. Woodward, 801. Wynne, 324.

## Y.

**Y**OUNG, 254, ib. 324, ib. Yorke, 802

# INDEX to the Irish CHRONOLOGER.

## A.

**A**DDRESSES.—Of the Lords to his Majesty, on the marriage of the Princess Augusta, 124.—Of the commons, ib.—Of the City of Dublin, 125.—Of the Lords and Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, on the tumultuous risings in Munster and Ulster, ib.—Of the Lords, at the close of the Session, 391.—Of the Commons, 392. Ambergrease, a great lump of, found near Belfast, 192

Answer of his Majesty, to the joint Address, of the Lords and Commons, 123.—To their Address on the marriage of his Sister, 125

Answer of the Lord Lieutenant, to the Address of the Commons, 126 Armstrong, Cornet, and his servant killed; 659

Assizes, proceedings at, 255, 595

## B.

**B**ILL of mortality, &c. a yearly one, 803

**C. CALD-**

# INDEX to the Irish Chronologer.

## C.

- C**ALDWELL, Sir James, presented with his freedom of Dublin, 123  
 Carlow, Assizes at, 255  
 Child, a remarkable recovery of one, supposed drowned, 524  
 China, a fine Cement for, 524  
 Clonmell, proceedings at the Assizes there, 255, 523  
 College of Physicians, officers of, elected, 659  
 Collections made for charitable Foundations, 127, 192, 803  
 Coote, Sir Charles, acquitted of the supposed murder of one M'Donald, killed in a riot, 255  
 Cork, Proclamation, on account of the Riot, on collecting of the Alnage Duty there, 192.—Proceedings at the Assizes, 255.—Great riot there, when two persons were killed, 459  
 Creighton, Esq; Abraham, his House consumed by fire, 523  
 Crosbie, Esq; and Frances his Wife, account of the trial, in the remarkable cause, where they were Plaintiffs, 802  
 Courteen, see Quartier.

## D.

- D**ENNY, Lady Arabella, presented with the Thanks of the House of Commons, for her Care in superintending, the Foundlings of the City Work House, 255  
 Dublin, City of, their Address, on the marriage of the Prince's Royal, 125.—Lord Mayor of, elected, 391.—The freedom of, granted to William Clement, M. D. and Lieut. Col. Howe, 460.—Benefaction of, towards erecting a Chapel, in the City Work house, ib.—Value of the Church Livings of, 595

## E.

- E**ATON, Mr. and his Wife, account of their being killed, 255.—Amount of the Fund, collected for the support of their Children, 523  
 Eruptions in the Face, a cure for, 524  
 Exortation of the Romish Clergy, against riotting, 595

## F.

- F**ELLOWSHIPS declared, for Trinity College, 395  
 Fine, remarkable ones, at Limerick, 125.—at Lisbon, 395.—In the Castle of Dublin, when the Labratory was blown

up, 459.—In the county of Farmanagh, 523.—In Aungier-street, 803

## G.

- G**LANDERS in Horses, cured by the injection of Hemlock juice, 127  
 Gill, Henry, Esq; his Benefaction, to Swift's Hospital, 395

## H.

- H**OWE, Lt. Col. presented with his freedom of Dublin, 123  
 Howth, a great seizure of Tea there, 459

## I.

- I**NCORPORATED Society, benefactions for, 125, 802  
 Justices, Lords of, sworn, 395  
 Ireland, History of, by Abbe Mac Geaghegan, 600

## K.

- K**ILKENNY, proceedings at the Assizes there, 255

## L.

- L**ABORATORY in the lower Castle Yard Dublin, blown up, 459  
 Leather, detection of a Fraud, in tanning, 595

- Limerick, Deanery house there burnt, 125

- Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs of Dublin, sworn, 659

- Lower Blind Quay, (Dublin) a great Riot at, 459

- Lying in-Hospital, a curious marble Font erected there, the Bequest of Dr. Downes, Bp. of Raphoe, 802

## M.

- M**AJESTY's Answer to the joint Address of the Lords and Commons, 123.—(see last December Magazine.)  
 Meeting House, a new one opened, in Dublin, 124

- Minchin, Esq; Humphry, account of the Robbery of his house, 192

## N.

- N**ESBIT, Mr. his success in killing Whales, 255

- New Market, a great riot at, by the People called White Boys, 595

- Northumberland, Earl of, his benefaction to Trinity College, 123.—His answer to the Address, of the Lords and Commons, occasioned by the risings in Munster, and Ulster, 126.—Answer to the Lords Address, at the close of the Session, 392.—to the Commons, 393.—His speech at the close of the Session, 394.—His departure, 395.—His munificence to the Silk Weavers, ib.—His College

# INDEX of NAMES to the Irish Chronologer.

- College Premium determined, **459**  
O.
- O**YER and Terminer, the different  
Committions of, **523, 659, 802,**  
ib.
- P.
- P**AUL, Col. Joshua, account of his be-  
nefactions, **523**  
Philipstown Assizes, proceedings at, ib.  
Palcroan, in the County of Waterford, a  
great riot at, **ib.**  
Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, The Thanks  
of the Sheriffs and Commons of Dublin,  
ordered to be transmitted to him, **124.**  
—His Letter to the Merchants of Dub-  
lin, on being presented with the freedom  
of their body, **256**
- Q.
- Q**UEEN's Bridge, over the Liffy, in  
Dublin, began to be built, **459**
- R.
- R**IOTS, remarkable ones, in Cork,  
**192.**—Dublin, **595.**—Newmarket,  
ib.—Palcroan, county of Waterford,  
**523.**—Callen, **595**  
Rush Wherry lost, **125**
- S.
- S**TEEVENS's Hospital, Governors of,  
a benefaction paid them by John  
Putland, Esq; **523**
- T.
- T**HEATRE Royal, account of the  
death of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, at,  
**255**
- Thunder storm, a great one, **459**  
Trallee, proceedings at the Assizes there,  
**255**
- Trinity College, the Commencement at,  
**191, 459.**—The Northumberland pre-  
mium determined, **ib.**
- U.
- U**LSTER, the Linen Drapers of, pre-  
sent an Address of thanks, to An-  
thony Foster, Esq; for his great assi-  
duity and care, in preparing the Laws  
relative to the Linen Manufacture,  
**395**
- W.
- W**ALSH, Dennis, account of the  
different robberies committed by  
him, and his behaviour at execution,  
**803**
- Ware, Edward, a Trooper of the Green  
Horse, apprehended for killing a wo-  
man, **460.**—His trial, execution, and  
behaviour, **802**
- West Indies, embarkation of the Forces  
for, at Cork, **255.**—Arrive from,  
**460**
- White Boys, attack a party of Lord  
Drogheda's Light Horse, near Callen,  
**595.**—account of their loss, **659**
- Wolfe, Mrs. Henrietta, her bequest to  
the Charter Schools, **802**
- Work House of Dublin, a Subscription  
opened, for erecting a Chapel there,  
**395**

# INDEX of NAMES to the Irish Chronologer.

## A.

- A**CKLOM, **396.** Adams, **660.**  
Adamson, **256.** Alcock, **127, 396.**  
**804.** Aldar, **804.** Alexander, **596,**  
**660.** Allen, **803.** Allen, Sir Tim. **524.**  
Anderson, **460.** **804.** Andowine, **128.**  
Asheraft, **596.** Atkinson, **128.** Austen,  
**834.** Austin, **192.** Averal, **804.** Aylmer,  
**192.** **256.** Aylmer, Sir Fitzgerald, **569**  
B.

- B**AGGS, **128.** Baker, **524.** Baldwin,  
**460.** Bailie, **803.** Barclay, **192.** Bar-  
low, **596.** Barnwell, **460.** Barret, ib.  
Baron, **596.** Barry, **524, 596.** Basset,  
**396.** Bateman, **192.** Bayly, **804.** Beat-  
son, **396.** Belcher, ib. Bellingham, **256.**  
Belvedere, Earl of, ib. Benson, **460.**  
**803.** Beresford, **524.** Bickerstaff, **128.**

- 396.** Bingham, *Lady*, **803.** Bishop,  
**192.** Bisset, **804.** Blawford, **460.** Blake,  
**396.** Blacker, **524.** Blakeney, **396.**  
Blaquire, **128, 804.** Blennerhaief, **256.**  
Blomberg, ib. Bodkin, **395.** Bolton,  
**396.** Bomford, **127.** Bonham, **192.**  
Boothby, Sir Wm. **596.** Boscowen,  
Hon. John, **660.** Bourke, **127, 128,** ib.  
**192.** Bowater, **660.** Bowyer, **460.**  
Boye, ib. Boyle, ib. Brabazon, *Lady*,  
**127.** Bradshaw, **127, 395,** ib. Bran-  
deth, **660.** Brereton, **396, 803,** Brom-  
head, **460.** Broughton, **192.** Browne,  
**127, 128, 256, 524,** ib. **596, 660, 803.**  
Bullen, **596.** Bunbury, **460.** Burgh,  
**803.** Burton, **192, 460.** Bury, **128,**  
**460, 524.** Bush, **256**
- M m m m m

C. CARD,

# INDEX of NAMES to the Irish Chronologer.

## C.

**C**ARD, 460. Carden, 182. Carew, 804. Carpenter, 660. Carter, 396, 596, 824. Cartwright, 128. Cavendish, 128, 256. Caulfield, 660. Charleville, *Earl of*, 128, 192. Chapone, 596. Charties, ib. Chenevix, 396. Chinnery, 804. Clarges, 524. Clarke, 128, ib. 596, 803. Clement, 460. Cobbe, 524, *Lady*, 803. Coghlan, 127, 128. Colclough, 396. Cole, 596. Colthurst, 396. Cooman, 660. Conelly, 256, 396, Conraghy, 660. Conyers, 128. Cooke, 127, 192. Cooper, 524. Coote, 128. Coute, *Sir Cha.* 128, 396, 596. Cope, 256. Cork, *Earl of*, 524. Corker, 804. Corry, 596, 804. Courtenay, 524. Cox, 192, 804. Cramer, 192. Creigh, 127. Crofton, 524. Crow, 128. Cummings, 596

## D.

**D**ALY, 524. Daniel, 128, 256. David, 256. Day, 395. Dalrymple, 460. Deane, 256, 524. Dejean, *Lt. Gen.* 596. Dennis, 660. Denny, 459. Derinsey, 192. Dickson, 396. Dillon, 804. Dodd, 396. Donogh, 803. Dowdall, 596. Draycott, 127. Drogheda, *Earl of*, 395. Drought, 128. Dundas, ib. Dunkin, 524. Duncombe, 395. Dylon, 127

## E.

**E**DGEWORTH, 660. Egan, 127, Elford, 460. Ellis, 128, 192, 660. Empton, 596. Enery, 128. Erratt, 128. Erskine, 460. Evans, ib. Everard, 128

## G

**G**ADLE, 396. Gahan, ib. Gaham, 596. Gale, *All*, 391. Gardiner, 804. Gardyne, 128. Galt, 396. Gifford, 395. Gilbert, 127. Giles, 804. Glacock, 192. Glover, 396. Godley, 460. Godsell, 256. Going, 127. Gordon, 396, 460, 804. Gore, 128, ib. ib. Gore, *Sir Ralph*, 396, ib. 524, 596. Gorges, 460. Graham, 192, 804. Giange, 256. Gray, 460. Graydon, 128, 660. Greene, 396, 660, ib. Grove, 192. Gumbleton, 596. Gwynn, 128

## H.

**H**ALL, 804. Hamilton, 128, 256, 396, 460. Hancock, 660. Hanlon, 256. Harrison, 192, 460, 660. Hart, 395. Hartley, 660. Hartpole, 396, 660. Harrington, 596. Harvey, 660. Hastings, 524. Hazard, 460. Head, 524. Hearn, 396. Hedges, ib. Hen-

drick, 660. Henn, 127. Henry, 256, 395. Hemmings, 660. Henzey, 524. Hepburne, 460. Hervey, 128. Hevern, 596. Hewett, 256. Hicks, ib. Higginson, 128. Higley, 459. Hill, 660, 804. Hillas, 660. Hinchley, 396. Hoare, 804. Hodnett, 396. Holmes, 192. Horish, 596, 660. How, 460. Howard, 128, 256, 396. Hodson, 460, 804. Hughes, 524. Hunt, 391, 596, ib. Hutchinson, 192, 804

## I.

**J**ACOB, 127, 804. Jackson, 460, 596. James, 460, 803. Jaques, 804. Jervois, 396. Jesser, 460. Jessop, 127. Ikerrin, 804. Jocelyn, *Viscountess*, 803. Johnston, 127, 128, 660. Irving, 460, 660. Irwin, 803. Isaac, 192

## K.

**K**ANE, 396. Kearney, 395, 804. Kelly, 396. Kempston, 192. Kennedy, 396. Killen, 596. King, 128, 192. King, *Sir Edward*, 396. King, *Lady*, 660. Kirkby, 192. Kirwan, 660. Knight, 256

## L.

**L**AMBE, 804. La Fausele, 660. Langton, 396. Lascelles, 460. Laughon, 256. Law, 804, ib. Lawson, 804. Lea, 460. Ledevaze, 128. Leeson, 127, 660. Leigh, 256. Leslie, ib. Levinge, 804. Lewellyn, 596. Lloyd, 804. Locke, 524. Loftus, *Ld.* 256. Loftus, 128, 256. Lord, 596. Lowe, 666. Lowther, 660. Lowry, 524. Luther, 256, 596. Lynch, 804. Lyon, 524. Lyons, 396. Lysaght, 460

## M.

**M**AC. CALLY, 128. M. Carland, 256. Mc. Cullagh, 804. M. Donald, 128. M. Kenlie, 596. Mackay, ib. Mc. Kinnon, 460. Mc. Lean, 396. Mc. Lereth, ib. Mc. Naughten, 660. Macartney, 460. Mackler, 128. Madex, 660. Maene, 460. Mainwaring, 256. Maitland, 524, 596. Malone, 460. Mannix, 395. Marrell, 660. Martin, 128, 460, 524, 596. Marriot, 128. Marshall, ib. Massy, 127. Masterton, 460. Matthew, 596. Maturine, 660. Maunell, 127, 803. Mead, 192. Meares, 804. Meredith, 192. Meredyth, 256. Mervyn, 396. Metge, 596. Meulh, 128. Middleton, 660. Millard, 256. Miller, 396. Mills, 660. Milward, 192. Minchin, 192, 524. Mitchell, 396, 596, 804, ib. Mo-hony,

# INDEX of NAMES to the Irish Chronologer.

hony, 127. Moira, *Earl of*, 395. Molesworth, 596. Molloy, 804. Monk, 192. Monroe, 256. Montgomery, 391. Moore, 128, 396, ib. ib. Moss, 192. Mosse, 396. Mountgarret, *Lady*, ib. Munro, 256. Murison, 128. Murray, 803

N.

**N**EALE, 128. Nesbitt, 256, 396. Nettles, 128. Newburgh, 660. Newenham, *Sir Edw.* 192. Newenham, 395. Newman, 396. Nicholson, 127. Noble, 596, 660. Norton, 128. Norcliff, 524. Nugent, 396

O.

**O**'BRIAN, 127. O'Flaherty, 460. O'Hara, 256. O'Neale, ib. Onge, 524. Ormsby, 127, 256, 396, Oulton, 803. Owen, 596

P.

**P**ALLEINE, 460. Palmer, ib. Parker, 395. ib. Parsons, *Sir Rich.* 524. Parsons, 596. Patterson, ib. Pattisha, 804. Paul, *Col. Jos.* 460. Paul, 128. ib. Peard, 596. Pearson, 127. Pedder, 396. Pennefeather, 192. Percival, 396. Pearse, 460. Perry, 396, 660. Peyton, 460. Pierson, 596. Piersy, 192. Pigott, 660, ib. Plaince, 460. Pomeroy, 127. Ponsonby, 255, 395. Poole, 396, 460. Portis, ib. Power, 596. Powerscourt, *Lady*, 395. Powerscourt, *Vise.* 396. Preston, 460. Price, 804. Prince, 127, 596, ib. Purcell, 804. Putland, 460. R.

**R**ATCLIFFE, 128. Rawdon, *Lord*, 395. Raymond, 192. Reading, 127. Reiley, 128. Reynolds, ib. Richardson, 128, 596. Roberts, ib. Rochfort, 256, 396, 660. Robinson, 803. Rocke, 460. Rogers, 596, 803. Roseingrave, 192. Ross, *Earl of*, 524. Russel, 660. Ryves, 524

S.

**S**T. GEORGE, 256, 460. Sandford, *Gen.* 395. Sandford, 660. Sankey, 524. Sampson, 127. Sarsfield, 596.

Sawer, 128. Saunders, 804. Scott, 460. Shannon, *Earl of*, 395, 804. Shaw, 192, ib. 660. Shepheard, 396, Sill, 256. Simpson, 460. Sinclair, 256. Singleton, 128. Skottoe, 804. Smith, 192, 396, ib. 524. ib. 596. 804. Smyth, 524, 596, 660, 804, ib. Spence, 804, Spital, 460. Spring, 803. Stanford, 596. Stannus, 396. Staples, 396, 596. Steele, ib. Stenney, ib. Stewart, 127, 128, ib. ib. 460, 804. Sterling, 396. Sterne, ib. Stevenson, 460, ib. Stone, *Archbp.* 804. Stopford, 596, 803. Stothard, ib. Stratford, 460, 596, ib. Stuart, 396. Sudley, *Lord*, 192. Synge, 396

T.

**T**AYLOR, 128, 596, ib. Tench, 804. Thedson, 460. Thompson, 256. Thornhill, 460. Tonelle, 660. Townshend, 128. Trevor, 596. Trotter, 192. Trumble, 803. Tucker, 460. Turner, 192

V.

**V**ALLATTON, 460. Vane, 596. Vaughan, 128, 396, 660. Vereker, 128. Vesey, 127, 804. Vincent, 460. Vowell, 128. Upton, 524. Usher, 395. W.

**W**ADE, 596. Wall, 524. Waller, 396. Walsh, 125, 127, 396. Warburton, ib. Ward, 127, 256. Ware, 127. Warren, 660. Waring, 127, 192, 460, 660. Waterhouse, 396. Watherelt, 660. Wayland, 804. Webb, 192. West, 460. Westenra, 803. Westrop, 256. Wheeler, 660. Whitefield, 804. Wilkinson, 192, 660. Willock, 256. Williams, 660. Wilson, 460. Wilmot, 396, 596. Winthorpe, 596. Wisdom, 460. Wolesey, 128. Wood, 804. Woodroffe, ib. Woodward, 596. Worge, 127. Wright, 524. 803. Wrixon, 128

Y.

**Y**EATES, 127. Young, 596

A LIST

53

AUG 1 1966

